

Historical Abstracts

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1. GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ARTICLES

See also: 1867, 1876, 1906, 1924, 1933, 2075, 2096, 2112, 2116, 2158, 2162, 2184, 2304, 2410, 2996, 3050, 3146, 3152.

1807. Andreas, Willy. LITERATURBERICHT: ABSOLUTISMUS UND AUFKLÄRUNG [Review Article: Absolutism and Enlightenment]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1956 7(6) : 363-376. Reviews a number of works on the story of the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries.

F. B. M. Hollyday

1808. Braubach, Max. NEUE VERÖFFENTLICHUNGEN DER ZEITGESCHICHTE [New publications on recent history]. *Historisches Jahrbuch* 1956 75 : 221-261. A bibliography reports, memoirs and articles on recent history, published 1953 and 1954 (up to 1 October 1954).

K. Selber

1809. Dahl, Ottar. NORJAN HISTORIANUTKIMUS NOIN UODESTA 1900 LÄHTIEN [Norwegian historical research since about 1900]. *Historiallinen Aikakauskirja* 1955 (3) : 15-294. A bibliographical review restricted to Norwegian contributions to Norwegian historical questions.

J. I. Kolehmainen

1810. Easton, David K. (Caribbean Commission). A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE FEDERATION OF THE BRITISH WEST INDIES. *Current Caribbean Bibliography* 1955 5 : 1-14. Revision of a bibliography compiled for the Third Conference on the Caribbean, held at the University of Florida, Gainesville, 1952. This annotated, selective bibliography begins with occasional publications between the two World Wars and continues to the present. It includes reports of governmental agencies, reports of private and semi-governmental organizations, and books and monographs.

F. E. Kidder

1811. Faivre, Jean-Paul. CHRONIQUE DE L'HISTOIRE COLONIALE: L'OCEANIE ET LE PACIFIQUE, 1939-1955. *Chronicle of colonial history: Oceania and the Pacific, 1939-1955*. *Revue d'Histoire des Colonies* 1955 42(3/4) : 405-461. A bibliographic report on Oceania and the Pacific, comprising books and articles appearing in 1939-1955 on bibliography, geography, exploration, native migration, prehistory and archeology, ethnology, missions, colonialism, World War II and acculturation. Titles are French and English exclusively.

J. P. Halstead

1812. Haupt, Werner (Berlin-Lankwitz). BERICHT AUS DER FORSCHUNG. DIE BRASILIANISCHE GESCHICHTS-FORSCHUNG ÜBER DEN 2. WELTKRIEG [Research Report. Brazilian historical research on the Second World War]. *Wissenschaftliche Rundschau* 1956 6(6) : 336-339. Reviews critically some important books and articles, official and unofficial, relative to Brazilian participation in the Second World War, especially those concerned with maritime activity and the expeditionary corps in Italy.

H. M. Adams

1813. Noether, Emiliana P. ITALY REVIEWS ITS FASCIST PAST: A BIBLIOGRAPHICAL ESSAY. *American Historical Review* 1956 61(4) : 877-899. Analyzes and evaluates "the most important and useful works among the many hundreds of memoirs, biographies, histories, documents, and other materials which have appeared in Italy since 1944." The article discusses works dealing with Fascism's rise to power, the Fascist era, interpretation of Fascism, Fascist foreign policy, the military defeat of Fascism, the Italian Social Republic, the character and personality of Mussolini, and the

place of Fascism in history.

D. Houston

1814. Robinson, Kenneth. A SURVEY OF THE BACKGROUND MATERIAL FOR THE STUDY OF GOVERNMENT IN FRENCH TROPICAL AFRICA. *American Political Science Review* 1956 50(1) : 179-198. A bibliographical article

which, despite its title, deals with a wide variety of material useful for the study of French Tropical Africa: French West Africa, French Equatorial Africa, the Cameroons, Togoland and Madagascar. There are separate headings for bibliographies, official publications, periodicals, books, articles and territorial areas. The author interprets his subject broadly, and the article should be of use to economic and political historians.

D. Houston

1815. Sertoğlu, Midhat. OSMANLI TARİHİNİN KAYNAKLARI HAKKINDA BÂZİ DÜŞÜNCELER [Thoughts on some sources of Ottoman history]. *Türkiyat Mecmuası* 1955 12 : 145-154. If a new Ottoman history were to be written, it would be necessary to re-evaluate sources previously used, to examine new sources, and to take note of new concepts and methods developed in the past twenty-five years. Among the new sources to be considered are those found in Modern Turkey, in the area of the former Ottoman Empire, and in countries with which it engaged in active foreign relations. The types of sources worth researching include court records, inscriptions on gravestones and in mosques, reports by ambassadors, and various archival collections, as in Venice, the Vatican, Dubrovnik, Vienna, Genoa, Rome, Madrid, Lisbon, London, Moscow and Warsaw. A fruitful new approach would be obtained by placing Ottoman history in a more general framework in reference to world history, to the history of the Mediterranean, of Eastern and Western Europe, and of the Near and Far East.

F. Metigil

1816. Spence, Thomas H. (Director, Historical Foundation of the Presbyterian and Reformed Churches, Montreal, N.C.). A BRIEF BIBLIOGRAPHY OF PRESBYTERIAN HISTORY. *Religion in Life* 1956 25(4) : 603-612. A bibliography covering Calvin, Pan-Presbyterianism, and Presbyterianism in Britain and the United States.

E. Oberholzer Jr.

1817. Spinka, Matthew (Hartford Theological Seminary). SURVEY OF RECENT LITERATURE: EASTERN ORTHODOX LITERATURE. *Church History* 1956 25(3) : 262-264. A discussion of some recent books, including several works on the Church in the U.S.S.R.

E. Oberholzer Jr.

1818. Unsigned. DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS ON LATIN AMERICAN TOPICS: 1955. *Hispanic American Historical Review* 1956 36(3) : 348-380. Lists with summaries the doctoral dissertations on Latin American topics accepted during 1955 at American universities. Fields other than history are included.

R. B. McCornack

1819. Unsigned. RABOTA ISTORIKOV NA MESTAKH [The work of local historians]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (5) : 204-211. Account of recent historical work done by historians in: Moldavia (pp. 204-207), Karelo-Finnish University (pp. 207-208), Stalino (pp. 208-209), Iaroslavl' (pp. 209-210), and Smolensk (pp. 210-211).

M. Raeff

2. METHODOLOGY AND RESEARCH METHODS

(including PEDAGOGY and PERIODIZATION)

See also: 1849, 1865, 1873, 1878, 1881, 1888, 1957, 1963, 1977, 2061, 2133, 2689, 2694.

1820. Bader, Karl Siegfried. DIF EINHEIT DER RECHTS-GESCHICHTE [The unity of legal history]. *Historisches Jahrbuch* 1955 74 : 620-630. Refers to a series of works which are concerned with the common characteristics of Germanic, Roman and Canon law. The author presents several proposals for the modification of method in the presentation and evaluation of sources. O. Stenzl

1821. Barthel, Konrad. ZEITGESCHICHTE IN EINER ARBEITSGEMEINSCHAFT DER OBERSTUFE [Contemporary history in work groups of the upper grades]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1956 7(7) : 403-421. Defends the teaching of contemporary history in work groups, using Jodl's Munich speech of November 7, 1943 as a practical illustration of the method. The speech is analyzed with frequent reference to the published sources. F. B. M. Hollyday

1822. Braudel, Fernand. PEDAGOGIA DA HISTORIA [Teaching of history]. *Revista de História* 1955 11(23) : 3-21. A speech made to students at a graduation ceremony. History should be taught objectively and presented in a simple and thrilling manner to arouse the interest and co-operation of the listener, and it should teach them to judge man as a social being. Maria Theresia de Oliveira

1823. Cochran, Thomas C. LAS CIENCIAS SOCIALES Y EL PROBLEMA DE LA SINTESIS HISTORICA [The social sciences and the problem of historical synthesis]. *La Torre* 1955 3(12) : 119-137. A plea for a re-evaluation of traditional narrative history in terms of the contributions that other social sciences can make toward its understanding. The author seeks an interpretation of history transcending names, dates and periods. Extensive bibliographical footnotes. F. E. Kidder

1824. Cutillas, Pascual J. EL PROBLEMA DE LA PERIODIZACION HISTORICA [The problem of periodization of history]. *Memoria de la Academia Nacional de Historia y Geografía* 1955 11(8) : 36-48. The author claims the various assigned periods of history (ancient, medieval, etc.) are obsolete. He suggests that a complete new scientific method be adopted to reclassify history. He then proposes several formulae which should be used to measure progress in history. By building up a complete mathematical structure the author believes that history can be put into a new perspective, making it a solidified whole instead of isolated events. His formulae and new structure are called a "technical theory." A complete book to outline this complicated analysis (Análisis Tecnimorfo) will be published. C. W. Arnade

1825. Domingues de Castro, Amélia (Univ. of Sao Paulo). ALGUNS PROBLEMAS DO ENSINO DA HISTORIA [Some problems in the teaching of history]. *Revista de História* 1955 11(24) : 257-266. Reviews a conference on the teaching of history in Brazil, its problems and possible solutions. The study of history should be a personal re-living of the past, and a recognition of its permanent topical value. Deals with the aims, content and method of history teaching, stating that the active participation of the student can be called forth by means of research work, which leads to constructive criticism, thought and discussion. Shows possible ways in which the teacher can fulfill his task. Maria Theresia de Oliveira

1826. Gerhard, Dietrich (Washington Univ.). PERIODIZATION IN EUROPEAN HISTORY. *American Historical Review* 1956 61(4) : 900-913. A critical analysis of the existing form of periodization in European history and some considerations for new and more logical chronological divisions. The proposal is made for the creation of two new periods: 1) Modern Europe, dating from the French and Industrial Revolutions to the present time, and 2) "Old Europe," from the eleventh to the eighteenth century. Despite the great length and the varied range of development within this portion of history, it is maintained that this period is logically co-ordinated by the fundamental features of tradition, privilege, regional and local attachment and corporate organizations. Barbara Waldstein

1827. Gieysztor, Aleksander. UWAGI O STUDIACH NA WYDZIAŁACH HISTORYCZNYCH [Remarks about the studies

on the departments of history]. *Zycie Szkoły Wyższej* 1956 4(6) : 45-51. A general discussion on university education criticizing present methods in the study of history, especially the role of social sciences in the curriculum, including that of Marxism-Leninism and dialectical and historical materialism. The latter should be taught after the students have learned history. Calls for more careful choice of students and teaching staff, and suggests that appointment of professors should again be made by the universities and not by the ministry. A. F. Dygnas

1828. Grabowsky, Adolf (Basel/Marburg). WELTGESCHICHTE UND WELTPOLITIK. EIN SYSTEMATISCHER VERSUCH - II [World history and world politics. A systematic experiment -- Part II]. *Internationales Jahrbuch der Politik* 1955 (4) : 410-420. Taking the theories of Schiller and Kant, the "historical flow," as his point of departure, the author seeks to develop a "universal historical idea" as a way of approaching the study of history, to free it from the flaws of incompleteness and subjectivity that are inevitable in traditional historiography. The historical idea should be the result of applying comparative sociology and psychology to our knowledge of world events, thus leading to the formation of a historical image (Geschichtsbild), consisting mainly of "realistic" and "surrealistic" historiography. The former evolves from the study of the individual family and leads to universal social history; the latter deals with myths that are attached to individuals and objects. R. Mueller
See also: 13.

1829. Hanssen, Börje. FÖRUTSÄTTNINGARNA FÖR EN HISTORISK SOCIOLOGI [Postulates for a historical sociology]. *Historisk Tidskrift* (Sweden) 1956 19(2) : 121-133. States the grounds and the need for a historical sociology, with evidence from English, American and European writers. The author defines his meaning and explores the various social or sociological aspects necessary for a study of which a good part concerns the problem of change. Social policy of governments especially needs a background of history. The author also mentions the possibilities for studies in Sweden from the rich source materials. R. E. Lindgren

1830. Heaton, Herbert (Minnesota). CRITERIA OF PERIODIZATION IN ECONOMIC HISTORY. *Journal of Economic History* 1955 15(3) : 267-272. The author criticizes all existing schemes, adheres to medieval, early modern and modern, and hopes for construction on the basis of quantitative concepts, specifically population growth (or decline) and the production changes thereby involved. F. L. Nussbaum

1831. Hóhbowicz, Włodzimierz. UWAGI O HISTORII KULTURY MATERIALNEJ JAKO NAUCE [Observations on the history of material culture as a science]. *Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej* 1955 3(3) : 563-586. No convincing argument can be found to separate material culture into a new social science, which would be called the history of material culture, and would be different from the studies of archeology, history (based on written sources) and ethnography. The study of productive forces as an independent subject did not result in any epistemologically wider view or deeper insights. J. Erickson

1832. Juillard, Etienne (Univ. of Strasbourg). AUX FRONTIERES DE L'HISTOIRE ET DE LA GEOGRAPHIE [At the frontiers of history and geography]. *Revue Historique* 1956 215(2) : 267-273. Based on a paper by H. C. Darby "On the Relations of Geography and History," presented at the Institute of British Geographers in 1953. Darby examines: 1) geography in the service of history; 2) geography of the past; 3) history in the service of geography, and 4) geography of the past in the service of geography of the present. Space is not the prerogative of geography nor time that of history. Research by teams of both disciplines will be the more efficient as their members are more specialized. Gertrud Greuter

1833. Kraft, Viktor. GESCHICHTSFORSCHUNG ALS EXAKTE WISSENSCHAFT [Historical research as an exact science]. *Anzeiger der Österreichischen Akademie der*

enschaften 1955 92(19) : 239-251. Historical research must be based on intuitive hypotheses. In applying scientific method and logic in their verification, history can be turned into an exact science. In this case historical research cannot present a continuous narrative of a period of time, since such approach would require the inclusion of unscientific conjectures. Instead, historical research must confine itself to presenting isolated, strictly limited items of verifiable fact.

C. F. Latour

834. Kulczycki, Jerzy. ZALOŻENIA TEORETYCZNE TORII KULTURY MATERIALNEJ [The theoretical foundations of the history of material culture]. *Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej* 1955 3(3) : 519-563. In subject matter the history of material culture performs the tasks of a synthetic science, which includes typological systematization of material monuments, their localization in time and space, and their comparison with other typological series. The determination of the principal technical types of economy, mining, agriculture, husbandry, handicrafts, mechanical production is a major synthetic task. Of special importance is the topic of class functions in the forms of material culture.

J. Erickson

835. Lantz, Herman R., and J. S. McCrary (Southern Illinois Univ.). USE OF THE LOCAL PRESS IN HISTORICAL RESEARCH. *Mid-America* 1956 38(3) : 173-179. Samples in the contents of a newspaper of a small Illinois coal-mining town over the last twenty-five years are compared to material on this community taken from official sources, in an effort to show the unreliability of newspapers serving small communities as source material for local economic and social history. The author maintains that such newspapers are too tightly controlled by civic and economic interest groups who can effectively block the publication of adverse news.

R. Mueller

836. Mähl, Hans. WIE BAUE ICH MEINE GESCHICHTS-UNDE AUF? [How do I plan my history lesson?]. *Geschichte Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1956 7(8) : 472-481. Points of emphasis for the history instructor.

F. B. M. Hollyday

837. Mende, Dietrich. INTERNATIONALE BEZIEHUN-GEN ALS FORSCHUNGSGEGENSTAND [International relations as research subject]. *Europa Archiv* 1955 10(22) : 8373-8380. Outbreak of the First World War alerted statesmen and scholars to study diplomacy systematically in order to safeguard international peace. "International Relations" was soon raised to the status of a separate academic discipline, especially in the United States. The need for studying international relations was attenuated after statesmanship passed from the sanctuary of aristocracy to middle-class representatives and when nationalist aspirations were voiced with increasing vigor after the Treaty of Versailles. The author urges that each country develop its own approach for the pursuit of this subject.

R. Mueller

838. Moszczeńska, Wanda, and Adela Bornholtzowa. O NOWĄ KONCEPCJĘ UNIWEKSYTECKIEGO STUDIUM HISTORII [For the new conception of the historical studies in universities]. *Życie Szkoły Wyższej* 1956 4(9) : 37-46. General discussion on university education, considering three types of subjects important for the student of history: 1) theoretical (history of philosophy, dialectical and historical materialism, political economy), 2) historical, and 3) pedagogical. The last group is important, not only for prospective teachers, but also for prospective university staff, social workers, and authors of popularized history books. The present discipline of studies ought to be changed and maintained by other means. Certain traditions could be retained which have been collected through the ages by the bourgeois universities.

A. F. Dygnas

839. Partridge, P. H. (Australian National Univ.). VALUE JUDGEMENTS AND THE SOCIAL SCIENCES. *Australian Journal of Politics and History* 1956 1(2) : 210-227. Discusses Max Weber's distinction between scientific investigation and value judgments in the social sciences, and notes recent objections to this distinction, especially by Leo Strauss who holds that objective moral principles exist and that a refusal to make moral distinctions would ruin the social sciences. The author criticizes this attitude and the view of Gunnar Myrdal that the investigator's value judgments should be explicit and

relevant to society. Value judgments are not made independently of the scientific investigation of society but are closely related to it.

J. Warnock

1840. Schoeps, Hans Joachim (Univ. of Erlangen). GEISTESGESCHICHTE ALS LEHRFACH [Intellectual history as a subject for teaching]. *Deutsche Universitätszeitung* 1956 11(15/16) : 13-15. Describes the author's introduction of definitive intellectual history in his seminars at the University of Erlangen. By the critical study of available source material on well-documented nineteenth-century political events in Germany, and from the chance to act the part of one of the figures in the event, a sense of subjectivity is projected to each seminar participant. Lacking historical retrospection, and not being limited to the study of only those ideologies or approaches which succeeded, the seminar members absorb the entire spectrum of intellectual currents and gain a full insight into the "spirit of the time" (*Zeitgeist*).

R. Mueller

1841. Suchodolski, Bogdan. PROBLEM KULTURY W PODRĘCZNIKU "HISTORIA POLSKI" [The problem of culture in the textbook: History of Poland]. *Nauka Polska* 1956 4(2/3) : 287-312. The term "culture" is discussed in its various meanings throughout the book. In the first part of the book it covers "the whole historical process"; in parts dealing with the medieval period, it covers the fields of material life, morals, religion, customs and all intellectual history; in the more recent periods, it narrows down to the fields of intellectual history only. Material culture is too centered on the conditions of life, instead of human work and means of production. The textbook does not, and can not, use a uniformly formulated theory of culture, because such a theory has not been formulated, but it should have opened new vistas for a right approach. Generally the textbook gives short accounts of the political, economic and social history instead of showing the real meaning of all those factors in the life of the nation.

A. F. Dygnas

1842. Thomas, Hugh Hamshaw (Downing College, Cambridge). THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE IN MODERN EDUCATION. *Bulletin of the British Society for the History of Science* 1955 2(11) : 1-8. Widespread teaching of the history and philosophy of science could provide training in humanistic culture for science students and an introduction to the methods of science for those who are not science specialists.

R. S. Smith

1843. Topitsch, Ernst (Univ. of Vienna). GESCHICHTS-WISSENSCHAFT UND SOZIOLOGIE [History and sociology]. *Wissenschaft und Weltbild* 1956 9(2) : 117-123. Stresses the relationship of history and sociology and traces the development of the two sciences up to modern times. In his *Griechische Soziologie* (Vienna, 1936) Adolf Menzel gives credit to Thucydides as the first historian to combine history with sociology. Ludwig Mises' theory that history implies social theories is cited. The author feels it is not possible or advisable to try to separate history and sociology.

A. Dittmann

1844. Unsigned. VORSCHLÄGE FÜR DEN GESCHICHTS-UNTERRICHT [Suggestions for the teaching of history]. *Zeitwende* 1956 27(7) : 485-487. Modern history instruction must be planned to induce children to learn to understand other nations. To achieve this, the March issue of the *Unesco Courier* suggests that history lessons be based on the following principles: 1) an attempt to find truth and promote tolerance; 2) an explanation of the difference between the objectivity of the facts and the subjectivity of the interpretation, and 3) the recognition of history as development and as an entity -- the mutual influences of peoples upon one another.

J. Küneth

1845. Vlekke, B. H. M. (Leiden Univ.). OVER DE STUDIE DER INTERNATIONALE STAATKUNDE [The study of international relations]. *Internationale Spectator* 1956 10(19) : 531-551. Sketches the growing interest in the study of international relations as a result of the peace movement after World War I, and discusses the problem of distinguishing international relations from other disciplines such as history, sociology and social psychology.

D. van Arkel

3. HISTORIOGRAPHY

See also: 1944, 2018, 2026, 2058, 2083, 2113, 2115, 2124, 2130, 2161, 2225, 2233, 2236, 2445, 2535, 2589, 2718, 2828, 2962

1846. Andics, Erzsébet. DEVELOPPEMENT ET PROBLEMES PRINCIPAUX DE LA SCIENCE HISTORIQUE HONGROISE AU COURS DES DIX DERNIERES ANNEES [Development and principal problems of Hungarian historiography in the course of the last ten years]. Acta Historica 1955 4(1-3): 1-44. Pre-1945 historiography indulged in irrational, chauvinistic conceptions and portrayed the Hungarian nation as the *Herrenvolk* of the Danube basin. The country's liberation by the Soviet Union precipitated in historiography a decisive turn towards objectivity. The history of the Hungarian people was now viewed as being closely attached to that of its neighbors and thus to the great cause of human progress. Moreover, the focus of attention was centered on the non-Hungarian nationalities, on the peasants and the workers, while the role of capitalism and of the old ruling classes was critically examined. The active participation of the historians after 1945 in the new trend is gratifying. Their principal publications since 1945 are listed and discussed in some detail. Among the 350 historians, 25 per cent are working in different research institutions, 37 per cent in universities, 13 per cent in archives, the remainder in secondary schools or elsewhere. S. Borsody

1847. Armstrong, William M. HENRY CHARLES LEA, SCIENTIFIC HISTORIAN. Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography 1956 80(4): 465-478. A reappraisal of the life and work of Henry Charles Lea (1825-1909). Lea, an amateur who did not begin writing until middle life, is most famous for his work on the history of the inquisition. The author concludes that claims made for Lea as America's first scientific historian are largely justified. The article is based in part on Lea's correspondence. D. Houston

1848. Bengtson, Hermann. THEODOR MOMMSEN. Welt als Geschichte 1955 15(2): 87-99. This biographical sketch includes a description of Mommsen's activity as a delegate in Berlin, his relationship with Bismarck, and his works. The recently published annex to his testament is shown in facsimile and the motives for its preparation are examined. J. Küneth

1849. Berg, C. C. (Leiden Univ.). GEDACHTENWISSELING OVER JAVAANSE GESCHIEDSCHRIJFING [Exchange of ideas on Javanese historiography]. Indonesië 1956 9(3): 177-216. Discusses problems of Javanese historiography, such as philological training required, interpretation of Javanese documents and their historical reliability, and chronology. D. van Arkel

1850. Boer, W. den (Leiden Univ.). ENIGE STRIJDVRAGEN DER MODERNE GESCHIEDSCHRIJFING [Concerning some problems of modern historiography]. Museum 1955 60(2): 65-82. After describing what historiography meant in Gibbon's days, the author discusses various problems of modern historiography. He mentions the gradual replacement of the lineal concept of the history of the Christian tradition by the cyclical concept, which to a certain extent implies the forecasting of the future. The participation of the historian in historical events and the use of psychology are also discussed. D. van Arkel

1851. Brunner, Otto (Hamburg). IN MEMORIAM ALFONS DOPSCH [In memory of Alfons Dopsch]. Zeitschrift der Savigny-Stiftung für Rechtsgeschichte - Germanist. Abt. 1955 72: 455-458. An obituary to Alfons Dopsch (1868-1953), the noted Austrian historian. He performed his most valuable service when he re-wrote the unsatisfactory standard Austrian legal histories on the Carolingian period. R. Mueller

1852. Curato, Federico. PIETRO SILVA. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1955 42(4): 665-668. A description of the life and works of Pietro Silva, a historian of the Risorgimento, who died in 1954. Silva realized the importance of foreign diplomatic sources for the study of the Risorgimento, and plunged into an examination of the Parisian sources, thus initiating his own diplomatic studies and those of others. Melanie Grandi

1853. Guboglu, M. CONTRIBUTIONS ROUMAINES AUX ETUDES ORIENTALES [Rumanian contributions to Oriental studies]. Archiv Orientalní 1956 24(3): 454-484. Rumanian orientalists have made significant contributions to research in Turkish and Tartar languages, and the second major branch of their inquiry has been the history of the Ottoman Empire. The

historiography of the Ottoman Empire was enriched by Rumanian contributions as early as the 18th century, when a Wallachian boyar, Ienakitza Văcărescu, wrote a history of the Ottoman Empire. The social and political agitations of the 19th century in the Ottoman Empire produced a wide variety of studies by Rumanian scholars on the relation of the Turks to Rumania. Nicolas Iorga, the noted Rumanian historian, added a number of original contributions to these earlier studies. With detailed bibliographical notes. J. Erickson

1854. Halecki, Oscar. POLAND AT THE TENTH INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF HISTORICAL SCIENCES. Polish Review 1956 1(1): 3-23. In the works of the historians of the People's Republic of Poland, presented at the Tenth Congress, the Marxism expressed followed the original party line. None of the latest works of outstanding Polish historians - F. Bujak, A. Dembinska, J. Feldman, M. Handelsman, H. Skakowski and others were quoted, and W. Konopczyński was not mentioned. It was evident from the first section of the Polish report to the Congress, and from the papers of T. Manteuffel on the Cistercian Order, and M. Malowist on a theory of economic determinism that Marxist ideology was being followed. The Marxist interpretation of a partitioned Poland was supplied by W. Kula, a notorious militant Communist. S. Kieniewicz in an exposition of the 19th-century independence movements adopted a Marxist-propagandist standpoint. J. Erickson

1855. Hamilton, Milton W. AUGUSTUS C. BUELL, FRAUDULENT HISTORIAN. Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography 1956 80(4): 478-493. A. C. Buell (1847-1904) was a prolific and popular historian who was also prone to habitual prevarication and deliberate falsification of documents. Among other things, he wrote popular biographies of John P. Jones, Sir William Johnson, William Penn, and Andrew Jackson. Many of the most persistent myths of American history are due to the lively imagination of Buell. D. Houston

1856. Kula, Witold. W SPRAWIE NASZEJ POLITYKI NAUKOWEJ [Concerning our scientific study of politics]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1956 63(3): 151-166. Critical analysis of the state of historical studies in Poland after World War II, written from the Communist Party standpoint. Stresses the difficult situation of progressive scholars who in the first years (up to 1949) still had to look up to the old-style reactionary professors. Later (until 1952) they were looked upon with suspicion by the Communist Party. Since the Methodological Congress of Polish historians (1951/52), the help of the party and the creation of the Historical Institute within the Polish Academy made the situation easier. However, even during the last and better period, there were numerous shortcomings, which are grouped under eleven headings (such as a lack of vigorous discussion of vital problems, a low standard of many works, tendentiousness in selection of sources for the newest history or their falsification, wrong attitude to the past). Methods for remedying those shortcomings are suggested. A. F. Dygnas

1857. Locher, Th. J. G. (Leiden Univ.). EPHORUS' JONGSTE NAKOMELINGSCHAP. OVER ENKELE POGINEN TOT WERELDIGESCHIEDSCHRIJFING [Ephorus' youngest descendants. Concerning some attempts to write universal history]. Museum 1955 60(4): 193-207. A critical survey of more recent attempts to write truly universal history, and do away with the limitations of the Europe-centric concept of history. D. van Arkel

1858. Marcelli, Umberto. L'ANTISTORICO SECOLO DECIMOTTAVO [The anti-historical eighteenth century]. Vivium 1956 24(4): 385-393. Criticizes the attitude of Benedetto Croce on the defects in eighteenth-century historiography, analyzes several recent interpretations, and concludes that the present-day crisis in historicism has facilitated an improved understanding, particularly of eighteenth-century history. A. Monticone

1859. Marchetti, Leopoldo. ALESSANDRO CASATI. *Assegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1955 42(4): 660-662. Contribute to the memory of the recently deceased Alessandro Casati. A politician, a man of culture, a prominent man of the resistance, Alessandro Casati was a scholar of the Risorgimento, and President of the "Società Storica Lombarda" and the "Comitato di Milano dell'Istituto per la storia del Risorgimento italiano." Casati's various publications dealing with the Risorgimento are reviewed by the author. Melanie Grandi

1860. Marcondes de Sousa, T. O. WILLIAM BROOKS REENLEE. *Revista de História* 1955 11(23): 163-168. An obituary of the North American geographer and historian (1872-1953). Maria Theresia de Oliveira

1861. Nadel, George H. (Australian National Univ.). STUDIES IN THOUGHT--SOME NOTES ON RECENT AMERICAN HISTORIOGRAPHY. *Historical Studies: Australia and New Zealand* 1956 7(26): 160-177. Observations on the American "pre-occupation with ideas and values as data for historical study," with special reference to the history of the immigrant and to American intellectual history. C. C. Gorchels

1862. Nitsche, Roland. DER HISTORIKER UND DIE NATION. ÜBER DIE VORHANDENE DEUTSCHE UND DIE VERLORENGE ÖSTERREICHISCHE GESCHICHTSSCHREIBUNG. The historian and the nation. Regarding the existing German and the lacking Austrian historiography. *Forum* 1956 3(28): 12-136. Austrian historical thinking has been unable so far to define satisfactorily and definitively its position toward German and Pan-German historical thinking. Nitsche attributes this inability to the Austrian historians' confused national identification and to the fact that they considered the Habsburg Empire as a multi-national agglomeration in which Austria existed as a mere dynastic rather than a national concept. Austria's inception at Versailles had no legitimate historical anchorage and Austria could therefore not formulate any historical tradition. The article contends that such a tradition is indispensable to Austria's complete intellectual freedom and independence. R. Mueller

1863. Pankratova, A. M. K ITOGAM X MEZHDUNARODNOGO KONGRESSA ISTORIKOV [Concerning the results of the Xth International Congress of Historians]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (5): 3-16. Selective account of the reports presented at the Xth International Congress of Historical Sciences in Rome, 1955. Observes with satisfaction the increasing concern of Western historians with economic and social history, their interest in the work of Soviet historians, and the value of international scholarly exchanges. M. Raeff

1864. Plutyński, Antoni. SZYMON ASKENAZY WE WSPOMNIENIACH [Szymon Askenazy in Lvov]. *Wiadomości* 1956 11(9): 2. Personal recollections of the former student of one of the most famous Polish historians of this century. Gives many small details throwing a light on the ideas and patriotism of Askenazy and on his influence among his students. Also gives information on the National Democracy, and two meetings with its leader, Roman Dmowski. A. F. Dygnas

1865. Redlich, Fritz (Harvard). CHARLES WILSON'S STORY OF UNILEVER: A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION TO BUSINESS HISTORY. *Journal of Economic History* 1956 (1): 56-62. A review article which emphasizes the importance of the linkage of business history to economic history. F. L. Nussbaum

1866. Schlenke, Manfred. ZUR GEGENWÄRTIGEN SITUATION DER ENGLISCHEN GESCHICHTSSCHREIBUNG. The present state of English historical writing. *Geschichte Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1956 7(6): 355-357. Describes the principal addresses at the semi-centennial meeting of the Historical Association in London. F. B. M. Hollyday

1867. Slapnicka, Helmut (Linz, Austria). DIE GESCHICHTE DER TSCHECHOSLOWAKEI IN NEUER SICHT: TSCHECHISCHES UND SLOWAKISCHES SCHRIFTTUM SEIT 1948 ZUR VERGEGENWÄRTIGUNG [The history of Czechoslovakia in new perspective: Czech and Slovak writing regarding recent history since 1948]. *Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte* 1956 4(3): 266-331. Two characteristics of recent Czech historiography are: 1) concentration on the four decades since the Russian Revolution (1917) at the expense of earlier periods, and 2) the apparent acknowledgement on the part of historians that history

should be subordinated to politics. Many recent works are cited on such subjects as the Russian Revolution and civil war, the role of the Czech legions in Siberia, the founding of the Czech Republic, political history and international relations of the inter-war Republic, World War II, and the Slovakian uprising in 1944. C. R. Spurgin

1868. Stearns, Raymond (Univ. of Illinois). A PLEA FOR POLITICAL HISTORY. *Review of Politics* 1955 17(4): 511-529. Present-day historiography should strive for synthesis and broad, interpretative treatment, embracing in an intelligently integrated fashion the major aspects of past human activities. It should not, however, seek to force history into a mold originally designed for the physical or the biological sciences. An analysis of two of the "crises" through which historiography passed during the last century is presented: the economic determinism of Karl Marx, and the positivism of August Comte. At the same time political science has become too functional, not showing enough concern for the historical background and development of current governmental institutions. The political approach to history must be inclusive, "it must orientate social, economic, intellectual, and ideological factors in the experience of mankind about a central core of politics and political institutions as the principal key to the ultimate decisions of man in civilized society." G. A. Mugge

1869. Stevens, Harry R. (Duke Univ.). CONTEMPORARY AMERICAN BIOGRAPHICAL WRITING: TRENDS AND PROBLEMS. *South Atlantic Quarterly* 1956 55(3): 358-370. Examines the output of biographical writing--who is being written about, why certain types of biographies are being written, how and why biographies are written. Over 600 biographies have appeared each year since 1945. The largest number of titles (792) was published in 1945. H. Kantor

1870. Unsigned. THE SENSE OF THE PAST. *Times Literary Supplement* 1956 (2842), Special Supplement "Frontiers of Literature": 10-12. Analyzes the prose style of a number of leading British historians who exhibit in high degree the special ability, through literary techniques, of communicating the emotional force which events and ideas of the past exercised on contemporaries. P. H. Hardacre

1871. Unsigned. ÜBER DIE WISSENSCHAFTLICHE BEHANDLUNG DER GESCHICHTE DER ARBEITERBEWEGUNG [On the scientific approach to the history of the proletarian movement]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1956 4(4): 665-667. Critical review on the state of historical sciences in the German Democratic Republic, based upon advice given by the 20th Party Congress of the Soviet Communist Party and by the 3rd Party Conference of the Socialist Unity Party of [East] Germany. On account of the prevailing dogmatic views of Marxism-Leninism the history of the German working class movement has often been treated in a subjective and one-sided manner, neglecting special historical situations. The methodical and critical use made of documentary evidence from archives was often not in accordance with the objective content contained in the material in question. In particular the historians of the German Democratic Republic failed to turn to the study of recent history. Journal (H. Bülter)

1872. Utechin, S. V. (St. Antony's College, Oxford). ST. ANTONY'S PAPERS ON SOVIET AFFAIRS, SOVIET HISTORIANS AND HISTORIOGRAPHY TO-DAY. *Occidente* 1956 12(1): 58-66. Review of the above, based on the evidence presented by the Soviet delegation to the Tenth International Historical Congress held in Rome in September 1955. H. M. Adams

1873. Van Den Besselaar, José (Catholic Univ., São Paulo). INTRODUÇÃO AOS ESTUDOS HISTÓRICOS [Introduction to historical studies (II, III and IV)]. *Revista de História* 1955 10(21/22): 439-535, 11(23): 185-239 and (24): 499-533. Discusses methodological, historiographical and philosophical aspects of historical studies. Among the topics included are the use and evaluation of historical sources, disciplines related to history, the selection of historical facts, the role of imagination in the writing of history, historical causation, the role of personality and chance in history, historical concepts, the meaning of history, and cyclical, progressive and degenerative theories of history, and the great historians. Section IV also examines biblical and ancient times. Continued from a previous number [See abstract 1: 2519]; article to be continued. Maria Theresia de Oliveira

1874. Van Tassel, David D. (Univ. of Texas). HENRY BARTON DAWSON: A NINETEENTH-CENTURY REVISIONIST. *William and Mary Quarterly* 1956 13(3): 319-341. A biographical and historiographical study of an early critic of traditional interpretations of the American Revolution, based chiefly on his writings. E. Oberholzer Jr.

1875. Venturi, Franco. EVGENIJ VICTOROVIC TARLE. *Rivista Storica Italiana* 1956 68(2): 186-219. On the occasion of Tarle's death the author reviews his works and historical ideas, tracing the evolution of his ideas, his European

diplomatic history, his ideological acquiescence in the Communist line, his controversy with Pokrovskij, his banishment to Turkestan, and his reinstatement. L. M. Case

1876. Z. W. 30-LECIE PRACY NAUKOWEJ PROF. J. MACURKA [30 years of the scientific work of Professor J. Macurek]. *Przegląd Zachodni* 1955 11(9-12): 304-308. A biographical note on the life of the Czech historian J. Macurek introduces a complete list of his writings, which are presented under annual headings, from 1924 to 1954. This has been compiled "for the guidance of the Polish reader." J. Eric

4. PHILOSOPHY AND INTERPRETATION OF HISTORY

See also: 1850, 1873, 1955, 2599.

1877. Brinton, Crane. TOYNBEE'S CITY OF GOD. *Virginia Quarterly Review* 1956 32(3): 361-375. An analysis of Toynbee's *A Study of History* in its relation to written history and as a philosophy of history, especially in its impact on historical thought. J. L. B. Atkinson

1878. Caillois, Roger. ILUSIONES AL REYES; O DE COMO, PARA TENER RAZON EN UN DEBATE, NO BASTA DECLARARSE EQUIVOCADO [Illusions in reverse; or how, in order to be right in a debate, it is not enough to declare oneself mistaken]. *La Torre* 1955 3(9): 11-36. Surveys the philosophy and history of civilizations and advocates a horizontal (cross-discipline) as well as a vertical (chronological) approach. This is a provocative contribution to the study of the history of ideas. F. E. Kidder

1879. Dawson, Christopher. THE RELEVANCE OF EUROPEAN HISTORY. *History Today* 1956 6(9): 606-615. A protest against recent tendencies to depreciate the importance of European history in view of current developments. The author argues that "the fact that Western Europe has lost its position of world leadership does not affect the significance of the European historical tradition." The present prosperity and power of the non-European world are the result of European methods and influences. Non-European nationalist movements are likewise inspired by the European tradition, and represent "an extension of Western civilization" even when they are directed against the West. Finally, "Western civilization in its modern extension to America and Russia still remains the heart of the conflict and the centre of modern world history."

W. M. Simon

1880. Deininger, W. T. (San Jose State College, California). SOME REFLECTIONS ON EPISTEMOLOGY AND HISTORICAL INQUIRY. *Journal of Philosophy* 1956 53(14): 429-442. Contends that epistemological interest in history is grounded not in incompleteness, a limitation shared by all disciplines, but in the problem of determining legitimate inferential procedures, for "no appeal to any empirical sensationalism or to rationalistic apriorism can establish inferentially the factual existence of what is no longer temporally in existence." Arguing that historical knowledge is concerned both with the unique, considered *an sich*, and with generalization derived from the consequences of events, the author concludes that the present as a conditioner of the historian's interests and techniques or as the locus of the consequences of past events does not invalidate historical knowledge. Only the present as a "sociological value setting," with its urge to relativism or determinism, creates difficulties for a scientific historiography, but this threatens all knowledge, not just history. E. E. Kraehe

1881. Díez Del Corral, Luis. SOBRE LA SINGULARIDAD DEL DESTINO HISTORICO DE EUROPA [On the uniqueness of the historical destiny of Europe]. *Revista de Estudios Políticos* 1956 (86/87): 39-59. The European concept of destiny is influenced by the significance ascribed to inherited factors and to social status. Europe participates actively and creatively in shaping its destiny, in contrast to the fatalistic and stoic concepts of the Far Eastern peoples. A philological study would reflect the concepts of the separate races. By the expansion of Christendom the classical idea of fate was basically changed. The Christian faith replaced fatalism with Divine Providence. Elisabeth Wimmer

1882. Gershoy, Leo. ZAGORIN'S INTERPRETATION OF BECKER: SOME OBSERVATIONS. *American Historical Review* 1956 62(1): 12-17. Zagorin has evaluated Becker neither

justly nor accurately [See abstract 1900]. He saw some of crucial ideas and telescoped key phrases. Becker perhaps overstated his case in an effort to expose the fallacies of scientific history. He denied finality and insisted on the relativity of knowledge, but his skepticism was neither nihilism nor despair. It has been rather a contribution toward greater objectivity. D. Hous

1883. Joussain, André. LE SPIRITUALISME ET LE DE L'HISTOIRE. [Spiritualism and the direction of history]. *Ecrits de Paris* 1956 (141): 29-36. The belief of conservatives and progressivists that they alone go in the "direction of history" and that materialism, through scientific progress, lead to greater security and happiness, is opposed by the author who shows how spiritual values have consistently developed from Descartes to the present day. Gertrud Greuter

1884. Kuczynski, Jürgen (Berlin). PARTEILICHKEIT UND OBJEKTIVITÄT IN GESCHICHTE UND GESCHICHTSSCHREIBUNG [Partiality and objectivity in history and historiography]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1956 4(5): 873-88. Criticizes the bourgeois conception of "objectivity," i.e., a historiography without valuation. Every historian takes sides for one class or another by his interpretation of historical events. The Marxist plea for partiality in historical science, in accordance with the presence of partiality in the actual historical process which develops in the course of the struggle between the old and the new. Only by backing the new, supplanting elements in social development is the historian able to give an objective interpretation of the historical process. The work of Leopold von Ranke and of Jacob Burckhardt is analyzed from that point of view. Journal (H. Bültner)

1885. Lauth, Reinhard. DIE VERWIRTSCHAFTETE HUMANITÄT (Wasted humanity). *Neue Deutsche Hefte* 1955 (13): 334-346. Marx commenced his philosophical career as a Hegelian and remained one. His philosophy can be treated as a special case of that of Hegel, to which it is related in the same way as Plato's laws are related to the pure theoretical state. Following Hegel, Marx believed in history as a meaningful, evolutionary process, and was optimistic as to its results. The discussion is centered on his preference of the general over the specific, with particular reference to liberty. Briefly, it can be said that Marxism starts with advancing greater freedom and ends with the greatest slavery. J. Warnock

1886. Molnár, Erik. LA CONCEPTION HISTORIQUE EN FRANCE "LUMIERES" FRANÇAISE [The concept of history of the French Enlightenment]. *Acta Historica* 1955 4(1-3): 101-122. The bourgeois concept of history is the same as that of the French Enlightenment. Both assert that historical events are products of fortuity; both attribute a decisive role to "heroes" in history. S. Borsos

1887. Mounin, Georges. CINQ INTERPRETATIONS DE MACHIAVEL [Five interpretations of Machiavelli]. *Pensée* 1956 (65): 103-116. Machiavelli has been differently interpreted in different epochs: 1) during the Counter-Reformation as a teacher of Machiavellianism; 2) during political struggles in Florence in the 16th century as an author of Machiavellian books; 3) at the end of the 18th century as a patriot; 4) during the 19th century as a product of his time; 5) since then as the founder of political science. Gertrud Greuter

1888. Nemanov, I. N. SUB'EKTIVISTSKO-IDEALISTIČESKAIA SUSHCHNOST' VOZZRENIY T. KARLEILIA NA

TORIIU OSHCHESTVA [The subjectivist-idealistic essence of Th. Carlyle's views on the history of society]. Voprosy torii 1956 (4): 144-155. After a brief summary of recent literature in defense or praise of Carlyle, the author discusses Carlyle's ideas and concept of history. At first, Carlyle expressed the liberal aspirations and dislike of capitalism of the petty bourgeoisie (History of the French Revolution). But later, as a result of his idealism and hero-worship, he became the reactionary apologist of the impossibility of objective scientific historical knowledge, an enemy of free freedom, a defender of the role of individual leadership against popular action (histories of Cromwell, Frederick the Great). The errors of Carlyle's ideology and its class basis were pointed out by K. Marx. M. Raeff

1889. Noack, Ulrich (Würzburg). DAS WERDEN UNSERES ZEITEN GESCHICHTSBILDES IM GEISTE RANKE'S. DIE WIEDERHERSTELLUNG VON ZEIT UND RAUM IN DER GESCHICHTE [The development of a new view of history in the spirit of Ranke. The reinstatement of time and place in history]. Historisches Jahrbuch 1955 74: 506-519. The method of comparing cultures without reference to their time sequence ignores the facts created by the historical process itself. The author advocates the reinstatement of time and place in history. An examination of the Mediterranean and the European-Atlantic cultures proves that it is not possible to draw analogies between the two. O. Stenzl

1890. Nürnberger, Richard. REVOLUTIONSTHEORIE UND GESCHICHTLICHE WIRKLICHKEIT [The theory of revolution and historical reality]. Zeitwende 1955 26(6): 367-375. The problem of the relationship of the theory of revolution to historical reality is considered and the adaptability of the communist views of revolution to changing conditions is delineated. J. Küneth

1891. Piper, Otto A. INTERPRETACAO CRISTA DA HISTORIA [The Christian interpretation of history]. Revista de História 1955 10(21/22): 23-36 and 11(23): 23-45. Parts I and IV [see abstract 1: 2530 for previous articles]. Consider the "agents of history" by examining biblical concepts and some post-biblical thinking. Discusses the problems of the laws of history and states that it is vain to apply them to ancient history. Spengler and Toynbee agree that human societies have a limited length of life, though Spengler's view is pessimistic, while Toynbee's is combined with metaphysical hopes. This introduces reflection on the meaning of history. The author shows examples of the manifestation of divine justice in history. Article to be continued. Maria Theresia de Oliveira

1892. Rama, Carlos M. UNA NUEVA HISTORIA PARA NUESTRO TIEMPO [A new history for our time]. Cuadernos Americanos 1956 15(4): 52-76. Cites many of the great thinkers and historians of the past to demonstrate that history has meant different things at different times. A historic conception of the world is needed today to take the place of the philosophic and the religious conceptions of the world which dominated history in the past. Such a conception could be an instrument of value in solving the problems facing humanity today. H. Kantor

1893. Rattray, R. F. CAN WE LEARN FROM HISTORY? Quarterly Review 294(609): 305-315. Examines the ancient civilizations of Egypt, Greece and Rome, and compares with them the present and its civilization. While no direct answer is given to the question posed, the author chooses his examples from the past in such a way as to show the corrupting effect of "over-prosperity" on civilizations. Ch. LeGuin

1894. Romanell, Patrick (Univ. of Texas, Galveston). ROMANTICISM AND CROCE'S CONCEPTION OF SCIENCE. Review of Metaphysics 1955/56 9(3): 504-514. Twentieth-century neo-idealism was not a reaction against positivism, but was fundamentally similar to it, both being forms of romanticism that followed parallel courses in the nineteenth century. Analysis of Croce's conception of science shows that he denied existence to normative sciences, leaving only philosophy-history to deal with ultimate reality, whereas Comte considered the sciences "pure," and metaphysics the realm of "pseudo-problems." In both cases the romantic quest for cosmic security was satisfied by eliminating the distinction between the real and the ideal, between the actual and the possible. E. Kraehe

1895. Sagave, Pierre-Paul. LA Pensee POLITIQUE DE SCHILLER [Schiller's political thought]. Cahiers du Sud 1956 43(336): 261-269. Social pessimism of Lutheran origin was basic in Schiller's thought. However, the poet considered the French Revolution of 1789 to be the fruit of a long progressive evolution of mankind. H. Monteagle

1896. Shinn, Roger. THE "FANATICISM" OF CHRISTIANITY. Christianity and Crisis 1956 16(15): 116-119. Discusses Toynbee's censure of Christian "arrogance" and "fanaticism." Certain of his criticisms are justified by Christian standards; his demand that Christianity renounce its claim of uniqueness, however, cannot be justified, but he is right in censuring Christianity for claiming a unique possession of truth. In this matter, Toynbee's own point of view has all of the "arrogance," "fanaticism" and "exclusiveness" which he finds in Christianity. E. Oberholzer Jr.

1897. Streisand, Joachim (Berlin). KATEGORIEN UND PERSPEKTIVEN DER GESCHICHTE [Categories and perspectives of history]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1956 4(5): 889-898. Discusses publications by Walter Hofer (Geschichte zwischen Philosophie und Politik, Stuttgart 1956), R. G. Collingwood (Philosophie und Politik, Stuttgart, 1955) and Ernst Bloch (Das Prinzip Hoffnung, Berlin, 1955) from the point of view of historical materialism. Hofer and Collingwood fail to realize that the principles of historical science are developed in the course of an analysis and are determined by the historian's place within the framework of existing class relations. Bloch's work enables materialist historians to overcome mechanistic errors in regard to the historical interpretation of mankind in action. It points out the antagonism between man's consciousness and social reality, and, in particular, the anticipatory element in his ideas and programs. H. Bülter

1898. Thompson, Kenneth (Assistant Director, Social Sciences Division, Rockefeller Foundation). MR. TOYNBEE AND WORLD POLITICS: WAR AND NATIONAL SECURITY. World Politics 1956 8(3): 374-391. Outlines Toynbee's conception of the crisis in modern war, social factors underlying the transformation of warfare, and prevailing theories on the nature and inevitability of war. G. A. Mugge

1899. Williams, William Appleman. A NOTE ON CHARLES AUSTIN BEARD'S SEARCH FOR A GENERAL THEORY OF CAUSATION. American Historical Review 1956 62(1): 59-80. Traces the evolution of C. A. Beard's thoughts on the subject of historical causation. Beard was a lifelong economic determinist but his feelings varied as to the exact nature of this causation. At first Beard was heavily influenced by Marx, but he can hardly be said to have ever been a true Marxist. He next turned to the theories of James Madison as regards the influence of property on opinion. After 1940 he became increasingly committed to the ideas of Brooks Adams and his theories on the ethics of centralized power. D. Houston

1900. Zagorin, Perez. CARL BECKER ON HISTORY. PROFESSOR BECKER'S TWO HISTORIES: A SKEPTICAL FALLACY. American Historical Review 1956 62(1): 1-11. Reappraises the ideas of Carl Becker as put forth in Everyman His Own Historian (New York, 1935). Becker is the most representative example of the fruitless skepticism to which American historians fell victim after they became disillusioned with the possibilities of ever achieving a truly scientific history. Becker's notion of the two histories--the one which really happened, and the one known to us which we must try to make correspond to the real history--is a logical fallacy. If we do not know real history, how can we tell if our approximation is exact or not? Zagorin maintains that there is only one history--that for which there is historical evidence: "... behind the evidence, there can be no phantom history as it actually was. When, then, we have learned what evidence has to teach us, we thereby acquire the substance of knowledge." Zagorin further opposes Becker's view that for all practical purposes history must inevitably be what we think it to be and that we can never know otherwise. D. Houston

See also: 1882

5. ARCHIVES, LIBRARIES and INSTITUTES

See also: 2126, 2131, 2164, 2287, 2316, 2354, 2457, 2497, 2555, 2574, 2584, 2585, 2590, 2594, 3059, 3142.

1901. Blanc, H. (General). LE MUSEE DE L'ARMEE [The Army Museum]. *Revue Internationale d'Histoire Militaire* 1955 4(16): 435-445. This article first appeared in the *Revue Historique de l'Armée* (June 1947). The author outlines the historical growth and development of the most important French Army museum, and briefly enumerates its most treasured documents and possessions. Carla Rich

1902. Blanchard, René. LA FONDATION RAOUL ET JEAN BRUNON [The Raoul and Jean Brunon Foundation]. *Revue Internationale d'Histoire Militaire* 1955 4(16): 459-464. The Foundation, located in Marseilles, is a privately owned one, devoted to French military history from Louis XIV to 1918. Each type of weapon, uniform or equipment is presented to show its chronological development. The Napoleonic collection is especially complete. The Foundation's library has enabled it to publish articles and books, as well as serve as a research center. Carla Rich

1903. British Records Association, Records Preservation Section. EXHIBITION OF SPECIMENS OF DOCUMENTS DEPOSITED IN COUNTY REPOSITORIES. *Archives* 1956 2(15): 407-437. Account of an exhibition held in London, 13 December 1955, in connection with annual meeting of the Section, with a brief description of each document and its contents. Representative documents from the 18th and 19th centuries include estate and enclosure maps, dock plans, overseers' rate books, election posters, and private correspondence. B. L. Crapster

1904. Brugmans, I. J. (Amsterdam Univ.). HET NEDERLANDS ECONOMISCH HISTORISCH ARCHIEF [The Netherlands Archive of Economic History]. *Nederlands Archiefblad* 1956 60(1): 30-31. The Netherlands Archive of Economic History was founded in 1914, in order to preserve documents of importance that otherwise would have been lost to the student of economic history. It consists mainly of old archives of companies, banks, etc., and contains valuable materials dealing with all sections of economic history. D. van Arkel

1905. Coreth, Anna (Vienna). DAS FRANZÖSISCHE ARCHIVWESEN (BERICHT ÜBER DEN INTERNATIONALEN ARCHIVKURS IN PARIS 1954-55) [French archives (Report on the International Archive Course in Paris, 1954-55)]. *Mitteilungen des österreichischen Staatsarchivs* 1955 8: 334-350. Discusses the organization of the course, listing all lectures presented, and the operation and administration of French public and official archives. C. F. Latour

1906. Donoso, Ricardo. SOCIEDAD DE BIBLIOFILOS CHILENOS [Society of Chilean Bibliophiles]. *Hispanic American Historical Review* 1956 36(3): 333-341. A brief history of the Sociedad de Bibliófilos Chilenos followed by a descriptive bibliography of the publications of the society, including the periodical *El Bibliófilo Chileno*. R. B. McCornack

1907. Ember, Győző. LES ARCHIVES ET L'HISTORIOGRAPHIE EN HONGRIE [Archives and historiography in Hungary]. *Acta Historica* 1955 4(1-3): 319-343. A progress report on the reorganization and activities of archives since 1945. Modernization and expansion of available material in the archives as well as closer contact between archives and historiography is stressed. Microfilm service is among the innovations. S. Borsody

1908. Fiala, Zdeněk. PROBLÉMY ČESKOSLOVENSKÉHO ARCHIVNICTVÍ [The problems of Czechoslovak archivists]. *Nová mysl* 1956 (8): 869-873. Present Communist historiography is characterized by critical discussions on the adequate interpretation of recent events. Should these discussions be fruitful, they must be based on authentic materials from the state archives, the former church archives, and the archives of the large industrial and agricultural firms (which have been nationalized). On 7 May 1954 a special government decree was passed which forms the legal basis for the unified archives. Since that date, several shortcomings characterize the work of the archivists: 1) rigid centralization of archives; 2) censorship and secrecy: scientific workers have no access to materials; 3) dislocation of materials: many documents have been removed to the Institute of the History of the Communist

Party of Czechoslovakia; 4) the lack of a coordinating scientific body; 5) insufficient training; 6) lack of publications on auxiliary sciences; 7) low salaries of archivists. I. Gadourek

1909. Gąsiorowska, Natalia. ZAKŁAD HISTORII SPOŁECZNO-GOSPODARCZEJ UNIwersYTETU ŁÓDZKIEGO [Seminar of the social and economic history of Łódź University]. *Przegląd Nauk Historycznych i Społecznych* 1954 5:318-320. A short history of the seminar from 1945. Describes its organization, publications and activities, centered mostly on the study of formation of the working classes in the Łódź region from the end of the 18th century. A. F. Dygnas

1910. Giuliani, Girolamo. LE SOTTOSEZIONO DI ARCHIVIO DI STATO NELL'ORDINAMENTO ARCHIVISTICO ITALIANO [Subdepartments of the state archives in the Italian archive system]. *Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato* 1956 16(2): 120-129. Explains the purpose of the subdepartments of the state archives and gives a short explanation of the importance of the notarial documents. Shows the status of institutes within the administrative structure of the government and lists, with a detailed commentary, the regulations regarding their organization and management. The position of the subdepartments between the state and the community is rather obscure. From the legal point of view they are purely state organizations. Helga Pültz

1911. Jedlicka, Ludwig. FORSCHUNGSZENTREN ZUR ZEITGESCHICHTE [Research Centers of recent history]. *Wissenschaft und Weltbild* 1956 9(2): 143-146. Deals mainly with European research centers. The Netherlands was the first European state to realize the importance of recent history in 1945. Germany is working under a handicap in research, due to the loss of many documents taken by the Allies after 1945. Munich and Stuttgart are listed as leading German centers for the study of recent history. The Centre de Documentation Juive Contemporaine, located in Paris, is also cited. A. Dittman

1912. Kraus, Wilhelm (Vienna). 10 JAHRE ÖSTERREICHISCHES STAATSARCHIV 1945-1955 [10 years of the Austrian State Archive, 1945-1955]. *Mitteilungen des Österreichischen Staatsarchivs* 1955 8: 238-304. Reviews in detail the activities of the Austrian State Archive in the decade after World War II, with specific emphasis on the following points: archival organization, buildings, archival materials (losses, replacements, new acquisitions), and archival operations and services (personnel, publications, research service, etc.). C. F. Latour

1913. Laroche, C. LES ARCHIVES DU MINISTÈRE DE FRANCE D'OUTRE-MER ET L'HISTOIRE MILITAIRE DE A.O.F. [The archives of the French Over-Seas Ministry and the military history of French West Africa]. *Revue Internationale d'Histoire Militaire* 1956 4(17): 113-118. The documents concerning the period prior to 1815 are located in the National Archives, those after 1815 are in the collection of the French Over-Seas Ministry. The classifications and nature of the two collections are quite different. The author gives the outline of their organization. Carla Rich

1914. "Lector". GLI ARCHIVI SEGRETI DELLA WILHELMSTRASSE [The secret archives of the German Foreign Office]. *Rassegna Italiana di Politica e di Cultura* 1956 33(1): 116-118. A review article based on the recently published *Les Archives Secrètes de la Wilhelmstrasse* (Paris, Librairie Plon). It discusses the organization of the German diplomatic archives, subjects treated by them, and the circumstances under which the American and British armies captured these documents. More than one hundred tons of documents were found outside Berlin. These included the secret correspondence of Ribbentrop and Hitler with foreign diplomats and officials within the Reich. A. F. Rolle

1915. Lenoir, Madeleine (French Army Historical Service). LES BIBLIOTHEQUES, LES DEPOTS D'ARCHIVES ET LES MUSEES MILITAIRES EN FRANCE [The military libraries, archives, and museums in France]. *Revue Internationale d'Histoire Militaire* 1955 4(16): 353-431. The article

is divided into four main sections, each giving a historical sketch of the organization of the research centers and a summary of documentation available for the land forces, naval forces, air force and medical services (Service de Santé). A separate section is devoted to the national Gendarmerie and to military justice. Carla Rich

1916. Lingelbach, Karl (Marburg). VERZEICHNIS DER AN WESTDEUTSCHEN BIBLIOTHEKEN ZUGÄNGLICHEN AUSLÄNDISCHEN MILITÄRZEITSCHRIFTEN [List of foreign military publications accessible in West German libraries]. *Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau* 1956 6(6): 330-336. An extensive list to be supplemented from time to time. It cites forty-six libraries, more than a hundred titles, and the extent of their files and dates. H. M. Adams

1917. Lülffing, Hans. NEUE LITERATUR ZUR GESCHICHTE DES BUCHWESENS [New literature of the history of books]. *Archiv für Kulturgeschichte* 1955 37(2): 244-263. Acclaims the efforts of Fritz Milkau (1859-1934) who, during the early twentieth century, prepared the master catalogue for the Prussian state libraries, and thereby made the Berlin State Libraries into Germany's central archival collection. Due to Milkau, library science became established as a proper academic discipline, chiefly because of his handbook on library science. This was recently re-published as *Handbuch der Bibliothekswissenschaft*, Fritz Milkau and Georg Leyh, editors (Wiesbaden, 1952). The author discusses its valuable data on German book printing, binding, and illustration techniques since Gutenberg. R. Mueller

1918. Martin, Paul (Conservator, Historical Museum of Strasbourg). LES COLLECTIONS MILITAIRES DU MUSEE HISTORIQUE DE STRASBOURG [The military collections of the historical museum of Strasbourg]. *Revue Internationale d'Histoire Militaire* 1955 4(16): 446-455. Although the museum specializes in Alsatian history, the skilful presentation and completeness of its collection, as well as the important role of Strasbourg and Alsace in French military history, make it a center for the general study of armaments and warfare. Carla Rich

1919. Mikoletzky, Hanns Leo (Vienna). DAS ARCHIVIO DI STATO IN VENEZIA [The State Archive in Venice]. *Mitteilungen des österreichischen Staatsarchivs* 1955 8: 350-352. Indicates holdings and services of this archive. C. F. Latour

1920. Mikoletzky, Hanns Leo (Vienna). DAS STAATS-ARCHIV IN WIESBADEN [The State Archive in Wiesbaden]. *Mitteilungen des österreichischen Staatsarchivs* 1955 8: 332-334. Indicates holdings and services of this archive. C. F. Latour

1921. Oja, Aulis. TURUN HOVIOKEUDEN VUOTTA 1827 VANHEMPI ARKISTO [The pre-1827 archives of the appellate court of Turku]. *Historiallinen Aikakauskirja* 1956 (2): 98-113. A detailed inventory of the materials which did not perish in the great fire of 1827. J. I. Kolehmainen

1922. Penny, K. (National Library, Canberra). THE PROBLEM OF LOCAL RECORDS. *Historical Studies: Australia and New Zealand* 1956 7(26): 215-219. Gives a history of the care of local records in Britain as a background to the suggested development of a constructive program for Australian agencies. C. C. Gorchels

1923. Roller, M. O DEIATEL'NOSTI INSTITUTA ISTORII PARTII PRI TS K RUMYNSKOI RABOCHEI PARTII [Concerning the activities of the Institute of Party History attached to the Central Committee of the Romanian Workers' Party]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (4): 221-222. A brief account of the history and current activities of the Institute and a summary of the sections of the Institute. M. Raeff

1924. Scott, Dorothea (Univ. of Hong Kong). THE HANKOW COLLECTION: ITS HISTORY AND CONTENTS. *Journal of Oriental Studies* 1955 2(1): 133-143. Tells of the founding (in 1861), the organization, growth, and cataloguing problems of the Hankow collection, a part of the library of the University of Hong Kong. The collection is recognized as the most notable compendium of works on the Far East in European languages. Bibliographical notes in the article refer to the collection's inventory of works on European colonizing and missionary ventures in nineteenth-century China. R. Mueller

1925. Steer, Francis W. THE HISTORIAN AND LOCAL RECORD REPOSITORIES. *Archives* 1956 2(15): 382-386. General discussion, with special reference to Britain, of what the director of a repository of local records can do to maximize the usefulness to historians of the records under his care, and what the historian can do to assist the archivist. B. L. Crapster

1926. Thornton, A. P. (Aberdeen Univ.). THE G. R. G. CONWAY MS. COLLECTION IN THE LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN. *Hispanic American Historical Review* 1956 36(3): 345-347. Lists the documents of the Conway Collection in the University of Aberdeen. Most of them are different from those in the Conway Collection in the Library of Congress. These documents deal with Spanish colonial history. R. B. McCornack

1927. Unsigned. LE MUSEE DE LA MARINE [The Naval Museum]. *Revue Internationale d'Histoire Militaire* 1955 4(16): 465-474. Brief outline of the history and organization of the museum. Its collection of ship models is remarkable, as are the modern methods of increasing and improving its documentation. Carla Rich

1928. Unsigned. OXFORD DIOCESAN RECORDS. *Bodleian Library Record* 1956 5(5): 230. Describes certain records brought to light in the process of reorganizing the premises of the Diocesan Registry, which involved the deposit of some of the records in the Bodleian Library. These include diocesan books and records of the 18th and 19th centuries. P. H. Hardacre

1929. Winter, Otto Friedrich (Vienna). DIE "OBERE REGISTRATUR" DES REICHSHOFRATES 1938-1954 [The "upper file" of the Imperial Court Council 1938-1954]. *Mitteilungen des österreichischen Staatsarchivs* 1955 8: 307-321. The archives of the Holy Roman Empire, the Reichshofkanzlei and the Mainz Arch-Chancellor's Office (held by the Vienna Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv) have survived World War II remarkably well. The only damaged portions, the "Obere Registratur" of the judicial papers of the Reichshofrat, were re-catalogued and largely restored by 1954. C. F. Latour

1930. --. HISTORIC HOUSEKEEPING PAPERS. *New York History* 1956 37(2). Chorley, Kenneth. WHAT'S WRONG WITH HISTORIC PRESERVATION, pp. 141-150. Montgomery, Florence A., THE TRAINING OF GUIDES FOR HISTORIC HOUSE INTERPRETATION, pp. 151-164. Nichols, Frederick D., TECHNIQUES AND PROBLEMS OF HISTORIC RESTORATION, pp. 165-170. Three specialists in the field of historic preservation discuss the fundamental purpose of the preservation movement, analyze defects in existing projects and lay down principles for improvement. Primary importance is given to the selection of the object, adequate research and first-class presentation and interpretation. Basic suggestions are made for the training of guides and valuable architectural advice is given for restoration and decoration of historic buildings. Barbara Waldstein

A. GENERAL: 1775-1945

GENERAL HISTORY

Political, Social and Economic History

1931. Aubrey, Henry G. (Federal Reserve Bank of New York). INDUSTRIAL INVESTMENT DECISIONS: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS. Journal of Economic History 1955 15(4): 335-351. An experimental exploration in terms of concrete factors and magnitudes of the economic conditions in under-developed countries which result in decisions by prospective investors, often undesirable from the developmental point of view. The article first considers the general aspects of the problem and then applies the method to industrial investment, historical and current, in India and Pakistan.

F. L. Nussbaum

1932. Bendiscioli, Mario. L'IDEA DELL'UNITA DELL'EUROPA NEI NEOGUELFY ITALIANI [The idea of European unity in the Italian Neo-Guefys]. Historisches Jahrbuch 1955 74: 490-497. The theme of European unity never appears in explicit form among the Neo-Guefys, but rather an elucidation of the tasks of individual peoples. This view is demonstrated in the works of Rosmini, Balbo and Gioberti. Gioberti saw the Italians as the principal people in European unity, and the concept of European unity also had religious overtones to him.

F. Fellner

1933. Bergsträsser, Ludwig. LITERATUR DER PARTEI-GESCHICHTE [Literature of Party History]. Zeitschrift für Politik 1955 2(4): 370-378. Critical commentaries on more than a dozen new publications: collections of party programs, party histories, and biographies of statesmen.

J. Küneth

1934. Berlin, Isaiah. MONTESQUIEU. Proceedings of the British Academy 1955 41: 267-296. Despite his archaic classifications and a priori conceptions, Montesquieu was a purer empiricist, with more relevance to our times than such successors as Helvétius, Bentham, Marx, Comte or Spencer. Conservatives, liberals, and some socialists have drawn their own conclusions from the tradition that he founded. His undogmatic principles embody a sense of historical reality and an understanding of what human societies live by, that make him much more than a naive and now fossilized pioneer of social studies.

H. D. Jordan

1935. Besse, Guy. LES "CAHIERS PHILOSOPHIQUES" DE LENIN [The Philosophical Notebooks of Lenin]. Pensée 1956 (65): 85-94. The publication of the complete text of the Philosophical Notebooks in French will undoubtedly give a new impulse to the ideological struggle in France. It will promote a better understanding of Hegel as the last of the classical philosophers, and still more of Lenin and his philosophy.

Gertrud Greuter

1936. Bladen, V. W. (Univ. of Toronto). SCHUMPETER'S HISTORY OF ECONOMIC ANALYSIS AND SOME RELATED BOOKS. Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science 1956 22(1): 103-115. A favorable review article on Schumpeter's History of Economic Analysis (New York, 1954). The author praises Schumpeter's contribution to the subject and the originality of his social approach, and he reviews its continuation in the United States and Britain. The concluding part of the article discusses a number of similar works in their relation to Schumpeter.

R. Mueller

1937. Bosl, Karl (Würzburg). DER "ARISTOKRATISCHE CHARAKTER" EUROPÄISCHER STAATS- UND SOZIALENTWICKLUNG. PROLEGOMENA ZU EINER ALLGEMEINEN VERFASSUNGSGESCHICHTE [The "aristocratic character" of European constitutional and social evolution. Introductory observations on a general constitutional history]. Historisches Jahrbuch 1955 74: 631-642. In the field of German constitutional history, the material was prepared with reference to archeology and philology. It is ready for use in a pan-European constitutional history. The author discusses the question of source material available for such a study, which should record the aristocratic nature of the development of the European states.

O. Stenzl

1938. Braine, Bernard. CHRISTIAN DEMOCRACY IN WESTERN EUROPE. British Survey 1956 (87): 1-19. The roots of European Christian democratic parties lie in the opposition to nationalism and socialism during the nineteenth, and to fascism and communism during the twentieth century. The author summarizes the development of political climates in Italy, France, Germany, Austria, the Low Countries, Switzerland and Portugal which favored the rise of Christian Democratic popular movements during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

R. Mueller

1939. Brlek, P. Michael, O. F. M. DE HISTORIA FONTIUM ET INSTITUTORUM ORDINIS FRATRUM MINORUM [On the history of the fundamentals and doctrines of the Franciscan Order]. Antoniamum 1956 31(1): 83-91. Reports on the revival of scholarship in the order and the progress made in research regarding its doctrines and legal foundations in the last decades, with an enumeration of the dissertations written by the brothers of the order at the faculty of law of the Pontificium Athenaeum Antoniamum, at the University of Rome and at the Catholic University in Washington.

Helga Pöltz

1940. Brzezinski, Zbigniew. TOTALITARISM AND RATIONALITY. American Political Science Review 1956 50(3): 751-763. This essay first defines totalitarianism and then discusses the various stages in the development of a totalitarian dictatorship. The author specifically refutes the thesis (see particularly Isaac Deutscher, Russia: What Next?) that a modern totalitarianism, if not overthrown externally, will in the end be quietly and inevitably transformed into a more democratic state by the subtle, irresistible influence of the rationality inherent in the bureaucratic and managerial apparatus of the modern state. Such a conclusion underestimates the self-generating power of the totalitarian system and the pressure of vested interests. Nazi Germany affords an excellent example of a totalitarianism where no such weakening occurred.

D. Houston

1941. Chowdhuri, R. N. THE ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENT. Indonesië 1955 8(1): 40-58. The Quakers were the first to take a collective stand against slavery and the slave trade, and the Methodists and other groups followed suit. In 1757 a committee was founded in England to propagate abolition and to bring pressure on the government to pass abolition legislation. This finally resulted in the Slave Trade Abolition Act of 1807, and the abolition of slavery in all British colonies in 1833. Other countries followed the English example. The Anti-Slavery Conference of Brussels of 1889 gave the death-blow to African slave traffic.

D. van Arkel

1942. Davis, Kingsley (Univ. of California). THE UNPREDICTED PATTERN OF POPULATION CHANGE. Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science 1956 (305): 53-59. A brief historical and statistical description of world population growth from 1650 to 1955.

J. S. Counellis

1943. Demaria, Giovanni (Università Commerciale Luigi Bocconi, Milano). LUIGI EINAUDI'S "SAGGI". Kyklos 1955 8(1): 59-71. An appreciation of an anthology of Einaudi's essays on great economists of the past. Praises his ability to combine imaginative and scientific approaches, his scholarship and style. Quotes from essays on Galiani and Adam Smith.

Janet Evernden

1944. Deutsch, Karl W. (Mass. Inst. of Technology). JOSEPH SCHUMPETER AS AN ANALYST OF SOCIOLOGY AND ECONOMIC HISTORY. Journal of Economic History 1956 16(1): 41-56. A review article on Schumpeter, Aufsätze zur Soziologie (Tübingen, 1953), earlier translated in somewhat simplified form as Imperialism and Social Classes (New York, 1951). The essays illustrate his analytical interest in precise and meaningful concepts and his broad empirical familiarity with historical facts. They are of biographical importance as they show the evolution of his thought toward the more definitive Capitalism, Socialism and Democracy.

F. L. Nussbaum

1945. Dowd, Douglas F. (Cornell Univ.). ECONOMIC STAGNATION IN EUROPE IN THE INTERWAR PERIOD. Journal of Economic History 1955 15(3): 273-280. A review article on Ingvar Svennilson's Growth and Stagnation in

European Economy (Geneva, 1954). "This vast piece of research embodies a detailed attempt to combine economic theory and economic history. . . . This is a gold mine of statistical data concerning the economic behavior of Europe" between 180 and 1950. F. L. Nussbaum

1946. Fantetti, Antonio. GIUSEPPE TONIOLO: ALCUNI STUDI SUL SOCIALISMO [Giuseppe Toniolo: Some studies of socialism]. Civitas 1955 6(11): 3-19. Cites numerous references to socialism in the writings of Toniolo, illustrating at Toniolo's criticism of socialism attacked its philosophic and economic principles rather than its attempts to redress social injustice. R. J. Mayne

1947. Fataliev, Kh. M. K VOPROSU O ESTESTVENNO-AUCHNYKH PREDPOSYLKAH VOZNIKNOVENIA DIALEKTICHESKOGO MATERIALIZMA [On the question of the prerequisites of the natural sciences for the origin of dialectical materialism]. Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta 1955 1(1): 3-16. Dialectical materialism arose in the 1840's as a result of a conflict between the objective scientific and theoretical content of natural sciences and the metaphysical mechanistic views of nature. The starting point in the destruction of the metaphysical views of nature is usually considered to be Kant's cosmogonical hypothesis, but modern research has ascertained that the prerequisites for the rise of the dialectical anti-metaphysical line were the works of Comenotsov. Marx and Engels revealed the contradiction between the scientific and practical content of natural sciences and metaphysical thought. In creating dialectical materialism, they used the achievements of the natural sciences as a basis. Three important discoveries played a decisive role: 1) the law of the conservation and transformation of energy, 2) the cell theory, and 3) the theory of the origin of species. The bourgeoisie endeavored to strengthen the undermined foundations of metaphysics and mechanism but Marx and Engels proved that only dialectical materialism can serve as a philosophical basis. A. Gaev

1948. Forst Battaglia, Otto. DEMOKRATISIERUNG DER MONARCHIE [Democratization of the monarchy]. Österreichische Furche 1955 11(50): 10. The pedigrees of European monarchs, especially during the past 100 years, show increasingly bourgeois, non-noble, ties. C. F. Latour

1949. Habermas, Jürgen. MARX IN PERSPEKTIVEN [Marx in perspective]. Merkur 1955 9(12): 1180-1183. refutes Leopold Schwarzschild's attitude toward Marx in his recent book, Der Rote Preusse [The Red Prussian], (Stuttgart, 1954). Specifically criticizes Schwarzschild for belittling Marx's contribution to sociology, accepting spurious derogatory information about his personal life, and blaming Marx for the errors of the Soviet regime. R. Mueller

1950. Haim, Sylvia G. INTORNO ALLE ORIGINI DELLA TEORIA DEL PANARABISMO [On the origins of the theory of pan-Arabism]. Oriente Moderno 1956 36(7): 409-421. Discusses the problem of the renewal of the Caliphate, and of Arabian nationalism, by analyzing the programs of several exponents of pan-Arabism, such as Negib Azuri, Ismail Gasprinsky, Rashid Rida and Abd er-Rahman el-Bazzaz. P. Pastorelli

1951. Heer, Friedrich (Vienna Univ.) DER MYTHOS VOM KORRUPTEN WESTEN [The Myth of the corrupt West]. Forum 1956 3(30): 213-216. National Socialist opposition to "decadent" Western European thought, ideals and institutions and its antecedents in the German middle-class contempt for the French Enlightenment and for the French Revolution. This version to modern ideologies goes back to Lutheran suspicion of the Italian Renaissance and is met today by Europeans among their former Asian and African colonial peoples. R. Mueller

1952. Knobel, Johannes. DAS MARKTPROBLEM UND SEINE BEDEUTUNG IN DER ENTWICKLUNGSGESCHICHTE DES KAPITALISMUS [The marketing problem and its meaning for the historical development of capitalism]. Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Universität Rostock 1954/55 4(3/4): 271-281. Contains a historical background of the development of the capitalistic marketing problem, to show that capitalism is destroying itself by over-production which causes general crisis in the capitalistic economies. The 16th century is given as the high point of the capitalistic era, which is now considered to be

in its dying phases. Stalin and Marx are frequently quoted.

A. Dittmann

1953. Kohn, Hans (City College, New York). A NEW LOOK AT NATIONALISM. Virginia Quarterly Review 1956 32(3): 321-332. In a review of events, predominantly in Europe, since the First World War, the article illustrates the change in the character of nationalism. The writer maintains that "the recognition of this change and a better evaluation of the forces at work to-day under the name of nationalism is a prerequisite for a more realistic foreign policy on the part of the United States." Barbara Waldstein

1954. Kuczynski, Jürgen (Berlin). ZUM PROBLEM DER INDUSTRIELLEN REVOLUTION [On the problem of the industrial revolution]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1956 4(3): 501-524. Starting with the views of Marx and Engels on the conception and historical facts of the industrial revolution, the British form of this process is described as a classical case. Like all historical processes, the economic development of the industrial revolution was quite varied in the different capitalist countries and took place at different times and under different class conditions. In the United States of America there were few divergencies from the British model. The industrial revolution in Germany, Russia and several other Eastern European countries, however, took quite a different course from that in England, whereas it did not take place at all in the colonial and semi-colonial countries.

Journal (H. Bülter)

1955. Lefebvre, Georges, Giuliano Procacci, and Albert Soboul. UNE DISCUSSION HISTORIQUE: DU FEODALISME AU CAPITALISME [A historical discussion: from feudalism to capitalism]. Pensée 1956 (65): 10-32. Three comments on the controversy about Maurice Dobb's Studies in the Development of Capitalism (1946). Procacci, Giuliano, PRESENTA TION. pp. 11-21. Paul M. Sweezy's arguments, which are nearly the same as the theses of Pirenne, are based on accurate historical documentation, those of the British Marxists on a deeper awareness of the problems. H. Kohachiro Takahashi contributes by a specific historical analysis. The Soviet periodical Voprosy Istorii published discussions about similar subjects from 1948 to 1950. Lefebvre, Georges, OBSERVATIONS. pp. 22-25. As a historian he corrects several expressions and definitions, draws attention to the difficulty of supervising workers dominated by force, which is not mentioned by Dobb, and recalls the multiplicity of historical factors. He proposes that historians should continue the research for which Dobb and Sweezy have formulated the problems. Soboul, Albert, CONTRIBUTION A PROPOS DE LA REVOLUTION FRANÇAISE [Contribution in reference to the French Revolution]. pp. 26-32. Shows that during the French Revolution the small bourgeoisie was the most efficient element in the struggle for the abolition of the feudal system. Gertrud Greuter

1956. Lehmann, Hans. WESEN UND GEFÄHRDUNG DER FREIHEITLICHEN DEMOKRATISCHEN GRUNDORDNUNG [The nature of the free democratic society and the forces endangering it]. Politische Studien 1956 7(74): 7-26. General remarks on the nature of political and personal freedom, the danger presented it by Bolshevism and its safeguarding in the constitution of the German Federal Republic. The basis for these reflections is a historical survey of the struggle for freedom in the western world, from Plato to Max Weber. F. Fellner

1957. Leuilliot, Paul. BOURGEOIS ET BOURGEOISIES. Annales: Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations 1956 11(1): 87-101. Review article, based chiefly on J. Lambert-Dansette: Quelques familles du patronat textile de Lille-Armentières (1789-1914) (Lille, 1954), and La bourgeoisie alsacienne (Strasbourg, 1954) published by the Société savante d'Alsace et des régions de l'Est. Discusses the use of statistical methods of research for a history of the various middle classes. The bourgeoisie is not homogeneous and the author seems to accept Siegfried's distinction of four main levels: the great, the high, the middle and the small bourgeoisie (white collar workers). H. Monteagle

1958. Marañón, Gregorio. ORTEGA Y GASSET. Ecris de Paris 1956 (134): 20-26. An obituary of Ortega y Gasset, emphasizing the influence of Arabic mysticism and Spanish folklore on his philosophic development. R. Mueller

1959. Mayer, Charles. ESSAI D'UNE PHILOSOPHIE DE LA BOURSE ET DES AFFAIRES [Essay on the philosophy of

the stock market and of business]. *Revue Liberale* 1956 14 (2): 31-79. A commentary on and analysis of Philip D. Reed's article: "The Exchange" (1956). In this article Mayer sees the way the American business man operates and finds much to admire in the American system. A comparison is made between the American stock market and the various stock markets of Europe. S. L. Speronis

1960. Momigliano, Arnaldo. PER UN RIESAME DELLA STORIA DELL'IDEA DI CESARISMO [For a re-examination of the history of the idea of caesarism]. *Rivista Storica Italiana* 1956 68(2): 220-229. Discusses the various concepts of Caesar and caesarism in the nineteenth century as contrasted with antiquity, the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. In antiquity and the Middle Ages the concept seemed to be one of a legitimate rule, while in the nineteenth century it was one of a special development of a benevolent democratic authoritarianism. The concepts of Mommsen, Lamartine, Michelet, Ampère, Napoleon III and Roscher are here discussed.

L. M. Case

1961. Mousnier, Roland (Univ. of Strasbourg). REFLEXIONS CRITIQUES SUR LA NOTION D'ABSOLUTISME [Critical reflections on the concept of absolutism]. *Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Moderne* 1955 54(16): 2-4. Points out that in addition to the concept of absolutism as despotism (Rowse, Judson, Seyssel, Tyndale, Gardiner, Carsten, Locke) there is another concept of absolutism: that of a sovereign hedged in by divine and natural laws as well as by the fundamental laws of the state (Moricé, Loyseau, Grassaille, Haillan, Bodin, Fénelon). During the Ancien Régime in France absolutism was of the second more limited variety.

L. M. Case

1962. Mozer, Alfred. DE SOCIALISTISCHE INTERNATIONALE [The Socialist International]. *Internationale Spectator* 1956 10(13): 355-372. Deals mainly with the revival of the Socialist International in 1951. The first International, founded in 1863, was a failure because of the clash between Anarchists and Marxists. Refounded in 1889, the Socialist International was badly shaken during World War I when Socialism was unable to prevent war. Socialist parties lost interest in foreign policy, the more so as many socialist aims were realized within the framework of the nationalist state.

D. van Arkel

1963. Muth, Heinrich (Bauernhochschule, Fredeburg/Westphalia). DER HISTORISCHE FILM: HISTORISCHE UND FILMISCHE GRUNDPROBLEME [The historical film: basic historical and technical problems]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1955 6(11): 670-682 and (12): 738-751. Surveys the attempt to portray history in films, particularly in Germany, and concludes that monetary and artistic considerations usually overshadow historical ones. Notes and criticizes the influence of propaganda on the historical film in Nazi Germany and considers international discussion on historical film problems before World War II, as well as recent German discussion. Technical filming problems as well as the influence of the "Western" both in Europe and America are also discussed.

F. B. M. Hollyday

1964. Olmi, Massimo. LA GIOVENTU INGLESE FRA CONSERVATORI E LABURISTI [English youth between the Conservative and the Labour Parties]. *Civitas* 1956 7(1/2): 76-80. Compares the membership of the Young Conservative Organisation with that of Labour's League of Youth, and explains the former's relative success in historical, social and psychological terms.

R. J. Mayne

1965. Pazdur, Jan, and Alfred Wiślicki. WOKÓŁ SPRAWY OCHRONY ZABYTKÓW PRZEMYSŁU I TECHNIKI [On the question of the protection of monuments of industry and technics]. *Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej* 1956 4(1): 3-12. Under capitalism, the bourgeoisie was concerned with the preservation of those objects which would serve as documents of the positive role of the propertied classes in history, or of such objects which had a commercial value. Peasant implements were also collected; but in the 20th century, protection of industrial and technical monuments was undertaken only under the influence of the increased importance of the working classes. Polish collections were destroyed by the Germans. Post-war congresses of engineers and technicians asked the Chief Technical Organization (*Naczelna Organizacja*

Techniczna) and the State Planning Commission (*Państwowa Komisja Planowania Gospodarczego*) to begin new collection of these monuments. J. Erickson

1966. Rhode, Gotthold. DAS SCHICKSAL DES OSTPROTESTANTISMUS. EINE STELLUNGNAHME [The fate of Eastern Protestantism. A statement of position]. *Osteuropa* 1956 6(4): 321-328. A critique and correction, largely centered on East Germany and Poland, of Alfred M. Posselt's article on Eastern Protestantism in *Osteuropa*, 1956 6(1): 55 [See abstract 990]. The criticism deals largely with the question of numbers. Posselt appends a brief answer.

E. C. Helmreich

1967. Ritter, Gerhard (Univ. of Freiburg). VOM URSPRUNG DES EINPARTEIENSTAATES IN EUROPA [On the origin of the one-party state in Europe]. *Historisches Jahrbuch* 1955 74: 564-583. The ideal image of a liberal constitution became illusory when the liberal society of the century was displaced by a modern industrial society. The methods of political and state organization were changed. Where this change coincided with the destruction of a traditional government system, there arose the latent possibility of a sudden change from modern democracy to modern dictatorship. In order to prevent a return of dictatorship it is essential that parliamentary democracy demonstrates its worth and that it gains the genuine confidence of the people.

O. Sten

1968. Rodinson, Maxime. M. GURVITCH, LE DETERMINISME. LES CLASSES ET L'AVENIR DU PROLETARIAT [M. Gurvitch on determinism, classes, and the future of the proletariat]. *Pensée* 1956 (67): 122-130. A review of speech by M. Gurvitch given at the Sorbonne, explaining his idea of determinism. For Gurvitch, reality is represented by characteristics which the intellect categorizes by "... Technical processes of determinism." The theory of Marxism is expounded in detail.

R. Chand

1969. Rodríguez-Arias Bustamante, Lino. EL ABUSO DEL DERECHO EN LA HISTORIA Y EN LA LEGISLACION COMPARADA [The abuse of the law in history and in comparative legislation]. *Revista Jurídica de la Universidad de Puerto Rico* 1955 24(4): 306-330. A historical and comparative study of the frequent conflict between justice and the law. The author advocates the need to adapt juridical reality to social reality, in order to secure the greatest balance of conflicting interests. There are numerous bibliographical references to Roman, medieval, ecclesiastical and Moslem practice, and contemporary French, German, Swiss, Italian, Russian and Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence.

F. E. Kidder

1970. Schokking, J. J. DIE INTERNATIONALE BÜROKRATIE [International bureaucracy]. *Zeitschrift für Politik* 1955 2(2): 133-145. Suggestions are made for possible synthesis of this new object of research. By means of a retrospective historical glance, the different phases of the process of bureaucratization are analyzed. The author concludes that the modern world cannot come to realize its potential without international associations. The problems which hinder this goal are discussed.

J. Küneth

1971. Stolz, G. J. A CENTURY OF INTERNATIONAL MORTALITY TRENDS: I, II. *Population Studies* 1955 9(1): 24-55, and 1956 10(1): 17-42. Deals broadly and, in the second part, in a more specialized way, with mortality trends from the mid-19th to the mid-20th century and with future trends. Three major regions are considered for the purposes of this survey: "The West, non-Western Europe and Latin America-Africa-Asia." If retirement ages do not markedly change, Western populations can expect only limited increases in labor force through mortality declines, but in the underdeveloped areas enormous change may be expected. A variety of other important conclusions are drawn from the very abundant statistical data.

J. A. S. Grenville

1972. Toynbee, Arnold. DAS ZUSAMMENLEBEN DER VÖLKER IN EINER KLEINER WERDENDE WELT [The existence of nations in a narrowing world]. *Universitas* 1956 10(6): 561-573. The world has grown steadily smaller because of the development of modern means of communication and transportation, the increase in population and the gradual exhaustion of natural resources. The resulting problems are

longer be solved by war, since the introduction of atomic weapons. This danger can be averted only by the common efforts of all peoples to settle conflicts by peaceful means, and a bridge between the various ideologies and apply atomic energy only to peaceful purposes. J. Kunneth

1973. Unsigned. DIE ENTWICKLUNG DER EUROPÄISCHEN ZUSAMMENARBEIT IM VERKEHR [The development of European co-operation of transportation]. *Europa Archiv* 5 10(18): 8199-8218. A synopsis of the internationalization of transportation facilities on the European continent since 1815, the contribution of this development to improved international relations and its aid in the unification of Europe. The article deals specifically with inland shipping provisions, road construction and operation, efforts to co-ordinate road construction, and co-operation in civil aviation. Special attention is given to the role of the League of Nations. R. Mueller

1974. Unsigned. TRIESTE. *Archives Diplomatiques et Consulaires* 1956 21(7/8): 259-266. Five articles on Trieste, discussing 1) the role of Trieste in European economy, Trieste as an episcopal city, 3) its maritime insurance business, 4) the historical background of the city and its relationship with Italy, and 5) a description of an international fair held in the city. A. Dittmann

1975. Valiani, L. I MOVIMENTI SOCIALI AL CONGRESSO STORICO [The social movements at the Historical Congress]. *Occidente* 1955 11(6): 497-507. A critique of a joint Report presented to the Tenth International Historical Congress by Professors Bourgin, Maitron and De Marco, concerning the socio-economic, especially socialistic, developments of the nineteenth century. The critique emphasizes the influence of non-Marxian socialism on the developments, which the author-critic considers neglected, or misrepresented, in the Report. H. M. Adams

1976. Wilson, Francis (Univ. of Illinois). PUBLIC OPINION AND THE MIDDLE CLASS. *Review of Politics* 1955 (4): 486-510. After an analysis of the role of public opinion and the middle class in past and present, the author draws the conclusion that the middle class in its historical form, of public opinion in its middle-class, liberal version seem to have passed their commanding heights of influence. However, new social structures are not mature in the free world, and hence one awaits as well the newer forms of public opinion and a system of expression." G. A. Mugge

1977. Woodruff, W. (Univ. of Illinois). CAPITALISM AND THE HISTORIANS: A CONTRIBUTION TO THE DISCUSSION ON THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION. *Journal of Economic History* 1956 16(1): 1-17. Attributes the disagreements among historians in regard to such concepts as "capitalism" and "the Industrial Revolution" to variations in definition of terms. He distinguishes between two schools, the quantitative and the qualitative, which are in general respectively optimistic and pessimistic in their interpretation of the revolution. Neither is satisfactory and we are therefore at an impasse "because we, as historians, have oversimplified the complex nature of the forces and motives that must enter our treatment." F. L. Nussbaum

1978. Zil'berfarb, I. I. "SOTSIAL'NAIA FILOSOFIYA" CHARLIA FUR'E KAK PREDMET ISTORICHESKOGO ISLEDOVANIYA [The "social philosophy" of Charles Fourier as a subject of historical investigation]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 5(5): 58-76. After a brief account of the inadequate treatment of Fourier in recent historiography, the author gives a selective description and analysis of Fourier's social ideas and method. He stresses Fourier's scientism, historicism, dynamism (activism), and materialism, as well as those aspects of his logic (dialectic) and socio-economic ideas which make him a precursor (even if an erratic one) of Marx and Engels. The author concludes that Fourier deserves closer study as one of the founders of modern, scientific, materialistic socialism and should not be dismissed as a wild, dreamy crank. The article is based on published sources only. M. Raef

International Relations

1979. Bidagor, Raymundus (Rome). DAS KONKORDAT ZWISCHEN DEM HEILIGEN STUHL UND SPANIEN [The concordat between the Holy See and Spain]. *Österreichisches Archiv für Kirchenrecht* 1955 6(1): 3-13 and (2): 173-188

Presents the background of the Concordat of 1953, beginning with 1851, and discusses contemporary State-Church relations. C. F. Latour

1980. Boisdin, Michel de. LE PROCHE-ORIENT ET LA POLITIQUE MONDIALE (The Near East and world politics). *Ecrits de Paris* 1955 (133): 42-50. Deplores French inability during the 19th and 20th centuries to stem effectively political and economic infiltration of the Near East by rival European powers, chiefly Russia. Germany's growing Near Eastern foothold finally alienated Russia and brought her into the camp of the Western allies during the First World War. French and American shortsightedness and British selfishness after 1918 aided the Soviet Union in emerging as the dominant infiltrator in the Near East. R. Mueller

1981. Coursier, Henri. LA PROTEZIONE DELLE POPOLAZIONI CIVILI IN TEMPO DI GUERRA E L'OPERA DEL COMITATO INTERNAZIONALE DELLA CROCE ROSSA [The protection of the civilian population in time of war and the work of the Committee of the International Red Cross]. *Comunità Internazionale* 1956 11(3): 410-421. Reviews the various existing conventions and declarations for the protection of civilian populations in time of war. The author relates the difficulties and ultimate failure in the efforts to apply these principles in the First and Second World Wars. The threat of atomic warfare makes this question more urgent today and the Committee of the International Red Cross is attempting to suggest solutions. Melanie Grandi

1982. Dacier, Michel. LA CRISE DE SUEZ [The Suez crisis]. *Ecrits de Paris* 1956 (141): 5-20. Reviews the history of the Suez Canal and the numerous Suez conventions, and comments on the nationalization of the canal by Nasser. Gertrud Greuter

1983. Fraga Iribarne, M. (Univ. of Madrid). LA DIPLOMACIA EN EL SIGLO XX [Diplomacy in the 20th century]. *Cuaderno de Política Internacional* 1955 (23): 9-36. A well-documented study which points out that the true nature of diplomacy is only vaguely understood, that improved communication and general interdependence require a new diplomacy, that its philosophy has had to change from European balance of power to Weltpolitik, and that diplomacy is in a transition period. An important factor in this transition period is the tendency of leaders of all countries, notably of Roosevelt and Dulles, to bypass the career service in conducting foreign relations. F. E. Kidder

1984. Graham, Gerald S. (London). THE END OF AN IMPERIAL EPOCH. *Historisches Jahrbuch* 1955 74: 557-563. Will the British Commonwealth system disintegrate under the influence of the new national movements in Africa and in Asia? Even though the imperialistic epoch has ended, the awareness of a common cultural tradition and beliefs about human freedom may yet prevail over strategic considerations, and continue to justify the preservation of the Commonwealth. O. Stenzl

1985. Jacoby, Henry. DIE IDEOLOGISCHE TÄUSCHUNG IN DER AUSSENPOLITIK [Ideological deception in foreign policy]. *Aussenpolitik* 1955 6(6): 381-389. United States-Russian relations during the 19th century centered primarily on the co-ordination of their privileged positions in China, and on the limitation of Japanese influence there. After the First World War, the United States continued to follow this China policy, but became increasingly apprehensive about Russian attempts to challenge its supremacy in the Far East. R. Mueller

1986. Jorjin, Miguel (Univ. of New Mexico, Albuquerque). DAS AMERIKAANISCHE REGIONALSYSTEM [The American regional system]. *Europa Archiv* 1956 11(6/7): 8682-8689. After examining conditions which favor the growth of North and South American regionalism in the early 19th century and the emergence of the Monroe Doctrine in 1823, the author describes subsequent efforts in the 19th and 20th century to establish hemispheric co-operation. These efforts were crowned by the inter-American treaties under the auspices of the OAS (Organization of American States). The author stresses that this organization's overall effectiveness is only slightly impaired by the weak political structure of some of its South American member states. R. Mueller

1987. Latreille, André (Université de Lyon). L'IDEE CONCORDATAIRE EN FRANCE AU XX^e SIECLE [The idea of a concordat in France in the 20th century]. *Revue des*

Travaux de l'Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques et Comptes Rendus de ses Séances 1955 108(2): 161-169.

States the reasons for the separation of church and state in 1905. France desired to renew relations with the Vatican because of the "general evolution of modern states in regard to the Vatican and the particular situation in France." The Lateran Treaty of 1929 opened a new phase in diplomatic relations with the Vatican. The author also describes French efforts to reach a *modus vivendi* with the Vatican between 1945 and 1950.

A. Dittmann

1988. Lorenz, Reinhold. KRIEG UND NEUTRALITÄT IM KURORT. UNTERSUCHT MIT BESONDERER BERÜCKSICHTIGUNG DER BÖHMISCHEN BÄDER [War and neutrality in the spa. Investigated with special emphasis on the Bohemian spas]. *Mitteilungen des Instituts für Österreichische Geschichtsforschung* 1955 63(3/4): 571-593.

As early as 1759, an Austro-Prussian convention agreed on the neutralization of various North Bohemian spas (Landeck, Warmbrunn, Teplitz, Karlsbad), which might be used without danger by the combatants of both sides. In the following century, these spas held an odd, undefined status of neutrality during armed conflicts. An attempt to regularize this status in 1914, by turning the Bohemian spas into international hospital and convalescence areas, was unsuccessful. Anti-German policies of the Prague Government in the 1920's and early 1930's threatened the spas' traditional role of standing above national conflicts. World War II and its effects put an end to this role. C. F. Latour

1989. Mansergh, Nicholas. IL COMMONWEALTH. *Ulisse* 1955 4(23): 771-775. Portrays the evolution of the Commonwealth, emphasizing the influence exercised by parliament, which established the common basis for an organization embracing vastly differing countries. P. Pastorelli

1990. Metellus. POLITIQUE DE LA FRANCE AU PROCHE-ORIENT [French policy in the Near East]. *Politique Etrangère* 1955 20(6): 677-688. In an outline of French historical interest in the Near East since the time of Charlemagne, the writer aims to justify contemporary French policy in the Near East and North Africa. Despite recent strongly nationalistic tendencies, French influence on education, thought and culture is great in these areas. French industrial and economic development, particularly in Syria and Lebanon, is described, with special reference to the vital importance of oil. Various stages of political development in the Arab World are discussed. Finally, a French policy aiming for the preservation of individual racial tradition and rights, and thus the avoidance of uniformity is recommended as the best means of securing internal peace among these widely-differing races and religions.

Barbara Waldstein

1991. Miko, Norbert. DIE DIPLOMATISCHEN BEZIEHUNGEN ZWISCHEN ENGLAND UND DEM HEILIGEN STUHL IM 19. JAHRHUNDERT [The diplomatic relations between England and the Vatican in the 19th century]. *Zeitschrift für Katholische Theologie* 1956 78(2): 206-225. A comprehensive review of Anglo-Vatican relations in the period 1793-1900. C. F. Latour

1992. Nürnberger, Richard. DIE GRUNDLAGENKRISE DER POLITIK [The crisis of political principles]. *Aussenpolitik* 1955 6(2): 85-94. Distinguishes between traditional and revolutionary methods and mentalities guiding diplomacy and international relations during the 20th century. Before Versailles, diplomacy was determined chiefly by *raison d'état*, and afterwards by the need to satisfy mass electorates. The earlier objective of diplomacy was limited to the achievement of territorial gains; after World War I diplomacy served in the struggle for ideological conversion and for changing the social complexion of national leadership. R. Mueller

1993. Perre, Jean. LA GUERRE ET LES IDEOLOGIES A TRAVERS L'HISTOIRE [War and ideologies in the course of history]. *Ecrits de Paris* 1956 (141): 37-48 and (142): 96-102. Examines the causes, aims and nature of wars and the relation of ideologies to war from antiquity to the present. The author discusses the role of religions in medieval wars, the introduction of mass participation in wars during the French Revolution and Napoleonic Wars, and the shift from dynastic and territorial to ideological war objectives, which explains the unprecedented scale and destructiveness of the wars of the 20th century. R. Mueller

1994. Rothfels, Hans (Tübingen Univ.). SINN UND GRUNDZUGEN DES PRIMATS DER AUSSENPOLITIK [Meaning and foundations of the primacy of foreign policy]. *Aussenpolitik* 1956 6(5): 277-285. On the basis of 18th and 19th century developments in the German principalities, the author points the interaction between national, domestic and foreign policy and the political reforms following them. Although a successful foreign policy did not necessarily lead to internal stability, both became increasingly interdependent as a consequence of rise of mass parties and of large voting populations during the 19th and 20th centuries. Consequently, diplomats are no longer an elite, but have become the servants and representatives of national electorates. From an address at Bonn University at the founding of the German Foreign Policy Society. R. Mueller

1955. Sencourt, Robert. NEW TRENDS IN DIPLOMACY. *Quarterly Review* 1956 294(609): 338-350. A review article of three recent books on contemporary diplomacy by men who have experienced some of it: Sir Harold Nicolson's *The Evolution of Diplomatic Method*; Lord Strang's *The Foreign Office*; and Sir David Kelly's *The Hungry Sheep*. The changes that have taken place in diplomacy are explained, and Kelly's book, in particular, is evaluated, because it weighs the changes and tries to point out blunders so that they may cease. Ch. LeGuillou

1996. Stucki, Walter. ECONOMIE ET DIPLOMATIE [Economics and diplomacy]. *Archives Diplomatiques et Consulaires* 1956 21(7/8): 254-256. Discusses the Swiss achievement of combining economic considerations and diplomacy, as compared to the practices of other nations. A. Dittmann

1997. Vučković, Vojislav. VEZE SRBIJE I EGIPTA U VEKU [The relations between Serbia and Egypt in the 19th century]. *Politika* 1956 13 July. An account emphasizing Russian efforts in 1870 to bring about a treaty of alliance between the two countries. S. Gavrilović

Military History

1998. Fiorani, Amilcare. LA FORTIFICAZIONE ATTRAVERSO I TEMPI [Fortifications through the centuries]. *Boletino dell'Istituto Storico e di Cultura dell'Arma del Genio* 1955 21(2/3): 149-182. After a brief sketch of the system of fortifications used in ancient, medieval and modern times examines in detail the Maginot and Siegfried lines, both with regard to their technical aspects and the role they played during the Second World War. Illustrated with many photographs, sketches, drawings and maps. P. Pastorelli

1999. Le Guillou, Louis. ADIEUX A L'ARMEE [Goodbye to the Army]. *Ecrits de Paris* 1956 (139): 61-72. Drawn on episodes from his 39 years of military service, the author argues that an army of professional soldiers serving long enlistment terms, rather than draftees, is best suited to maintain France's high military traditions and revive her former greatness. The effectiveness of professional soldiers was especially exhibited in their greater adaptability to small-scale action during the North African campaigns in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and to motorized warfare during the First World War. R. Mueller

2000. Troncoso Sánchez, Pedro (Dominican Academy of History). LAS GUERRAS EUROPEAS DE SANTO DOMINGO [The European wars of Santo Domingo]. *Clio* 1955 23(102): 1-14. Pays tribute to Manuel Arturo Peña Batlle. Dominican participation in European wars from 1538 to 1939 is described. No bibliography. F. E. Kidder

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

See also: 1913

2001. Aimel, Georges. L'ART DE LA GUERRE EN ALGERIE [The art of warfare in Algeria]. *Ecrits de Paris* 1956 (137): 14-23. Discusses the fighting capacity of the Algerian soldier who fights best in small, tightly knit, native-led fighting units. During the 19th and 20th centuries French officers, often unacquainted with North-African

rfare, relied on conventional, large Algerian units and elaborate outdated military tactics when small-unit guerilla-like night fighting would have been more effective.

R. Mueller

2002. Aimel, Georges. RESTAURATION OU ÈRE NOUVELLE AU MAROC [Restoration or a New Era in Morocco]. *Ecrits de Paris* 1955 (133): 15-28. The extent to which Morocco benefitted from its relations with France during the 19th and 20th centuries is reflected in Morocco's recently obtained status of "independence-within-interdependence." By the favorable terms of the agreement, this status assures that Morocco will continue to remain within the French-speaking orbit. R. Mueller

2003. Arnesen, Arne. ETIOPIAS REVOLUSJONAERE VOLUSJON [The revolutionary development of Ethiopia]. *Internasjonal Politikk* 1956 (2): 45-47. Unlike other autocratic rulers, Emperor Haile Selassie has been trying to give his country a democratic, progressive government. The article is a report on the success and problems of this attempt to change the land from its medieval state to a modern country patterned after Western systems of government. T. Mann

2004. Bauer, P. T. (Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge Univ.). THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF NIGERIA. *Journal of Political Economy* 1955 63(5): 398-411. A study of Nigerian exports and imports since 1899, and of the retarded state of native and colonial agriculture. The author concludes that the consistent failure of capital investment by private and government enterprises reduced the value of governmental development programs. Based on a report of a mission organized by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development at the requests of the British and Nigerian governments. R. Mueller

2005. Berque, J. (Ecole pratique des Hautes-Etudes). LES MEZ'ÛD'A: STYLE HISTORIQUE D'UNE TRIBU MAROCAINE [The Mez'ûd'a: historical style of a Moroccan tribe]. *Revue Historique* 1955 214(2): 222-244. Deals with the evolution of the tribe's history from early anonymity through ethnology, annals, chronicles, to contemporary anecdotal history. R. B. Holtman

2006. Brausch, G. E. J-B. (Université Libre de Bruxelles et l'Institut Universitaire des Territoires d'Outre-Mer à Anvers). CONSTRUCTION D'UNE NATION AFRICAINE [Building an African nation]. *Synthèses* 1956 11(121): 207-220. His article is devoted particularly to the future program of development of the Belgian Congo. The author discusses historical, economic, ethnic, geographic and demographic factors in creating an African state in the Congo area. J. Baughman

2007. Dumont-Wilden, Louis. UNE REUSSITE COLONIALE: LE CONGO BELGE [A colonial success: the Belgian Congo]. *Revue des Travaux de l'Académie des sciences Morales et Politiques et Comptes Rendus de ses séances* 1955 108(2): 12-22. Cites the Belgian Congo as an outstanding example of success because of Belgium's attitude toward her colony. Leopold II laid the basis for this success by his far-sighted colonial policies. Describes the role Albert I played in helping the Allies in World War I by using the Congo properly. Pierre Ryckman's governorship of the Congo is shown to have been beneficial to the world during World War II. The Belgian Congo is shown today to be a type of Commonwealth nation, independent, but still a contributor to the mother country. A. Dittmann

2008. Lacoste, Yves, and André Prénant. QUELQUES DONNEES DU PROBLEME ALGERIEN [Some facts about the Algerian problem]. *Pensée* 1956 (67): 15-42. Examines the Algerian problem under three headings. 1) Economic: European colonizers have a monopoly in agriculture and industry. Even public funds are employed to their advantage. 2) Social: the indigenous population is exploited and live in poverty. Education and public health measures are inadequate. The Europeans are a privileged minority. 3) National: summarizes the history of the country. The nationalistic ideal grew as a result of invasion and colonization. The original aim of the movement was only to obtain equal rights for the native population. The frustration of its efforts forced it to resort to violence. The article is closely documented with data referring chiefly to the period since 1830. Janet Evernden

2009. McCall, Daniel F. (Research Associate, African Research and Studies Program, Boston Univ.). LIBERIA: AN APPRAISAL. *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 1956 (306): 88-97. A brief historical discussion of Liberia since the 1830's, with a critical evaluation of her successes and failures. Relations between the United States and Liberia are sketched. J. S. Counselis

2010. Messing, Simon D. CHANGING ETHIOPIA. *Middle East Journal* 1955 9(4): 413-432. Discusses the factors for and against change in Ethiopia during the past fifty years. The chief factors contributing to centralization and modernization ("Amharization") are the Emperor and the newly educated elite. The chief resistance, or rather inertia, is found in the feudal nobility, the Coptic Church and the traditional social stratification. J. P. Halstead

2011. Rizzitano, Umberto. UN SECOLO DI GIORNALISMO ITALIANO IN EGITTO (1845-1945) [A century of Italian journalism in Egypt (1845-1945)]. *Cahiers d'Histoire Egyptienne* 1956 8(2/3): 129-154. Relates the various vicissitudes of Italian journalism in Egypt, from its beginnings in 1845 to 1945; examines its rise and decline through 120 newspapers and periodicals, reflecting the commercial, political and cultural life of Europeans in that country. Gives the year 1900 as the beginning of its decline, to be attributed primarily to the regress of the Italian language in Egypt as compared to the English and French languages. Melanie Grandi

2012. Saint-Chamant, Jean de (Paris). DIE INSEL MAURITIUS UND DER INDISCHE NATIONALISMUS [The island of Mauritius and Indian nationalism]. *Aussenpolitik* 1956 7(8): 529-536. The history of this British colony in the Indian Ocean is traced briefly from the 16th century to the present, with special emphasis on the ethnic composition of the population. C. R. Spurgin

2013. Stengers, Jean (Univ. of Brussels). COMBIEN LE CONGO A-T-IL COUTE A LA BELGIQUE? [How much did the Congo cost Belgium?]. *Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Moderne* 1955 54(Special): 29-39. Based on a wealth of statistical data, this study shows that the Congo has cost Belgium a net expenditure of 210 million gold francs or 7 billion present Belgian francs (\$140,000,000 or \$1,866,000 a year). This output seems small in comparison with the gains obtained by Belgium from its possession. The Congo is now carrying on a ten-year economic development plan without any aid from Belgium. Rich resources in rubber and minerals explain this good fortune in colonialism. In contrast Ruanda-Urundi is costing Belgium in five years what all the Congo cost her in fifteen years. L. M. Case

2014. Boisboissel (General). CONTRIBUTION A LA CONNAISSANCE DE L'HISTOIRE MILITAIRE DE L'AFRIQUE OCCIDENTALE FRANÇAISE [Contribution to the military history of French West Africa]. *Revue Internationale d'Histoire Militaire* 1956 4(17): 19-87. The first part (pp.19-31) tells of the capture of Fort James on the River Gambia, 1695, based on contemporary accounts. The French expedition commanded by Jean-Baptiste de Gennes, stopped in Africa long enough en route to Peru via the Straits of Magellan, to take the English fort. Part 2 (pp.32-45). Notes on the history of the Island of Gorée. From a strategic military and trading center in the 17th and 18th centuries, this small island has today become a small dependency of Dakar. Part 3 (pp.46-63). A historical précis of the Sudanese and Senegalese cavalry and infantry units, and their decisive role in establishing French administration. Part 4 (pp.64-86). The shipwreck of the *Meduse* and its military consequences (1816). Carla Rich

2015. Dresch, Jean (Univ. of Paris). LE FAIT NATIONAL ALGERIEN [The facts of Algerian nationality]. *Pensée* 1956 (68): 3-13. Refutes the wide-spread contention that Algeria is a part of France. Algerians have had neither a separate government nor democratic institutions. French-Algerian relations have in the past suffered under the lack of a common nationalism to which both French colonists and Moslems could subscribe. France's only hope of retaining Algeria is by developing such a new nationalism which should harmonize with that of other peoples in the French Empire. R. Mueller

2016. Stuebel, Heinrich. DAS INDERPROBLEM IN SÜD-AFRIKA [The problem of the Indians in South Africa].

Zeitschrift für Politik 1955 2(3): 248-258. The origins and the evolution of the Indian problem in South Africa are analyzed. Growing nationalism in South Africa and in India has so intensified the contrasts between them that a solution of the problem appears to be increasingly difficult. South Africa sees the only solution in the repatriation of the Indians. This solution is however rejected by the Indians because of the comparatively lower standard of living in their country of origin. J. Küneth

2017. Unsigned. SOUVENIRS DE LA CONQUETE DE L'ALGERIE [Recollections of the conquest of Algeria]. Revue Liberale 1956 14(2): 7-18. Points with alarm to the indifference displayed by continental Frenchmen towards the overseas colonies of France. The author points to the gradual absorption of the Greek city states by Rome as a possible method for amalgamating the Algerians into the French nation. S. L. Speronis

Asia

See also: 2012, 2016 2134

2018. Fitzgerald, C. P. (Australian National Univ.). CONTINUITY IN CHINESE HISTORY. Historical Studies: Australia and New Zealand 1956 7(26): 136-148. Continuity in Chinese history was largely the result of "history written to a pattern, and to serve a purpose." The author describes this purpose and its methods and corrects misunderstandings of important influences in China. C. C. Gorchels

2019. Fukuda, Setsuo (Graduate School, Hiroshima Bunri Univ.). SHINDAI HIMITSU KESSHA NOJSEIKAKU TO SONO YAKUWARI [The characteristics and functions of secret associations in the Ch'ing Period]. Shigaku Kenkyū 1956 61: 16-30. The circulation of merchandise under the feudal economy of the Ch'ing Dynasty accelerated the differentiation of the classes in rural society. As the result of this differentiation, the medium and small landowners who were threatened with ruin became the leaders of secret associations and utilized them to maintain their old privileges. Accordingly, the movements of the secret associations were not really anti-feudal. But in the late Ch'ing Period when the farmers and workmen forming the basic membership in the societies were able to assert their independence, the conspicuous associations participated in the anti-feudal struggle. Based on Ch'ing-shih-lu, Yung-chêng chu-p'i-yu-chih, etc. Y. Saeki

2020. Ghosh, A. THE TREND OF THE BIRTH RATE IN INDIA, 1911-1950. Population Studies 1956 10(1): 53-68. Applies methods for studying the birthrate trends, previously applied by the author to West Bengal, to other provinces of India. The deficiency of available statistics and means for their correction are examined in detail. "Summarising the results, it may therefore be concluded that during the period 1911 - 1950 there has been a very slight change in the fertility levels in India. Further the relative positions of different regions have remained almost constant, such changes as did take place affected the entire area equally." Much statistical material is supplied. J. A. S. Grenville

2021. Gokhale, B. G. (Siddharth College, Bombay). DIE EPOCHEN DER INDISCHEN GESCHICHTE [Epochs of Indian history]. Universitas 1955 10(11): 1163-1172. A survey of Indian history from the beginning to her independence from Britain and the separation from Pakistan in 1947. The author maintains that India's true greatness lies in her stamina to endure crises, rather than in proneness to display military power, and in her leaders who consistently championed the ethical and moral primacy of the individual and of society. R. Mueller

2022. Hurwitz, J. MARGINAL MEN OF INDIA. AN INQUIRY INTO THE HISTORY OF THE ANGLO-INDIANS. Indonesië 1956 8(2): 129-147. Discusses the legal and social status of Anglo-Indians. Socially their hopeless situation was due to over-identification with the British. Rejected, however, by both sides, they felt resentment towards both British and Indians. Although the ruling group was overwhelmingly Protestant, about half the Anglo-Indian community professed the Roman Catholic faith. Typically enough, both Protestant and Roman Catholic Anglo-Indians tended to be very superstitious. Economically their position was weak. Not willing to do manual work, they had great difficulties in finding

employment and were consequently poor. After the withdrawal of the British, their position became almost hopeless and many emigrated to England or Australia. D. van Arkel

2023. King, Frank H. H. (Univ. of Hong Kong). NOTE ON THE HISTORY OF CURRENCY IN SARAWAK. Journal of Oriental Studies 1955 2(2): 316-323. The author demonstrates how the depreciation of silver during the latter part of the nineteenth century created fiscal difficulties in Sarawak, a country which was on the silver standard but which continued to maintain close trade relations with gold standard countries. These difficulties were overcome during the twentieth century by Sarawak's gradual introduction of currency that was independent of the legal tender circulating in the Straits Settlements. R. Mueller

2024. Köllner, Lutz, and Hannedore Kahmann. DIE STRUKTUR DER JAPANISCHEN WIRTSCHAFT [Japan's position in the world economy]. Europa Archiv 1955 10(20): 8305-8314. Japan's economic development during the nineteenth century alien to the native traditions and institutions upon which it was superimposed. Consequently, Japan's economic growth was never satisfactorily assimilated into or absorbed by the native economic structure. In addition, Japan had to feed a precipitously rising population, a task which forced her to concentrate on the export of finished products. As a late-comer on the world market, Japan could compete only by cutting world market prices which earned her the hostility of the Western world. Bibliography appended. R. Mueller

2025. Kramer, Lawrence I., Jr. (Program Director, Massachusetts Heart Association). THE K'AI-FENG JEWS: DISAPPEARING COMMUNITY. Jewish Social Studies 1956 18(2): 125-144. A reappraisal of the sketchy source materials and prejudiced, haphazard missionary accounts concerning a small Jewish community, which originated probably during the Sung Dynasty and declined rapidly in the 18th and 19th centuries. Origins, social structure, religious practice and reasons for the community's decline are discussed. A. B. Rollier

2026. Pannikar, K. M. (Indian School of International Studies). THE UNDERSTANDING OF INDIAN HISTORY. Indo-Asian Culture 1956 5(1): 35-54. From an address at the 18th session of the Indian History Congress. The basic flaw in Indian historical study is its misplaced emphasis on political developments. This antiquated European attitude compartmentalizes the subject. Indian history must be the study of Indian culture as a whole. Significant factors which shaped Indian history are discussed. Since Indian history should be the study of Indian culture, its scope is enlarged to include a study of the interaction of China, India, and Iran. The author cites recently discovered Chinese sources as being of great importance in gaining an insight into Indian developments. He appeals to Indian historians to avoid a political emphasis. J. Warnock

2027. Pischel, Enrica. L'OCCIDENTE E L'IDEOLOGIA RIVOLUZIONARIA CINESE [The Western world and Chinese revolutionary ideology]. Nuovi Argomenti 1955 (15/16): 1-16. Examines the Chinese situation beginning in 1842, pointing out the economic, social and ideological crisis which occurred there as a consequence of Western influence. The general evolution commences with the crisis of Confucianism brought about by T'ai-p'ing, continues with San Yat Sen's radical democratic views and is climaxed by Mao Tse Tung's Marxian revolution. O. Nucci

2028. Resink, G. J. VERONACHTZAAMDE UITSPRAKE [Neglected utterances]. Indonesië 1955 8(1): 1-26. Attacks the notion that the whole of Indonesia has been ruled by the Dutch over a period of at least 300 years. Mainly with the aid of legal documents, the author proves that, until 1900, there were a great many independent states that were recognized as such by the colonial government. D. van Arkel

Australia and New Zealand

2029. Campbell, Peter. THE NEW ZEALAND PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION. Public Administration 1956 34(2): 157-168. Between 1866 and 1956 the New Zealand Civil Service has evolved into a highly organized, carefully regulated and centrally controlled body. The development of the Commission is traced and present-day conditions are surveyed. Staff, recruitment, promotion, training and public relations

is discussed. The most vital need is to raise the prestige of the state employee and to secure and keep recruits of the highest quality. Betty K. Ogden

2030. Turner, I. S. (Sydney Teacher's College). THE FIRST HUNDRED YEARS OF MATHEMATICS IN THE UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY. *Journal and Proceedings. Royal Australian Historical Society* 1955 41(6): 245-266. A commemorative lecture at the centenary of the foundation of the mathematical department at the University of Sydney. R. Mueller

Canada

2031. Chabanier, J. (Col.). HISTORIQUE DE L'ARMÉE CANADIENNE DE 1627 A 1955 [Historical account of the Canadian army from 1627 to 1955]. *Revue Historique de l'Armée (Numéro spécial Canada)* 1956 12(2): 39-68. A detailed survey of the development of the Canadian armed forces from the first regular (French) militia, 1651, through the integration of French and English units, 1760-1870, and the Indian and American wars, to World Wars I and II, with emphasis on unit movements in all theaters of war and Canada's economic contribution and present international commitments. Bibliography, mainly of modern periodicals. Illustrated. H. M. Adams

2032. Crosbie, J. C. (Dalhousie Univ. Law School). LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN NEWFOUNDLAND. *Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science* 1956 22(3): 332-346. Examines geographic, climatic, and economic factors influencing the slow growth of rural municipalities in Newfoundland since the late 19th century. Most communities could not afford to construct roads and left the maintenance of welfare institutions, hospitals and schools largely to private and church initiatives. The growth of active and effective local governments took place with the help and under the supervision of the provincial government, from which the smaller communities gained gradual financial independence. R. Mueller

2033. Kosa, John (Le Moyne College). HUNGARIAN IMMIGRANTS IN NORTH AMERICA: THEIR RESIDENTIAL MOBILITY AND ECOLOGY. *Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science* 1956 22(3): 358-370. Describes residential mobility of Hungarian immigrants in Canada and the United States since 1920. Based largely on interviews conducted in major cities. R. Mueller

2034. Garigue, Philip (McGill Univ.). ST. JUSTIN: A CASE-STUDY IN RURAL FRENCH-CANADIAN SOCIAL ORGANIZATION. *Canadian Journal of Economic and Political Science* 1956 22(3): 301-318. On the basis of sociological statistics obtained at St. Justin, a small French-Canadian community in Quebec, the author formulates broad analyses of rural French Canada where the family, land, and religion are the dominant social influences. He traces the family and village structure of St. Justin since 1870, and stresses the enduring cohesiveness of the family and the emphasis on the continuity of family property. Contesting previous investigations, Garigue concludes that: a) social leadership was not exercised exclusively by the church, b) no conflict exists between rural and urban areas because of the expansion of industry, and c) French-Canadians have not developed separate traits, their social customs being generally characteristic of North American rural society. R. Mueller

2035. Guimond, Georges (Maj., ret.). LA CITADELLE DE QUEBEC. *Revue Historique de l'Armée (Numéro spécial Canada)* 1956 12(2): 31-39. Description of the Citadel, begun in 1693 and still occupied by the Royal 22nd Regiment, with brief historical notes. Illustrated. H. M. Adams

2036. Mallory, J. R. (McGill Univ.). SEALS AND SYMBOLS: FROM SUBSTANCE TO FORM IN COMMON-WEALTH EQUALITY. *Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science* 1956 22(3): 281-291. The Balfour declaration, enunciated at the Imperial Conference of 1926, defined the status of the British dominions as autonomous communities, thereby introduced ambiguities, arising from the difference between equality with Great Britain as a declared principle, and its application to constitutional procedures. The author probes particularly into unresolved procedural matters dealing with Canadian cabinet appointments and the implementation of ministerial functions. The author concludes that during the last thirty years of growing Canadian independence the designation

"dominion status" became obsolete and should now be replaced with "member status." R. Mueller

2037. Muscolf, Lloyd D. CANADIAN PUBLIC ENTERPRISES: A CHARACTER STUDY. *American Political Science Review* 1956 50(2): 405-422. A survey of the development of public corporations in Canada since 1867. Such enterprises as the Canadian National Railway, the Trans-Canada Airlines, and the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation are considered. While Canadian public enterprises occupy only a small segment of the economy, they are heavily concentrated in communications and transportation, and literally link the nation together. They have never won the emotional allegiance of the country, but they have earned their place because of the vital role they have played in building the nation. D. Houston

2038. Unsigned. LA POLICE ROYALE MONTEE DU CANADA [Royal Canadian Mounted Police]. *Revue Historique de l'Armée (Numéro spécial Canada)* 1956 12(2): 120-129. This service, under the direction of the Ministry of Justice, originated in the Northwest Mounted Police in 1873. Its role in the opening of the frontier, its part in the South African war and World War I, and its present organization are described. Illustrated. H. M. Adams

2039. Unsigned. LES REGIMENTS DE L'ARMÉE CANADIENNE [The regiments of the Canadian army]. *Revue Historique de l'Armée (Numéro spécial Canada)* 1956 12(2): 75-90. Canada has two armies, the older Militia, and the regular professional army, the latter of considerable proportions only since World War II. This is a historical and detailed description of the organization and divisions of both. Illustrated. H. M. Adams

2040. Unsigned. LE SERVICE DE SANTE CANADIEN EN COREE (Canadian Health Service in Korea). *Revue Historique de l'Armée (Numéro spécial Canada)* 1956 12(2): 150-154. A summary of activities from 1950 to 1953, with a comparative table of medical statistics from 1895. H. M. Adams

2041. Wilkes, George C. (Ottawa). GROUND RENT FOR PROVINCIAL FOREST LAND IN ONTARIO. *Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science* 1956 22(1): 63-72. Ground rent for provincial forest land in Ontario constituted a means by which the provincial government sought and obtained revenues from the forest. Its history and significance as a revenue source during the past century are exhaustively described and documented with charts. R. Mueller

Europe

BALKANS and NEAR EAST

See also: 2109

2042. Mathiopoulos, Basil P. (Athen/Bonn). DIE POLITISCHEN PARTEIEN GRIECHENLANDS [The political parties of Greece]. *Internationales Jahrbuch der Politik* 1955 (3): 308-314. Greek political life suffers from a traditional lack of political consciousness in the Greek middle classes, and from excessive individualism, which has prevented the formation of effective political coalition parties during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Parties, moreover, are apt to be mere interest groups which have no nation-wide platforms to bridge social and economic class cleavages. These weaknesses continue to expose Greek political life to divisive Communist propaganda. R. Mueller

2043. McCally, Sarah P. PARTY GOVERNMENT IN TURKEY. *Journal of Politics* 1956 18(2): 297-323. Beginning with a consideration of Turkey in the nineteenth century, the history of the Turkish Revolution and the rise of Mustafa Kemal, the author traces the formation of the Turkish Republic. A discussion of one-party rule during the period of Atatürk's dominance shows the beginnings of a basis for the formation of rival political parties. The body of the article concerns party politics in Turkey, the rivalries and trends in Turkish politics, and the march toward democracy. Ch. Le Guin

2044. Unsigned. DR. JOSIP SMODLAKA (1869-1956). *Poruka* 1956 (37). A biography of the Dalmatian political leader who played a prominent role in the formation of Yugoslavia at the end of World War I. In 1943 he joined Tito's Committee of National Liberation and was in charge of the department of external affairs. S. Gavrilovic

2045. Unsigned. KOSOVSKA EPOPEJA [The Kosovo Epos]. *Politika* 1956 26 June. St. Vitus Day (15 June, Old Style) was proclaimed a school holiday in 1843 in commemoration of the historic battle of Kosovo, which was fought in 1389 against the overwhelming hordes of Ottoman Turks on their southern march into Europe. In 1912 the anniversary was made a Serbian national holiday. The article cites several other examples of action taken in modern Serbia to further the Spirit of Kosovo which, in the minds of the Serbian people, is identified with the uncompromising struggle for national independence. S. Gavrilović

BELGIUM

See: 2007, 2013

FRANCE
(and Monaco)

See also: 1902, 1913, 2001, 2002, 2014, 2015, 2017, 2103, 2194

2046. Arbellot, Simon. L'ANTICLERICALISME, JOUET POUR VIEUX MESSIEURS [Anti-Clericalism - an old man's game]. *Ecrits de Paris* 1956 (135): 14-20. French Socialism and Communism have repeatedly raised the spectre of clericalism during the twentieth century as a means of preventing the church from: 1) bolstering patriotism with religious faith, and 2) of improving her relationship with secular, governmental authorities. R. Mueller

2047. Bordeaux, Henry. PHILIPPE PETAIN A SAINT CYR [Philippe Pétain in St. Cyr]. *Ecrits de Paris* 1956 (140): 60-67. Even as a child, Pétain felt he was destined for a military career. He trained as an infantry officer, and in mountain warfare, and later became the great educator of the French Army. Gertrud Greuter

2048. Brunswig, Henri. UN DIALOGUE DE SOURDS: UN SIECLE DE RAPPORTS FRANCO-ALLEMANDS [A dialogue of deaf people: a century of Franco-German relations]. *Politique Etrangère* 1955 20(5): 575-590. France has always been a country of revolution. The historical generation after 1789 was not replaced by a new generation until 1870, which, until 1945, lived in constant fear of Germany. Even today the mistrust and vindictiveness between the two peoples has not been completely overcome. Helga Pültz

2049. Delgrange-Vancomerbeke, F. (Lille). LE DEVELOPPEMENT SPATIAL DE ROUBAIX-TOURCOING [The spatial development of Roubaix-Tourcoing]. *Revue du Nord* 1955 37(147): 9-26. An investigation of the growth of the towns of Roubaix and Tourcoing, in northern France, dealing with demographic and housing construction trends. The author points especially to similarities and dissimilarities in the nineteenth century development of the cities, and concludes that their merger into a twin city resulted from complementary rather than identical economic and social features. R. Mueller

2050. Dilly, J. LA STRUCTURE DE L'AGGLOMERATION LILLOISE [The agglomerative structure of Lille]. *Revue du Nord* 1955 37(147): 27-56. Attention is focused on the precipitous nineteenth-century growth of Lille, which resulted from the population increase and gradual absorption of its original suburbs. R. Mueller

2051. Dominique, Pierre. LE MOUVEMENT POUJADE AU FIL DE L'HISTOIRE CONTEMPORAINE [The Poujade movement as a clue to contemporary history]. *Ecrits de Paris* 1956 (135): 31-38. The Poujadist movement expresses the aspirations of a malcontented, petty, bourgeois-extremist element. Ever since it was by-passed by the French Revolution, this element has defied constitutional governments, particularly their revenue collecting offices. Poujadism is not merely imitating a foreign brand of fascism, but has roots in the tradition of French patriotic movements in its dedication to nationalist, conservative and provincial ideologies. R. Mueller

2052. Dornic, François. L'EVOLUTION DE L'INDUSTRIE TEXTILE AUX XVIII^e ET XIX^e SIECLES: L'ACTIVITE DE LA FAMILLE COHIN [Evolution of the textile industry during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries: the history of the Cohin family]. *Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine* 1956 3(1): 38-66. Based on private, unpublished family papers and records of the department of the Sarthe, France.

For seventy-five years prior to the formation of the well-known textile firm of Cohin and Co. (Comptoir de l'Industrie Linrière) in 1846, this family was active in the vending of textiles in the province of Maine. Its early history provides insight into the development of the French textile industry from primitive handwork to modern large-scale mechanized manufacturing and marketing methods. H. D. Piper

2053. Fabre, Jean (Univ. of Paris). LES ETUDES POLONAISES ET LEUR DEVELOPPEMENT EN FRANCE [Polish studies and their development in France]. *Revue Internationale d'Histoire Politique et Constitutionnelle* 1955 5 (19/20): 175-185. An extensive account and bibliography of literary, political and scientific writings of Polish visiting and emigré scholars in 18th- and 19th-century France. The author deals specifically with Polish study groups of various French universities, and with their contribution in making France the chief western disseminator of Slavic studies. R. Mueller

2054. Germain, André. LE ROMAN DE DOROTHEE I COURLANDE, DUCHESSE DE TALLEYRAND, DE SAGAN DE DINO [The romance of Dorothee de Courlande, Duchess Talleyrand, Sagan and Dino]. *Historia (France)* 1955 18(305-310). Describes the sentimental life of Talleyrand's niece and mistress, the Duchess of Dino. H. Montague

2055. Girard, Louis (Univ. of Paris). REFLEXIONS SUR LA GARDE NATIONALE [Reflections on the National Guard, France]. *Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Moderne* 1955 5 (Special): 25-28. Traces the National Guard in France: a bourgeois militia in the Old Regime; as federated and uniformed auxiliary troops during the Revolution; as a reserve corps under Napoleon I; a royal guard and police early in the Restoration; and as a bourgeois guard in the Orleans monarchy. Suspended during the Second Empire, it was finally supplanted by a conscript army and a reserve system under the Third Republic. Frequently responsible for a change in regime, the National Guard subsequently often lost favor in the new regime. Modern armies and police forces spelled its doom. L. M. C.

2056. Jean-Leo. PARIS, SPECTACLE PERMANENT [Paris, a permanent show]. *Synthèses* 1956 11(117): 265-285. An account of the variety of activities in the Pigalle district Paris. Brief reference is made to the antecedents of Paris reputation as a "city of pleasure." Of scholarly use only for the social historian. J. Baughman

2057. Johannet, René. LES REVOLUTIONS DE MONACO [The revolutions of Monaco]. *Ecrits de Paris* 1956 (134): 42. By clever marriage and trade alliances with European ruling dynasties, the princes of Monaco have secured independence and prosperity for their principality. The residents of Monaco have therefore avoided revolutions which would threaten foreign rule and result in forfeiture of their privileges, and governments of Monaco were spared political upheavals. R. Mueller

2058. Joussain, André. A PROPOS D'UNE CIRCULAIRE DE M. BERTHOIN: L'ESPRIT CIVIQUE ET L'ENSEIGNEMENT DE L'HISTOIRE [Regarding a circular of M. Berthoin the civic spirit and the teaching of history]. *Ecrits de Paris* 1955 (133): 66-72. Laments that French education in the nineteenth century was unable to instill patriotism and esteem for France's noble past, because of the preponderance of Marxist and anarchic doctrines in French historiography. Consequently, exaggerated attention and significance were accorded to the French Revolution while the surviving contributions of the monarchy were systematically overlooked. R. Mueller

2059. Joussain, André. LA PENSEE FRANÇAISE EN PERIL [French thinking in danger]. *Ecrits de Paris* 1956 (136): 19-25. The decline of France's political power and prestige since 1870 was accompanied by a deterioration of French intellectual and artistic achievements, which were frequently supplanted by the philosophies of Kant and Hegel. French artistic expression encountered this deterioration by developing the inadequate and mediocre schools of symbolism and impressionism. R. Mueller

2060. Kemmerich, Max. PETAIN: MARSCHALL UND STAATSCHEF [Pétain: Marshal and Chief of State]. *Militär*

politisches Forum 1956 5(4): 10-15. Describes Pétain's career in the First World War and as head of the Vichy government, stressing his military abilities and personal courage.

F. B. M. Hollyday

2061. Lefebvre, Georges. ARCHIVES HYPOTHECAIRES [The French mortgage records]. *Bulletin de la Société Histoire Moderne* 1955 54(16): 9-10. Discusses the history of mortgaging in France, and the value of the mortgage records for social and economic history. Suggests that the archives of mortgage records in France be deposited with the Archives Nationales, and opened to the historian for the period up to fifty years ago to permit a study of farm mortgages, mortgagors, and mortgagees. One gains the impression that mortgages were used to expand rather than to improve land holdings.

L. M. Case

2062. Leroy, Maxime. A 150 AÑOS DEL CODIGO CIVIL FRANCÉS [150 years of the Civil Code in France]. *Cuadernos americanos* 1956 15(9): 169-178. The Napoleonic Code, created in 1804, remained almost unaltered during the whole of the 19th century, but the development of the legal system almost entirely destroyed its foundations. In particular laws concerning property, contracts, families and inheritance were radically changed. In addition, laws concerning labor and legal entities were created. Today the civil code remains unchanged in only a few places.

Elisabeth Wimmer

2063. Marcus, John T. STABILITY IN FRANCE. *Contemporary Review* 1956 190(1087): 24-28. A discussion of the paradox between cabinet instability and the essential political stability (if not rigidity) of French political life. References are made to recent books and articles which analyze historical trends since 1870, or even 1789. The domination of France by the essentially conservative *rentier* oligarchy is emphasized.

J. G. Gazley

2064. Maublanc, René. LA MORTALITE PAR TUBERCULOSE A PARIS [Tuberculosis mortality in Paris]. *Pensée* 1956 (65): 126-127. Statistics show that the death-rate from tuberculosis has decreased to one-seventeenth of the 1865 death-rate, and that it varies greatly according to the social conditions of the various districts.

Gertrud Greuter

2065. Maurois, André. NEW LIGHT ON AN OLD FRIEND. *New York Times Magazine* 1956 19 August: 24f. Some recently discovered letters of the Marquis de Lafayette furnish the occasion for this article. The letters, found at Chateau de la Grange, France, cover most of his public career, from his days in America up to 1824. No details are given, but a short survey of Lafayette's career follows.

D. Houston

2066. Paul, Pierre. LE GENERAL NIESSSEL [General Niessel]. *Revue Historique de l'Armée* 1956 12(2): 154-159. Memorial survey of General Niessel's military and diplomatic service, 1866-1955, with a list of his writings.

H. M. Adams

2067. Puech, Jules-L., and Jean Valarché (Faculté de Droit, Fribourg). MICHEL AUGÉ-LARIBÉ (1876-1954). *Revue d'Histoire Economique et Sociale* 1956 34(1): 75-83. The noted French agricultural economist Augé-Laribé also patronized the arts and belles-lettres, and collaborated in the publication of the *Oeuvres complètes de Proudhon*. As president of the Société d'Economie Rurale, and French delegate to the International Institute of Agriculture, he exercised an important influence on French agricultural policy.

R. E. Cameron

2068. Raulin, J. P. FACTEURS DE LA LOCALISATION DES ENTREPRISES INDUSTRIELLES DES TROIS VILLES: CHARLEVILLE, MEZIERES, MOHON [Factors affecting the location of industrial enterprises in three cities]. *Revue du Nord* 1956 38(151): 1-14. Based on unpublished records of the various factories, and on personal interviews. The Charleville-Mézières-Mohon region has a population of 40,000, and twenty-six metallurgical factories, each employing fifty or more workers. An investigation of the factors responsible for the apparently illogical location of these scattered plants concludes that the historical reasons for their location are no longer important, and suggests a more economic plan for their future development in the light of present needs.

H. D. Piper

2069. Szajkowski, Zosa (YIVO). RELATIONS AMONG SEPHARDIM, ASHKENAZIM AND AVIGNONESE JEWS IN

FRANCE FROM THE 16TH TO THE 20TH CENTURIES.

Yivo Annual of Jewish Social Science 1955 10: 165-196.

Explains that prejudice and conflict were the continuing characteristics of the relationship among these three groupings of Jews in France.

B. W. Korn

2070. Thuillier, Guy. HISTOIRE BANCAIRE REGIONALE: EN NIVERNAIS DE 1800 A 1880 [A history of regional banks: in Nivernais from 1800 to 1880]. *Annales: Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations* 1955 10(4): 494-512. Traces the history of the first small local banks in Nivernais towards the end of the Bourbon Restoration, when their number tripled in 10 years. Up to 1850, money was scarce and bankers played an insignificant role in the development of industry. After 1848, there was a double movement of concentration and subordination. In 1850, only two banks were left in Nevers and from then on, the banks were controlled from Paris, through branches of the Banque de France (1854) and the Société Générale (1869).

H. Monteagle

2071. Torrea, Juan Manuel. EMBAJADORES, JEFES DE MISIÓN, MINISTROS PLENIPOTENCIARIOS Y ENCARGADOS DE NEGOCIOS DE MEXICO EN FRANCIA, DESDE 1821 HASTA 1954 [Ambassadors, chiefs of mission, ministers plenipotentiary and charges d'affaires of Mexico to France, from 1821 to 1954]. *Memoria de la Academia Nacional de Historia y Geografía* 1955 11(7): 39-59. A complete list of the main Mexican diplomatic representation in France. Some explanatory notes are provided by the compiler.

C. W. Arnade

2072. Vidalenc, Jean (Caen). QUELQUES REMARQUES SUR LES RAPPORTS ENTRE OFFICIERS ET SOLDATS DANS L'ARMÉE FRANÇAISE, DE LA RÉVOLUTION A 1914 [A few remarks on the relationships between officers and soldiers in the French Army, from the Revolution to 1914]. *Revue Internationale d'Histoire Militaire* 1955 4(16): 508-516. The wars of the Revolution and the Empire only occasionally improved relationships between officers and soldiers; the times of peace which followed, with their lack of general conscription, maintained a great distance between the ranks, and only in the period 1870-1914, with regular conscription, was real progress made towards co-operation between the ranks.

Carla Rich

GERMANY

See also: 2048, 2142

2073. Auer, Erwin M. ERBRITTERWÜRDE UND INKOMPAATIBILITÄT IM DEUTSCHEN RITTERORDEN [The rank of hereditary knight in the German knightly order]. *Mitteilungen des Österreichischen Staatsarchivs* 1955 8: 35-78. An analysis of the prestige, the process of acceptance, and the "incompatibility" in the German knightly order. The inner modification of the structure of the order is shown by the elevation in 1764 of Count Waldbott von Bassenheim to the rank of hereditary knight. The background and introduction of the rank of hereditary knight, the "incompatibility" of the order until 1924, and the lack of meaning of the status of hereditary knight is examined in the course of the years. The document of the elevation of Count von Bassenheim to the rank of hereditary knight is appended.

J. Küneth

2074. Böttcher, Karl W. DIE DEUTSCHEN KONSUMGENOSSENSCHAFTEN [The German consumers co-operatives]. *Frankfurter Hefte* 1956 11(8): 580-587. From their start in the 1880's, the attempt of the consumers co-operatives to secure reasonably priced foodstuffs for the retail trade during economic depression periods reflected middle-class rather than working-class desires. The popularity and success of these co-operatives, due to their scrupulous management, soon won the enthusiasm of the working-classes as well. Modern co-operatives employ the rationalistic and cost-cutting methods that characterize the operations of profit-motivated capitalist enterprises.

R. Mueller

2075. Brunschwig, Henri (Ecole nationale de la France d'Outre-mer). L'ALLEMAGNE AU XIXE SIECLE: LIBERAUX ET CONSERVATEURS [Germany in the nineteenth century: liberals and conservatives]. *Revue Historique* 1955 213(2): 303-318. A critique of fifteen recent books dealing with nineteenth-century liberals and conservatives. The theory that Germany is the country of political and economic doctrines needs re-examination, as the liberals and conservatives of a century

ago left little of present-day value. The liberal Germanists were timid and shied away from revolution. Hence Bismarck could base some of his policies on liberal opinion. In 1848, nationalism and unity, and ideological rather than social reasons, galvanized the masses. R. B. Holtman

2076. Deuerlein, Ernst (Oberregierungsrat, Munich). WEHRORDNUNG UND FÖDERALISMUS IN DEUTSCHLAND. TEIL I: 1815-1918.- TEIL II: 1919-1935 [The constitutional structure of military organization and federalism in Germany, Part I: 1815-1918.- Part II: 1919-1935]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1956 6(5): 223-240, and (6): 306-317.

Traces the changing interrelationship of military organization and federalism, as revealed in German treaty agreements and German constitutions, during the course of German history from 1815 to 1935. Contains pertinent constitutional excerpts illuminating the theme in 1815, 1849, 1867, 1871, 1919, and 1933. Authoritative research articles related to the author's forthcoming volume, Quellen der Wehrerziehung und Wehrverfassung in Deutschland 1806-1945, in Quellensammlung zur Kulturgeschichte. H. M. Adams

2077. Engelberg, Ernst (Leipzig). ÜBER DAS PROBLEM DES DEUTSCHEN MILITARISMUS [On the problem of German militarism]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1956 4(6): 1113-1145. Criticizes Gerhard Ritter's Staatskunst und Kriegshandwerk - das Problem des 'Militarismus' in Deutschland [Statecraft and military art - the problem of 'militarism' in Germany] (Munich, 1954). Ritter's use of the antithesis of "pugnacious concentration of power" versus "peaceful and lasting order," fails to explain German history. The masses of the people's armies are not the cause of the appearance of "militarism," but militarism is a policy of social classes, or class fractions, which no longer represent the general interests of society. Militarism is always produced by classes fiercely attacked by a new and progressive class. Journal (H. Bültner)

2078. Franzel, Emil (Munich). DIE DEUTSCHE FRAGE [The German question]. Neues Abendland 1956 11(3): 213-243. The chief editor of this periodical expresses the view that the partition of Germany began in 1866, not in 1945. Writing from a Conservative, Catholic, and South German point of view, he reviews the German national experience in and after 1806, 1848 and 1866. A Germany linked with the West today can achieve a federated Mitteleuropa, and thus fulfill its God-ordained mission in Central Europe. The program of the German Social Democratic Party since 1945 has been "tragi-comic" in its efforts to revive a kleindeutsch state, smaller than the one Bismarck founded on force. J. L. Snell

2079. Gómez Picón, Rafael. EL BARON ALEJANDRO DE HUMBOLDT Y SU PRESENCIA EN AMERICA [Baron Alexander von Humboldt and his presence in America]. Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades 1955 42(491/492): 619-630. Outline of Humboldt's career, with reference chiefly to his interest in Spanish America. D. Bushnell

2080. Harmsen, Hans. FORTSCHREITENDE VERSTÄDTERUNG WESTDEUTSCHLANDS? [Progressive development of cities in West Germany?]. Universitas 1955 10(4): 403-408. Discusses the differing development of country and urban population from 1875 to the present. The author examines factors which seem to indicate that the process of urbanization will continue and those which point to the opposite conclusion. J. Künneth

2081. Lütge, Friedrich (Munich). FREIHEIT UND UNFREIHEIT IN DER AGRARVERFASSUNG [Freedom and bondage in the agrarian constitution]. Historisches Jahrbuch 1955 74: 643-652. The liberal historiography of the 19th century has created a one-sided view of the position of the peasants prior to the German agrarian reform. The author cites examples which show that the peasants frequently did not regard the statute labor they performed as an indication of a state of bondage, because they valued the reciprocal services rendered by the landowners. The distinction between free peasants and serfs in the 17th and 18th centuries was one of property rights and the condition of bondage itself was neither a social nor economic factor of importance. O. Stenzl

2082. Maunz, Theodor (Munich). DER BUNDES RAT IN VERGANGENHEIT UND GEGENWART [The Bundesrat: past and present]. Historisches Jahrbuch 1955 74: 546-556.

The Prussian hegemony in the German Bundesrat prevented true realization of the federal idea. In the Reichsrat of the Weimar Constitution, the dualism of Prussia and the Reich the place of Prussian hegemony. Today's Bundesrat of the German Federal Republic is not faced with this problem since the Prussian state no longer exists. Bismarck's dogma of a nation led by Prussia has been abandoned as the only possible solution. O. Stenzl

2083. Piwarski, Kazimierz, Stefan Kieniewicz, J. A. Wilder, and others. DYSKUSJA NAD KONSPEKTEM "HISTORII ŚLĄSKA" [A discussion on the prospectus of the "History of Silesia"]. Sobótka 1956 11(1): 118-132. The Polish viewpoint on a proposed history of Silesia is expressed by the above authors, who discuss the implications of the new history with respect to themes and the complicated question of periodization. Kieniewicz suggests several changes in the discussion of the Silesian movement of 1815-1840. The Czech views, expressed by Kavka at the Conference of the Silesian Study Foundation, concern periodization, and the importance of considering the inter-action of Czech and Polish activity in Silesia. J. Erickson

2084. Proebst, Hermann (Munich). GIBT ES EINE DEUTSCHE NATION? [Is there a German nation?]. Merkur 1956 10(2): 101-111. Unification attempts between 1815 and 1848 revealed Germany's inability to create a nation from popular nationalism alone. This was due to the lack of a balanced national orientation in German history. Out of international embroilments, Bismarck welded the national German state which even survived Versailles. The Germans, however, were insufficiently appreciative of the survival of their young state, and permitted National Socialism to abuse genuine national aspirations. The unification demands of the East and West Germans today aim at a recreation of Bismarck's achievement of a nation. R. Mueller

2085. Schwering, Max-Leo. HISTOIRE ET PROBLEME DES KATHOLIKENTAGE [History and problems of the Catholicism]. Documents 1956 11(6): 559-580. Traces the history, the influence, and leaders of the great Catholic revival in Germany, which began in the early nineteenth century, and which came to play so large a part in the reorientation of the Church in the social and political problems resulting from the industrial revolution. J. L. B. Atkinson

2086. Sczaniecki, Michał. GLÓWNE LINIE ROZWOJU FEUDALNEGO PAŃSTWA ZACHODNIO-POMORSKIEGO. (1478-1848) [The main lines of the development of the feudal state of Western Pomerania. 1478-1848]. Czasopismo Prawo Historyczne 1956 8(1): 93-163. During the 18th century, in what was eventually to become the province of Pomerania, the greatest change occurred under Frederick William I. Side by side with the development of centralism, whereby the former government became merely a provincial court, the nobility extended its privilege, becoming in effect the social foundation of the absolute monarchy. Local government was left to the Landräte, recruited from the nobility. In 1815 Prussia, now possession of the former Swedish fief, created the province of Pomerania. Prussian reform reinforced centralism, but Western Pomerania in the 19th century maintained certain indigenous institutions, especially in the former Swedish parts. Local assemblies retained their corporative aspect, while the towns retained their privileges under the Statutarrechte. In Swedish Pomerania, the old law (Gemeines Recht) and not the Prussian Landrecht was in force to the end of the 19th century. J. Erickson

2087. Śreniowski, Stanisław. UWŁASZCZENIE CHŁOPÓW W POZNAŃSKIM [Emancipation of peasants in the Poznań province]. Przegląd Nauk Historycznych i Społecznych 1954 5: 168-206. Analyzes the impact of the reforms of 1807 and 1811 on other Prussian lands. Discusses the Edict of 1822 and the final law of 1850, which regulated the emancipation in the province of Poznań. The author examines financial gains and burdens of each group of the population, and concludes that the laws emancipating peasants were most favorable for landowners, creating a strong class of wealthy farmers and a large group of landless agricultural proletariat. This proletariat was needed to work on the large estates. A. F. Dygnas

2088. Werner, Eric (Hebrew Union College - Jewish Institute of Religion). NEW LIGHT ON THE FAMILY OF FELD MENDELSSOHN. Hebrew Union College Annual 1955 26:543-56

ased on unpublished family letters, the article is an analysis of Mendelssohn's heritage on his mother's side and of attitudes of various members of the family towards Jewishness.

B. W. Korn

2089. Weydert, Jean, S. J. (Action Populaire, Institut Etudes Sociales, Paris). L'ORGANISATION COMMERCIALE DE LA BATELLERIE ALLEMANDE SUR LE RHIN (1900-1945) [The industrial organization of German river transportation on the Rhine]. *Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine* 1956 3(2): 120-137. Based on German documents collected by the economic office of the official French occupation headquarters in Germany. Before 1900 most of the concerns operating boats on the Rhine were small and independent. By 1945 they were tightly controlled by large, inter-linked German industrial cartels (chemicals, coal, metallurgical, electricity) which completely monopolized Rhine river transportation. Although the French, British and American occupation authorities since 1945 have begun to break up German industrial cartels, they have done little to decentralize the still-monopolistic Rhine river transportation industry.

H. D. Piper

2090. Zajchowski, J. ZAGADNIENIA GOSPODARKI I PRZEMYSŁOWEJ W OKRĘGACH PRZEMYSŁOWYCH NA PRZYKŁADZIE WOJEWÓDZTWA STALINOGRODZKIEGO [The problems of water power in industrial districts, with the example of the Stalinogrod district]. *Przegląd Zachodni* 1955 11(9-12): 213-238. The location of rivers and water-power influenced the development of industry in Upper Silesia. An outline is given of the various plans and schemes, prior to 1945, for taking advantage of this source of power. The article also deals with post-war Poland.

J. Erickson

2091. Ziśkowski, J. ROZWÓJ DEMOGRAFICZNY I PRZESTRZENNY STALINOGRODU NA TLE WARUNKÓW GOSPODARSTWA I GOSPODARSTWA [The demographic and spatial development of Stalinogrod against the background of social-economic conditions]. *Przegląd Zachodni* 1955 11(9-12): 139-143. The coal basin of Upper Silesia, and the industrialization which took place there under an expansion of capitalism, is the background to this study. The conditions and agents of economic expansion, and the social-demographic factors are analyzed in detail. The physical expansion to the present day is described, with extensive statistical information, and a section on Katowice under German occupation. The urbanization and growth of Stalinogrod are analyzed through the influence of geographic, social and economic factors, with extensive statistical information, and photostat maps.

J. Erickson

GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 2036, 2159, 2172, 2185, 2241

2092. Brady, Alexander. THE BRITISH TWO-PARTY SYSTEM. *Political Science* 1956 8(1): 3-19. An analysis of the character of the two main political parties of Great Britain and their mode of operation. Presents an interesting case for the importance of pre-democratic procedures and their continued influence in parliamentary government.

S. L. Speronis

2093. Brookfield, H. C. (Birkbeck College, Univ. of London). IRELAND AND THE ATLANTIC FERRY. *Irish Geography* 1955 3(2): 69-78. Shows the origin, development and partial decline of ports of call in Ireland for Atlantic liners for speedy transmission of mail, and sketches the development of Irish airfields for Atlantic crossings, showing the parallel between this and the emergence of Cogh as a port of call. Based on parliamentary papers and newspapers.

D. Large

2094. Dacier, Michel. L'EXEMPLE DU COMMONWEALTH [The example of the Commonwealth]. *Ecrits de Paris* 1956 1(40): 5-18. In trying to make her former Colonial Empire into a French Union, France should study closely the history and development of the complicated structure of the British Empire and Commonwealth, noting especially that the British Commonwealth was built up slowly and from extreme diversity.

Gertrud Greuter

2095. Evans, L. W. SIR JOHN AND LADY CHARLOTTE GUEST'S EDUCATIONAL SCHEME AT DOWLAIS IN THE MID-NINETEENTH CENTURY. *National Library of Wales*

Journal 1956 9(3): 265-286.

The Guest schools at Dowlais were unparalleled in any industrial region of Britain. They provided education for the children of the men working at the great Dowlais ironworks, where Sir John Guest established his first school, sometime before 1814. Thirty years later he and his wife Charlotte launched a most ambitious educational plan for new schools and up-to-date teaching. The Guests' comprehensive educational scheme, implemented during the years from 1844 to 1892, provided infant schools, as well as successful day and evening schools. The day-school courses were followed up by courses in the evening schools. The schools were staffed by pupil teachers and trained teachers. This account is based on manuscript sources; detailed statistics are added.

J. A. S. Grenville

2096. Hudson, Withrop S. (Colgate-Rochester Divinity School). SURVEY OF RECENT LITERATURE: BRITISH CHURCH HISTORY. *Church History* 1956 25(3): 258-261. Subjects treated include: the Marian martyrs, the English reformation, Puritanism, Methodism, Nonconformity, evangelism, episcopacy, liturgics, canon law and the history of pastoral theology.

E. Oberholzer, Jr.

2097. Hughes, Arthur (Selwyn College, Cambridge). SCIENCE IN ENGLISH ENCYCLOPAEDIAS, 1704-1875. IV. THEORIES OF THE EARTH. *Annals of Science* 1955 11(1): 74-98. In the 17th century "Noah's flood" was the starting point of cosmological speculation. The "deluge controversy" held the field for 200 years, and its development is traced through successive editions of encyclopedias, until its ultimate extinction by the growth of geological knowledge.

R. S. Smith

2098. Kaplan, Stanley. THE ANGLICIZATION OF THE EAST EUROPEAN JEWISH IMMIGRANT AS SEEN BY THE LONDON JEWISH CHRONICLE, 1870-1897. *Yivo Annual of Jewish Social Science* 1955 10: 267-278. First hostility, then acceptance, are revealed as the attitudes of the established Jewish community towards the newcomers.

B. W. Korn

2099. Levy, H. Philip. OLD TIME ELECTIONS. *Contemporary Review* 1956 190(1087): 38-42. An account of electoral practices and abuses in England from the late seventeenth to the mid-nineteenth century. Material has been drawn from fiction as well as from memoirs and history.

J. G. Gazley

2100. Lloyd Prichard, M. F. FRIENDLY SOCIETIES IN NORFOLK. *Notes and Queries* 1956 3(9): 401-404. An account of the "friendly societies" in Norfolk, their organization and work. They were well established by the end of the 18th century and gathered strength in the first years of the 19th century. The early societies did not, however, generally have a long life. For a long time they had no security for their funds and membership was often limited. That some of them persisted so long is a "standing miracle."

J. A. S. Grenville

2101. McGarvey, Charles, P. P. (V. Rev.). THE HEATHER EDGE. *Seancas Ardmaca* 1956 2(1): 178-191. Based on tradition and local information, the article traces the sociological and religious development of "The Heather Edge" (the upper reaches of the Donaghmore and Killishill parishes in the Archdiocese of Armagh) from Penal times to the present day.

Barbara Waldstein

2102. Mellema, R. L. MOSKEEËN IN ENGELAND [Mosques in England]. *Indonesië* 1956 9(4): 295-302. The first mosque in England was built in 1889 in Woking, Surrey, and several others have been built since. The Islamic Cultural Centre, founded during World War II, promotes Muslim interests, and aims at building a central Mosque in London.

D. van Arkel

2103. Milne, Michael. ASPECTS OF ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS. *Occidente* 1956 12(1): 67-88. Concerns primarily the factual basis of the Anglo-French community of interests since 1950, evidenced statistically by visiting tourists, students, workers etc., with brief reference to the Entente of 1904, the two wars, and the 20th century period between them.

H. M. Adams

2104. Munslow, F. W. FIELD NAMES. *Amateur Historian* 1956 2(12): 353-356. Suggests ways of finding field names and interpreting their meaning. The study of field names can provide information "on manners and customs of

former days." Original field names have in many cases become obscured, and in the late 18th and early 19th centuries new names were often introduced. R. E. Planck

2105. Murray, Sir James A. H. AN AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL LETTER OF SIR JAMES A. H. MURRAY. Bodleian Library Record 1956 5(5): 267-275. Prints a letter from the eminent lexicographer and first editor of the New English Dictionary on Historical Principles, giving a sketch of his life and his philological researches up to 1903. P. H. Hardacre

2106. Nowell, James. LANCASHIRE AND ITS COTTON. Quarterly Review 1956 294(609): 273-282. Chiefly considers the Lancashire cotton industry today, with a brief survey of its history by way of introduction. The industry is in serious straits; the position of the Cotton Board and of the Government is examined, together with domestic considerations. Ch. LeGuin

2107. Pimlott, J. A. R. THE VICTORIAN CHRISTMAS. Contemporary Review 1955 188(1080): 411-413. Modern English Christmas customs go back to the Victorian period, before which time Christmas celebrations had been in general decline. Older Christmas customs, like wassailing and mumming, tended to disappear. Dickens' Christmas Carol met with an immediate popular response. The Christmas tree was imported into England from Germany and the modern conception of Santa Claus from America, but the Christmas card was an English innovation. J. G. Gazley

2108. Thornhill, W. (Univ. of Sheffield). A POLICE CENTENARY. Parliamentary Affairs 1955/56 9(1): 106-115. The problem of an adequate police became increasingly urgent in the nineteenth century. The London Metropolitan Police Act of 1829 is familiar; borough police forces were established after 1836; but the situation in the counties remained rather desperate. Small ineffective reforms were attempted, and there was investigation (by Edwin Chadwick), but the county magistrates, part of the gentry class struggling to maintain position and power, were against change. It was only in 1856 that the County Police Act laid down the system of administration which was not much changed until 1946 and in essence is still prevailing today. H. D. Jordan

HABSBURG EMPIRE

See also: 1876

2109. Comnène, N. P. PER UN' AMICIZIA UNGARO-ROMENA [For Hungarian-Rumanian friendship]. Corvina 1955 28(2): 73-82. The former Rumanian Ambassador and Foreign Minister makes a plea for a close alliance between Hungary and Rumania, surveys the federalistic plans of the 19th century and the attempts made after the First World War to merge the two states in a personal union under the Rumanian Hohenzollerns. T. Bogay

2110. Dautry, Jean. HISTOIRE DE HONGRIE [History of Hungary]. Pensée 1956 (69): 110-112. This review of Emile Tersen's Histoire de la Hongrie (Paris, 1955), is in itself a short history of Hungary. Tersen's interpretation meets with the author's approval, especially the favorable section on the people's democracy of the last ten years. Carla Rich

2111. Eszláry, Károly (Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris). L'UNGHERIA FEUDALE? PROPAGANDA E VERITÀ [Feudal Hungary? Truth and Propaganda]. Corvina 1955 28(1): 5-12. Deals with the propaganda thesis of Beneš and Masaryk on a "feudal" Hungary. Reviews the development of the latifundia in Hungary to the end of the Second World War, and points out the essential difference between feudalism and large-scale landed property. T. Bogay

2112. Hillbrand, Erich. DISSERTATIONEN ZUR GESCHICHTE WIENS 1945-1955 [Dissertations on the history of Vienna 1945-1955]. Wiener Geschichtsblätter 1956 11(1): 1-9. Lists authors and titles of doctoral dissertations presented at the University of Vienna between 1945 and 1955, dealing with aspects of Austrian history, with some emphasis on that of Vienna and Lower Austria. C. F. Latour

2113. Hoor, Ernst. DIE ANTI-ÖSTERREICHISCHE GESCHICHTSFÄLSCHUNG [The anti-Austrian historical falsification]. Forum 1956 3(31/32): 260-265. For genera-

tions Austrian historians have denied the existence of an Austrian nation, and have come to regard Austria as the second state in the German nation. Current Austrian government policy calls for an acknowledgement of Austrian independence, but it also refuses to recognize Austria as a nation, or is neutral in regard to this question. It is necessary to discontinue the type of Austrian historiography which is directed against the assertion of the Austrian national sentiment. O. Stenz

2114. Jedlicka, Ludwig Franz. TRADITION UND GEWART [Tradition and the present]. Österreichische Monatshefte 1955 11(11): 5-6. Reviews Austrian military tradition in the light of the current reactivation of the Austrian Army, and emphasizes the value of the old Imperial tradition in contemporary circumstances. C. F. Latour

2115. Lhotsky, Alphons. JACOB BURCKHARDT UND ÖSTERREICH [Jacob Burckhardt and Austria]. Anzeiger der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften 1955 92(24): 357-369. Analyzes Burckhardt's views of Austria and its place in history, using his published writings, letters and lectures. Burckhardt conceded Austria to be "a large country but had difficulty in envisaging it as a world power. Though fond of the country and its culture, his opinion of Switzerland, eastern neighbor was, on the whole, unenthusiastic. C. F. Latour

2116. Pommer, Hans. WIENER HEIMAT-, ORTS- UND BEZIRKSKUNDEN DER LETZTEN 150 JAHRE [Vienna local and district histories during the last 150 years]. Wiener Geschichtsblätter 1955 10(3): 56-62. A comprehensive critical bibliographical essay on works dealing with the history of Vienna's 23 districts, published during the past 150 years. C. F. Latour

2117. Purš, Jaroslav. K PROBLEMATICE PRŮMYSLŮVÝCH REVOLUCÍ V ČSR [On the problems of the industrial revolution in Czechoslovakia]. Československý časopis Historie 1956 4(1): 1-27. In view of the lack of uniformity in industrial revolutions, study of the English precedent must be rejected in favor of an independent enquiry into Czech and Slovak conditions. Three stages are considered significant: 1) 1800-1820, the actual introduction of machines in the textile industry; 2) 1830-1848, the use of steam engines in Bohemia and the growth of a factory system, not only in textiles, but paper-making, metal industries and railways; 3) 1849-1870, the culmination of the industrial revolution, and, in the 1850, the concentration of capitalist industry. The article proceeds to a study of Slovakia and to a consideration of the economic relationships of the eastern and western parts of the Habsburg empire. J. Erickson

2118. Willner, Jenny. EINE NEUE GIFT-PILLE DER GROSSDEUTSCHEN GESCHICHTSSCHREIBUNG [A new poison pill of the Pan-German historiography]. Tagebuch 1956 11(10): 6. Criticizes the "Pan-German historians," for not accepting the fact of Austria's separate nationality, in a critical review of Georg Franz's Liberalismus. Die deutschliberale Bewegung in der habsburgischen Monarchie. (1956). A. Ditt

2119. --. ÖSTERREICHISCHE BESTANDS-AUFNAHME [Austria takes stock]. Hubalek, Felix (Vienna). ÖSTERREICH BEGINNT HEUTE [Austria starts today], and Felix Butschek (Graz). DIE JUGEND UND DIE TRADITION [Youth and tradition]. Forum 1956 3(25): 19-20, 20-21. Taking issue with an earlier article on this subject by Adam Wandruszka [See abstract 180], Hubalek argues that political and social ills during the Habsburg era account for the present generation's refusal to formulate a positive national identification with Habsburg Austria. Butschek urges that Austrian youth develop an Austrian historical tradition in which the achievements and the heritage of the Habsburg regime are acknowledged and fitted into a legitimate historical pattern. This pattern, however, should emphasize vigorous affirmation of the Austrian Republic. R. Mueller

ITALY

2120. Unsigned. ITALY AND THE INDUSTRY OF TRIESTE. Italian Affairs 1955 4(1): 653-658. Discusses the evolution of the productive capacity of the city of Trieste

from 1911 to the present. By the use of statistical tables it is shown that the port and maritime services are insufficient for the life of a large economic center. The report suggests that shipping activities must be integrated with greater industrial development.
Barbara Waldstein

2121. Zanotti-Bianco, Umberto. L'AUTONOMIA REGIONALE [Regional autonomy]. Ponte 1956 12(5): 729-757. A re-publication of a study requested of the author by the Italian Liberal Party in 1943 and originally published in May 1944 in that party's *Collezione di opuscoli*. The author, who is an economist and advocate of thoroughgoing reform in the Italian South, endeavors here to help his party prepare for intelligent revision of the constitution upon the overthrow of Fascism. He advocates a federal system of regional self-government to replace the excessively centralized system inherited from the Risorgimento, as only such local self-government will guarantee true liberalism. He notes the abortive project for such self-government that was sketched in 1861 by Minghetti, and traces the reasons why such reforms were never instituted in later years. In passing, he discusses the Swiss and American federal systems, and then proceeds to sketch in considerable detail the nature and scope of regional self-government that should now be initiated in Italy.

C. F. Delzell

NETHERLANDS

See also: 2028, 2197

2122. Fockema, Andreae (S. J.). WAT ER AAN DE DROOGMAKING VAN DE HAARLEMMERMEER VOORAFGING [What preceded the draining of the Haarlem Lake]. Mededelingen der Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen Afd. Letterkunde 1955 18(15): 1-50. For two and a half centuries, plans for the draining of the Haarlem Lake were discussed, and, in 1855, this vast lake was finally turned into arable land. The author reviews the history of the various plans and the problems involved. D. van Arkel

2123. Novotny, J. M. (Alfred Univ.). STAMP DUTIES. *Journal of Economic History* 1955 15(3): 288-290. A review article on J. van der Poel's *The History of Netherlands' Revenue Stamps* (Deventer, 1954), including an important notice on the Dutch Tax Academy and the re-established Tax Museum at Rotterdam. F. L. Nussbaum

2124. Rogier, L. J. (Nijmegen Univ.). OVER DE GESCHIEDSCHRIJVER BILDERDIJK [About the historiographer Bilderdijk]. *Annalen van het Thijmgennootschap* 1956 44 (2): 125-141. Deals with Willem Bilderdijk (1756-1831), romantic poet and herald of Neo-Calvinism, as a historic historiographer. His history of the Netherlands is on the whole unreliable because of his excessive hatred of anything liberal. The importance of his work lies in the fact that he attacked some prevailing notions on the anti-monarchical character of the Dutch Revolt. Ever since the 16th century it was generally held that suzerainty belonged to the oligarchical Estates, and historiography was deeply influenced by this doctrine. Bilderdijk attacked this idea, and by doing so enriched 19th-century historiography. Strangely enough it was the very liberal Fruin who adopted, to a certain extent, Bilderdijk's point of view and made it commonly accepted. D. van Arkel

2125. Torrea, Juan Manuel. EMBAJADORES, MINISTROS, ENCARGADOS DE NEGOCIOS Y AGENTES CONFIDENCIALES DE MEXICO EN HOLANDA DESDE 1821 HASTA 1954 [Ambassadors, ministers, chargés d'affaires, and confidential agents of Mexico to Holland from 1821 to 1954]. *Memoria de la Academia Nacional de Historia y Geografía* 1955 11(1): 55-60. A complete list, with some explanatory notes, of all Mexican envoys to Holland. C. W. Arnade
See also: 2197

POLAND

See also: 2053, 2087, 2090, 2091, 2155

2126. Baranowska, B., A. Keckowa, and J. Leskiewiczowa. W SPRAWIE PUBLIKACJI INSTRUKTARZY GOSPODARCZYCH [On the question of the publication of economic instructions]. *Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej* 1956 4(1): 87-97. Most of these "economic instructions" date back to the late 18th century and the early 19th century, the period of "the new farming," of forest exploration and experimenting. Section III of the Institute of

Material Culture is starting a gradual publication of these "instructions," which will be a continuation of the work of S. Pawlik. Volume I includes instructions from the gentry estates and the smaller complexes of the nobles' latifundia; Volume II is concerned with the properties under the administration of the Łańcut (Izabella Lubomirska and later the Potocki family estates) and Volume III, the Zamoyski estates.
J. Erickson

2127. Daszkiewicz, Wiesław. PRÓBY REFORM PROCESU KARNEGO W KRÓLESTWIE POLSKIM [Attempts at reform in criminal law procedure in the Polish Kingdom]. *Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne* 1956 8(1): 209-254. The first attempt to reform the criminal law in Poland occurred at the time of the Duchy of Warsaw, when the French pattern was suggested (1811); but the Duchy was essentially a feudal state, and the French code a bourgeois legislation. During the 1820's Potocki tried to introduce a version of procedure compiled by himself, but it was not until the 1860's that a major effort was made at reform. In 1875, the Russian law was extended by ukase to the Congress Kingdom of Poland, and though this enactment was liberal not all the Russian methods were adopted. The jury-tribunal was not introduced, since it was considered "dangerous" in a country struggling for its freedom. Tsarist opposition to the jury, and Polish class fears of a reform in criminal procedure were the two major factors in delaying reform.
J. Erickson

2128. König-Jażdżyńska, Jadwiga. GENEZA ROZWOJU MIASTA KAPITALISTYCZNEGO W ŁÓDZKIM OKRĘGU PRZEMYSŁOWYM [Genesis of the development of capitalistic towns in the industrial region of Łódź]. *Przegląd Nauk Historycznych i Społecznych* 1954 5: 99-108. Because agriculture was already unprofitable in the second half of the 18th century, many landowners of the Łódź region were setting up industrial towns on their estates. After the initial development of glass industry, the textile industry became predominant. Organization of those towns, the role played by landlords in their life, and the ways of drawing income from them are described and compared with conditions prevailing in the "government" towns. Ultimate decrease in the importance of private towns and the leading role played by the "government" towns in the second half of the 19th century are also explained.
A. F. Dygnas

2129. Missalowa, Gryzelda. STAN I PROBLEMATYKA BADAN W ZAKRESIE KSZTAŁTOWANIA SIĘ UKŁADU KAPITALISTYCZNEGO ORAZ KLASY ROBOTNICZEJ W PRZEMYSŁE WŁÓKIENNICZYM OKRĘGU ŁÓDZKIEGO [The main problems and general state of studies on the rise of the capitalistic system and of the working classes in the textile industrial region of Łódź]. *Przegląd Nauk Historycznych i Społecznych* 1954 5: 43-98. Describes the gradual evolution of the Łódź industrial region from the late 18th century to the end of the 19th century. Analyzes the changes in the methods of production from small workshops via manufactures to a factory system, and the economic and social changes this brought to the working classes. Based on the analysis of the municipal, factory and official papers for the whole region now preserved in the Province of Łódź Archives (Wojewódzkie Archiwum Państwowe w Łodzi).
A. F. Dygnas

2130. Stankiewicz, Zbigniew. DYSKUSJA NAD II TOMEM HISTORII POLSKI (1764-1864) [Discussion of the second volume of the History of Poland: 1764-1864]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1956 63(3): 206-215. The discussion was organized by the Historical Institute of the Polish Academy and was held on 13 and 14 January 1956. The volume consists, at the moment, of 1,600 mimeographed pages, and, after the introduction of changes suggested, will be printed as the final draft of the book. The discussion concerned minor points on the structure of the book. Mostly agricultural and peasant problems are considered, and, to a smaller degree, industrial and economic problems. The most controversial question, discussed in the special historiographical chapter was how the political opinions of historians influenced their scholarly work.
A. F. Dygnas

2131. Warecka, Daniela. ZBIÓR KARTOGRAFICZNY ARCHIWUM GŁÓWNEGO AKT DAWNYCH W WARSZAWIE [The cartographic collection in the Central Archives in Warsaw]. *Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej* 1955 3(2): 435-455. The maps and plans which are contained in this collection can be divided into the following groups: maps of the

Polish Republic, made on the initiative of King August Poniatowski; maps of the Polish frontiers after the First and Second Partitions (as well as Metzburg's map of the Third Partition of Poland by Austria); plans of villages, chiefly from the districts of Mazowsze, Kujawy and Łódź; plans of forests; municipal plans; industrial architecture; plans for industrial settlements; communications plans and military plans and maps (including drawings of armor and military equipment).

J. Erickson

2132. Zywirska, Maria. KOLONIA REDEN W DĄBROWIE GÓRNICZEJ - NAJSTARSZE OSIEDLE W ZAGŁĘBIU DĄBROWSKIM [The Reden Colony at Dąbrowa Górnicza--the oldest mining settlement in the Dąbrowski Basin]. Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej 1955 3(1): 99-119. The

Reden colony, connected with a larger scheme of building Polish industries, planned by J. Staszic, was founded in the first half of the 19th century on the northeast outskirts of Dąbrowa Górnicza. Three stages can be seen in the evolution of the colony. The first buildings connected with the mine were set up as early as 1807, while planned construction was started between 1820-30, this phase being associated with Staszic. The second stage began with the Ministry of Trade and Commerce taking over the agenda of the Board (1825-45). The third followed a pattern of free building, when the Reden mine was closed and the main center of the mining activities shifted to Będzin, where the "Ksawera" and "Paris" mines were opened (1845-75). J. Erickson

RUSSIA

See also: 2127, 2195

2133. Anweiler, Oskar. DIE NEUERE OSTEUROPÄISCHE GESCHICHTE IM UNTERRICHT [The history of modern Eastern Europe in teaching]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1956 7(7): 384-403. Examines the main themes and events in Russian history which should be emphasized in a survey course in European history.

F. B. M. Hollyday

2134. Ballis, William B. (Univ. of Washington). THE POLITICAL EVOLUTION OF A SOVIET SATELLITE: THE MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC. Western Political Quarterly 1956 9(2): 293-328. Traces the political history of Outer Mongolia from 1911 to the present, during which time the area was transformed from an integral part of China into a theoretically independent Soviet state. Describes the Constitution, government organization and international relations of the Mongolian People's Republic. Compares the organizational structure of the state with that of the Soviet Union and comes to the conclusion that it is an exact copy.

H. Kantor

2135. Cousteau, Pierre-Antoine. JUSTICE ROUGE ET JUSTICE BLANCHE [Red justice and white justice]. Ecrits de Paris 1956 (136): 63-77. Refuting that Russian police systems were traditionally cruel, the author contrasts the leniency and tolerance of Tsarist police systems and penal codes with those of the Bolshevik era. R. Mueller

2136. Froese, Leonhard (Berlin). DIE GEISTESGESCHICHTLICHEN VORAUSSETZUNGEN DER SOWJETPÄDAGOGIK [The premises of the intellectual history of Soviet pedagogy]. Europa Archiv 1956 11(9): 8825-8832. Discusses the development of theories and philosophies of education against the background of intellectual history, from the late 17th century to the present, with emphasis on the liberal reformist and socialist revolutionary views, and in reference to trends in the Soviet Union and Asia. R. Mueller

2137. Glowinskyj, E. AGRICULTURE IN THE UKRAINE. Ukrainian Review 1956 (2): 5-20. In this review of the structure of Ukrainian agriculture during the 20th century, special attention is devoted to crop rotation and to the increase of arable land during the Five-Year Plans of the Soviet regime. Extensively supported by charts and original documentation.

R. Mueller

2138. J. S. O. THE EXPANSION OF RUSSIA 1709-1949. British Survey 1956 (87): 19-24. An overall summary of Russian expansion from Peter the Great to the territorial gains of the Second World War. Special attention is accorded to Russian endeavors to control the Black Sea during the 19th

century and to gain a hegemony over the Near and Far East during the 20th century. R. Mueller

2139. Nikolaev, Ia. T. O BESTSEREMONNOM OBRASHCHENII S MEMUARAMI STARYKH BOL'SHEVIKOV [Concerning the unceremonious treatment of the memoirs of old Bolsheviks]. Voprosy Istorii 1956 (4): 139-141. Severe criticism of the unscholarly and misleading editions of memoirs of old Bolshevik leaders that have appeared recently. In these recent editions (or re-editions), passages were arbitrarily excluded, especially those which mentioned the difficulties which the Communist Party and Soviet government had to overcome in their early histories. M. Raef

2140. Sidzikauskas, Vaclovas. A REVIEW OF SOVIET POLICY TOWARD THE BALTIC STATES. Baltic Review 1956 (8): 55-63. A review of Soviet policy toward the Baltic States, associating the Baltic problem directly with the problem of securing peace after World War II, and self-determination in Central and Eastern Europe. The Kremlin rulers want to use the Baltic States as a springboard in their drive toward Germany and Scandinavia. E. Anderson

2141. Torrea, Juan Manuel. EMBAJADORES, MINISTROS ENCARGADOS DE NEGOCIOS Y AGENTES CONFIDENCIAL DE MEXICO EN RUSIA (HOY USSR), DESDE 1821 HASTA EL PRESENTE [Ambassadors, ministers, chargés d'affaire and confidential agents of Mexico to Russia (today USSR), from 1821 to the present]. Memoria de la Academia Nacional de Historia y Geografía 1955 11(Primer Boletín Extraordinario): 34-39. A complete list of the envoys of Mexico to Russia. The first envoy to Russia arrived in 1891. C. W. Arnade

See also: 2195

2142. Unsigned. DIE DEUTSCHEN BAUERN IN DER SOWJETUNION [The German peasants in the Soviet Union]. Osteuropa 1956 6(4): 303-310. Presents a survey of the fate of German peasants in Russia from the time of Catherine II to the present. Statistics are given by geographical region on the amount of land held by German peasants in 1914, and their numbers at various periods. The effects of both World Wars on the German settlements are analyzed. Some 356,000 Germans left Russia for Germany during World War II, and of these about 300,000 were later forcibly repatriated to Russia and transported to Northern and Asiatic regions. E. C. Helmreich

2143. Unsigned. SOVIET COLONIALISM. British Survey 1956 (88): 1-20. A summary of Tsarist expansion is given to show the nature of the Russian state inherited by the Bolsheviks. The myth of "salt-water" colonialism is examined and exploded, and it is stressed that Russia is as much a colonial power as England. The period between 1917 and 1939 is examined closely, along with World War II and its aftermath. Much of the article is devoted to events following the death of Stalin. Appendices are attached which amplify certain aspects of Soviet Colonialism. J. Warnock

SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

See also: 2140

2144. Baekström, Arvid (Former Museum Director, Lidingö). JOHN HALL--DEN INFANTILE [John Hall--the infantile]. Personhistorisk Tidskrift (Sweden) 1956 54(1/2): 1-46. Study of a merchant family of Göteborg and its decline and fall through the foolish expenditures and acts of John Hall. Tracing the fortunes of the younger Hall through court records and personal accounts, the author plots the successive failures of Hall and his associates, the break-up of the family and the eventual demise of the heir. He shows also something of the wealth and type of economic activity of a Göteborg family. R. E. Lindgren

2145. Heiss, P. Josef (Stockholm). DIE RECHTSLAGE DER KATHOLISCHEN KIRCHE IN SCHWEDEN [The legal status of the Catholic Church in Sweden]. Österreichisches Archiv für Kirchenrecht 1955 6(1): 39-44. A historical review of the legal status of the Catholic Church in Sweden from the 16th century to the present. C. F. Latour

2146. Kerkkonen, Martti. SUOMEN NYKYISTEN TIETEELLISTEN SEUROJEN EDELTAJISTÄ [Predecessors of present-day Finnish scientific societies]. Historiallinen

Ikakauskirja 1955 (4): 350-368. A study of the background on which the leading Finnish scientific societies developed. The roots of this development go back to the Swedish period. J. I. Kolehmainen

2147. Orvin, Anders K. (Associate Director of the Norwegian Polar Institute). KING KARL'S LAND. American Scandinavian Review 1955 43(4): 363-368. These Arctic Islands (Abeloya, Kongsoya, Svenskoya), located at 78° 50' North latitude and 28° East longitude, became the possessions of Norway in 1925. There is some doubt as to the identity of the explorer of these islands. However, Captain Erik Eriksen is recognized as the founder. The islands were placed on the map by Professor H. Mohn in 1873, who named them in honor of the joint ruler of Norway and Sweden, King Karl XV. R. A. Sorensen

2148. Schnell, Ivar (Archivist, Nyköping). SÖRMLÄNSK HERALDIK PÅ UTSTÄLLNING I KUNGSTORNET I NYKÖPINGSHUS [The heraldry of Södermanland at the exhibit in Kungstornet in Nyköping's Museum]. Personhistorisk tidskrift (Sweden) 1955 53(3/4): 97-101. Describes the characteristics of the crests and heraldic symbols at Kungstornet in Nyköping with comment on principles for the construction of coats of arms and other devices. Recent interest in the creation of coats of arms for provinces, cities, etc., in Sweden has been widespread. R. E. Lindgren

SPAIN

2149. Balaguer, Federico. BREVE NOTA BIOBIBLIOGRAFICA SOBRE RICARDO DEL ARCO [Short biographical note on Ricardo del Arco]. Argensola 1956 7(25): 5-54. Del Arco was born in Andalusia and spent his youth in Catalonia. After he had finished studying he went to Huesca as archivist. His services in the research of the almost unknown history of Huesca resulted in his being made town chronicler, and later he was appointed to the chair of history in Huesca. During the Civil War he was in Jaca, and wrote political articles for the military authorities. After the end of the war he returned to Huesca, and devoted the rest of his life to the study of the great Spanish writers and to lecturing in Spanish universities. A list of his works is annexed. Elisabeth Wimmer

2150. Burriel, Mariano. LA PREPARACION BIBLIOGRAFICA Y DOCUMENTAL DE LOS ESCRITOS DE DEL ARCO [Bibliographical and documentary preparation of the writings of del Arco]. Argensola 1956 7(25): 55-66. Although del Arco was an Andalusian, he devoted himself primarily to the study of Aragonese history. His works were based on a conscientious and extensive study of the people of Aragon, and especially of the documents and artistic monuments of the land. His occupation as archivist made it possible for him to study national, regional and local archives. His last works had no longer a purely regional, but a national character. Elisabeth Wimmer

2151. Gullino, Cesare A. IDEE VECCHIE E NUOVE NELLA SPAGNA DI FRANCO [Old and new ideas in Franco's Spain]. Nuova Antologia 1956 91(1864): 561-574. Discusses the similarity and continuity of many of the problems of 19th-century Spain, such as dynastic rivalries and the influence of the Church and the Army, and of the present regime. The heterogeneous background and composition of the Falange, as well as the conflicting tendencies within it, are noted. Since the Falange is not a cohesive unit, the Army is still in a position to cast the decisive vote in the matter of who shall take over when Franco dies. Spain's emergence from relative political isolation in 1953 will open the doors to more foreign influences and a greater measure of internal criticism, but the author warns against applying to "abnormal" Spain the same methods and criteria of evaluation that may be excellent elsewhere. C. F. Delzell

2152. Martín-Retortillo y Baquer, Sebastián. ALEJANDRO OLIVAN: NOTAS A SU VIDA Y A SU PENSAMIENTO ADMINISTRATIVO [Alejandro Olivan: notes about his life and administrative ideas]. Argensola 1956 7(26): 127-152. Reviews Olivan's early life in France, his military career, political activity in Spain and writings which deal with various problems of governmental administration. Olivan advocated the closest possible co-operation of government and administration, in spite of the necessary separation of powers. Elisabeth Wimmer

2153. Rosal, Juan del (Univ. of Valladolid). APERÇU DE L'EVOLUTION DES ETUDES PENALES EN ESPAGNE AU COURS DES 50 DERNIERES ANNEES [Sketch of the evolution of the penal studies in Spain during the last 50 years]. Revue Internationale de Droit Comparé 1955 7(1): 35-52. States the importance of three men in the renovation of the penal studies in Spain: an anthropologist, Rafael Salillas (1854-1923) of whom Lombroso has said, if he had not himself invented criminal anthropology, Salillas would have created it in Spain; a specialist in penal law, Pedro Dorado Montero (1861-1919) whose aim was to co-ordinate the protection of the delinquent with the protection of society; and a neo-classical researcher, Father Jeronimo Montes (1865-1932). H. Monteaigle

SWITZERLAND

2154. Gruner, Erich (Basel). WERDEN UND WACHSEN DER SCHWEIZERISCHEN WIRTSCHAFTSVERBÄNDE IM 19. JAHRHUNDERT [The rise and growth of the Swiss trade unions in the 19th century]. Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Geschichte 1956 6(1): 33-101. A detailed history of the growth of Swiss trade unions during the 19th century, with reference to relevant developments in the Swiss economy. A distinction is made between two types of trade unions: 1) the great collective organizations which are recognized by the Swiss Federal constitution, and 2) the individual unions which refer to the collective concept of the economic organization. The unions grew out of the voluntary educational and aid societies in the beginning of the 19th century, and not from the guilds. The first Swiss-wide industrial unions were formed to implement a customs union. A second phase in the evolution of the unions is characterized by their emergence as an economic partner by means of the strike and, in a more mature phase, the collective contract. L. Kestenbergl

2155. Kukieli, Marian. TRZY WSPOMNIENIA Z RAPPERSWILU [Three reminiscences from Rapperswil]. Wiadomości 1956 11(39): 1. Personal recollections from the visits of 1911, 1938, 1955 to the castle of Rapperswil (Switzerland) throw light on the history of the Polish Library and Museum, created there in 1870 and, after World War I, transferred to Poland. The story of the incompetent keeper of the Museum, Włodzimierz Rużycki de Rosenwerth, and his dispute with the librarian, Stefan Żeromski (later a famous novelist), are described. A. F. Dygnas

Latin America

(including the CARIBBEAN ISLANDS)

See also: 2000, 2071 2125, 2141

2156. Alfau Durán, Vetilio. DOCTOR DON APOLINAR TEJERA. Clío 1955 23(102): 15-29. Bio-bibliographical sketch of the Dominican historian, Tejera (1855-1922), arranged in a chronology. F. E. Kidder

2157. Azcuy Alón, Fany. EL CRIOLLO CUBANO [The Cuban creole]. Memoria de la Academia Nacional de Historia y Geografía 1955 11(1): 24-55. A historical and sociological discussion of the Cuban creole. The term creole is here used in the Latin American sense (criollo), meaning a "native by birth," rather than having a racial connotation. The Cuban is a man coming out of a true melting pot. European, African and Asiatic blood are mixed into a national individual. C. W. Arnade

2158. Canton, Berthe E. THE FRENCH CARIBBEAN DEPARTMENTS -- SOURCES OF INFORMATION: 1946-1955. Current Caribbean Bibliography 1954 4: 1-36. Primarily a selected bibliography on Martinique, Guadeloupe, French Guiana and Reunión since these former colonies were transformed into "Départments d'Outre-mer" of France by the law of 19 March 1946. There is also sufficient retrospective material to be valuable for the historian. Items are presented with comment in essay form, and all aspects of the areas are covered, including maps and bibliographies. F. E. Kidder

2159. Cargill, Morris. JAMAICA AND BRITAIN. History Today 1956 6(10): 655-663. A summary of Jamaican history and its connection with Great Britain. W. M. Simon

2160. Castro, Rodolfo. LA UNIVERSIDAD EN LAS INDIAS ESPAÑOLAS [The University in the Spanish Indies]. Estudios Centro Americanos 1956 11(107): 394-400. Spain's cultural influence began with the military conquest of America. Several universities were founded in a short time,

often under difficult circumstances. Almost all of the universities founded by the clergy were dissolved after the expulsion of the Jesuits. The level of the remaining universities constantly improved and could be compared to that of some of the European universities. The study of language and culture of the natives was particularly emphasized. Elisabeth Wimmer

chronicles are used to describe the division of the land and to show the city's growth, and its economic and commercial characteristics. City forms existing in the 19th century are described, with emphasis on the foundation of the Sebastian chapel in 1870. Since 1908 it has been a diocese.

Maria Theresia de Oliveira

2161. Correa Filho, Virgílio. JOÃO LUCIO DE AZEVEDO, HISTORIADOR LUSO-BRASILEIRO [João Lúcio de Azevedo, Portuguese-Brazilian historian]. *Revista de História* 1955 11(24): 425-431. Describes the personality and works of João Lúcio de Azevedo, to commemorate the centenary of his birth in Sintra, Portugal. He devoted himself to an intensive study of history and wrote a number of works on the development of various Brazilian provinces. He became a member of the Instituto Histórico Geográfico Brasileiro.

Maria Theresia de Oliveira

2168. Escalante, Daniel. EL GENERAL DON EMILIO NUÑEZ, HEROE DE LA INDEPENDENCIA, LEGISLADOR Y GOBERNANTE ILUSTRE DE CUBA [General Emilio Núñez hero of the fight for independence, legislator and illustrious statesman of Cuba]. *Memoria de la Academia Nacional de Historia y Geografía* 1955 11(special number): 38-49. A short essay commemorating the 100th birthday of General Emilio Núñez who became a statesman of Cuba. At one time he occupied the vice-presidency of his country.

C. W. Arnade

2162. Debién, Gabriel. LES TRAVAUX D'HISTOIRE SUR SAINT-DOMINGUE ET LES ANTILLES, CHRONIQUE BIBLIOGRAPHIQUE, 1952-1954 [Historical works on San-Domingo and the Antilles; bibliographic report, 1952-1954]. *Revue d'Histoire des Colonies* 1955 42(1): 5-68. Comments on the historical works produced in 1952-1954 on all periods of the history of San-Domingo (Haiti) and what is now, or ever was, the French Antilles. J. P. Halstead

2169. Fitzgibbon, Russell H. (Univ. of California, Los Angeles). REVOLUTIONS: WESTERN HEMISPHERE. *South Atlantic Quarterly* 1956 55(3): 263-279. Defines revolution as it applies to Latin America. Describes revolutions in Uruguay, Mexico, Peru, Venezuela, Argentina, Guatemala, Bolivia and Costa Rica, and points out their common denominator. H. Kantor

2163. de Cerqueira Falcão, Edgard. BAHIA, BERÇO DE HERÓIS E TERRA DE CIVISMO [Bahia, cradle of heroes and land of patriotism]. *Revista de História* 1955 11(24): 433-441. The author refers to his works on Bahia and indicates the most important events (e.g. the retreat of Mauricio de Nassau from Salvador) and personages (Dona Francisca de Saude, Cipriano B. Betamio, Joana Angelica, M. Quitéria [the four martyrs of freedom], and Ana Neri, Castro Alves and Ruy Barbosa).

Maria Theresia de Oliveira

2170. Friedmann, F. G. EL PENSAMIENTO MEXICANO [Mexican thought]. *Ciencias Sociales* 1955 6(36): 323-327. A lengthy review article on *The Making of the Mexican Mind* (Lincoln, 1952) by Patrick Romanell. The article gives a résumé of the history of Mexican thought in accordance with the divisions of Mr. Romanell. These divisions are: illustrative, anti-rational, positivist and anti-positivist. The last part of the article is a discussion of the "unwritten philosophy of the Mexican people." Historical factors are described.

C. W. Arnade

2164. de Vaux de Folletier, F. (Conservateur des Archives du Département de la Seine et de la Ville de Paris). DOCUMENTS CONCERNANT LA GUADELOUPE AUX ARCHIVES DU DÉPARTEMENT DE LA SEINE ET DE LA VILLE DE PARIS [Documents on Guadeloupe in the archives of the Seine Department and the city of Paris]. *Revue d'Histoire des Colonies* 1955 42(1): 94-96. Lists thirteen items on 18th- and 19th-century Guadeloupe to be found in these archives. M. de Vaux has previously listed items in these archives on San-Domingo in *ibid.*, vol. 38 (1951), No. 3, pp. 359-366.

J. P. Halstead

2171. González Bustamante, Juan José. APUNTES BREVE SOBRE LA BAJA CALIFORNIA [A few notes about Lower California]. *Memoria de la Academia Nacional de Historia y Geografía* 1955 11(3): 6-26. Sketches the rapid progress of the territory of Lower California. Half of the article is dedicated to a short and concise summary of the colorful history of Lower California. In the 19th century the Mexican federal government was uninterested in Lower California, but this has changed.

C. W. Arnade

2165. Dietze, Gottfried. DER PERONISMUS. URSACHEN UND GRUNDZÜGE SEINES WESENS [Peronism. The origins and foundation of its nature]. *Zeitschrift für Politik* 1955 2(2): 97-117. An outline of the background of Peronism in the light of South American tradition. The ignorance of the masses, the absence of democratic traditions and experience, individualism and the support of the church has been the foundation of every South American dictatorship. Peron recognized early the importance of the labor movement, and the traditional power position of the army. The alliance of both made the revolution possible. J. Küneth

2172. Gordon, William E. (Marquette Univ.). MERCANTILIST TARIFF POLICY IN A BRITISH COLONY: JAMAICA. *Kyklos* 1956 9(2): 227-237. Discusses colonial economic policy with special reference to sugar tariffs. The history of the sugar tariff is the struggle between the plantation owners and the British sugar refiners to control Jamaica's foreign trade. Jamaica's prosperity was directly dependent on British tariff laws. British policy of quota dumping in return for sugar protection in the 1930's was a blow to Jamaica, with no ultimate benefit for Britain. A survey is made of tariff policy from 1661 to 1846. J. Warnock

2173. Lott, Leo B. EXECUTIVE POWER IN VENEZUELA. *American Political Science Review* 1956 50(2): 422-442. Surveys the development of the executive power of the Venezuelan government. Institutional authoritarianism has characterized the Venezuelan government all its independent life. The concept of executive dominance and the hierarchical structure of the executive have allowed it to dominate the whole government. Historically, all policy has originated with the executive. The traditionally intimate connection with the armed forces, which is traced in detail, has contributed greatly to the heavy-handed executive control. D. Houston

2174. McAdams, John. REVOLUCION AGRARIA EN BOLIVIA [Agrarian revolution in Bolivia]. *Ciencias Sociales* 1955 6(32): 106-114. A review of the historical forces that led to the agrarian reform of Bolivia in 1953. The reviewer departs from the view presented in the book by Remo D. Natale, *Revolución agraria en Bolivia* (Cochabamba, 1953), which is a pro-Catholic view of the land expropriation. The article mentions the attempts during Bolivian history to achieve a better distribution of land. C. W. Arnade

2175. Machín, José M. (Venezuelan journalist and critic). CAUDILLISMO Y DEMOCRACIA EN AMERICA LATINA

2166. Dorsinfang-Smets, A. CONTACTOS DE CULTURAS Y PROBLEMAS DE ACCULTURACION EN SURAMERICA [Contacts of cultures and problems of acculturation in South America]. *America Indígena* 1955 15(4): 271-291. The colonial policies of Spain and Portugal caused the native and European cultures to come into contact with each other. Where the two cultures were of the same level, a fusion took place, but the meeting of a primitive native culture with a highly developed European one led to the suppression or to the complete disappearance of the simpler form. The highly-developed cultures in the Andes districts resisted foreign influences, and, in some districts, a cultural form developed from a mixture of the two elements. Attempts are being made today to retain the positive elements of the native cultures and to eliminate the negative aspects without resorting to racial discrimination.

Elisabeth Wimmer

2167. Emboaba, Osmani. HISTORIA DA FUNDAÇÃO DE RIBEIRÃO PRETO [History of the foundation of Ribeirão Preto]. *Revista de História* 1955 11(21/22): 339-438. The city of Ribeirão Preto had its origin in the separation of two farms, Retiro and Barra do Retiro, in 1856. Family

ilitary leadership and democracy in Latin America]. *Forum* 1955 4(13): 27-35. A spirited defense of the thesis that democracy is more fundamentally characteristic of Latin America than caudillismo. Machín considers Latin America as pictured by its literati and interpreted by its chroniclers, and concludes that historians and sociologists must direct their studies to take into account this democratic ideal.

F. E. Kidder

2176. McIntosh, William (Grambling College, Louisiana). *CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT IN PUERTO RICO*. *Revista Médica de la Universidad de Puerto Rico* 1955 24(3): 197-215. Constitutional history of 19th and 20th-century Puerto Rico. Problems of citizenship and of the peculiar national and international status of the Commonwealth are among those expounded. The author asserts that the present government is based on the consent of the governed. Bibliographical footnotes. F. E. Kidder

2177. Matos Díaz, Rafael. *HOMBRES DE AMERICA, MON DE PORTES* [Men of America, Simón de Portes]. *Memoria de la Academia Nacional de Historia y Geografía* 1955 (7): 34-38. A short biography of Simón de Portes, who was born in 1795 in Santo Domingo and made his home in Mexico. He became a distinguished citizen, active in the independence movement of Cuba. His grandson, Emilio Portes Gil, became president of Mexico. He was also a qualified painter.

C. W. Arnade

2178. Nogueira de Matos, Odilon. *A CIDADE DE SÃO PAULO NO SEculo XIX* [The city of São Paulo in the 19th century]. *Revista de Historia* 1955 11(21/22): 89-125. Describes São Paulo in the first half of the 19th century, when it was a typical colonial town, giving a picture of its streets and buildings, its population and expansion (with statistics), its foreign quarter, and the psychology, customs, education and culture of the town's inhabitants. Its economic features and the influence of the Academy of Law on town life are described. The development of the town in the second half of the 19th century was stimulated by the three new factors: the coffee plantations, the growth of railways, and the new European immigrations. See also: 2183. Maria Theresia de Oliveira

2179. Ortega Ricaurte, Enrique (Archivo Nacional de Colombia). *INFORME SOBRE EL ESCUDO NACIONAL DE COLOMBIA* [Report on the Colombian national shield]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* 1955 42(493/494): 760-769. Discusses, with quotations from relevant laws and decrees, the significance and development of the Colombian coat-of-arms.

D. Bushnell

2180. Pacheco Moreno, Manuel. *EL II CENTENARIO DE LAREDO* [The second century of Laredo]. *Memoria de la Academia Nacional de Historia y Geografía* 1955 11(5): 19-24. A historical essay on the city of Laredo, bordertown of the United States and Mexico. Laredo was founded on 15 May 1755, on what is today the American side, Laredo, Texas.

C. W. Arnade

2181. Pacheco Moreno, Manuel. *LA PLATA Y LA CIVILIZACION, IV CENTENARIO DE SOMBRERETE* [Silver and civilization, the fourth centennial of Sombrerete]. *Memoria de la Academia Nacional de Historia y Geografía* 1955 11(6): 57-61. A historical discussion of the city of Sombrerete in the province of Zacatecas.

C. W. Arnade

2182. Parry, John H. (Harvard Univ.). *PLANTATION AND PROVISION GROUND: A HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE INTRODUCTION OF FOOD CROPS INTO JAMAICA*. *Revista de Historia de América* 1955 (39): 1-20. The economic history of the West Indians should be the story of yams, cassava, salt fish, no less than of sugar and tobacco. The food habits of the British West Indies were generally fixed by the time of the emancipation of the slaves. The material for this study was found both in the field and in published and unpublished writing.

F. E. Kidder

2183. Petrone, Pasquale. *A CIDADE DE SÃO PAULO NO SEculo XX* [The city of São Paulo in the 20th century]. *Revista de Historia* 1955 11 (21/22): 127-170. Describes the town's development from its status as coffee-plantation center to the present, stressing the growth of communications, increase of population and change in the city's appearance. As a cosmopolitan city it has new problems of race, class and architectural contrasts. In spite of the coffee crisis of 1929, it

is a "cidade dinâmica," a city of progress. Statistics are given on the production of coffee, cotton, rice, corn, etc., and on labor, factories, schools and churches. See also: 2178

Maria Theresia de Oliveira

2184. Phelan, John L. (Univ. of Wisconsin). *MEXICO Y LO MEXICANO* [Mexico and the Mexican]. *Hispanic American Historical Review* 1956 36(3): 309-318. Reviews the volumes comprising the collection entitled *Mexico y lo Mexicano*, published in recent years in Mexico by Porrúa y Obregón and Antigua Liberia Robredo. The works are intended to reach an audience of non-specialists, and although not the result of original investigation, succeed with a high degree of literary excellence in presenting a synthesis of prior monographic works or revisions of previously printed volumes. The various items of the collection are briefly discussed. Few of the authors treat the great changes brought about by technological advance in Mexico. These works of Mexican authors have meaning that transcends Mexico's borders and deserve serious consideration.

R. B. McCornack

2185. Proctor, Jesse H., Jr. (Massachusetts Institute of Technology). *THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE IDEA OF FEDERATION OF THE BRITISH CARIBBEAN TERRITORIES*. *Revista de Historia de América* 1955 (39): 61-105. The story of federation in this area begins with the English colonization of the islands in 1623, and is brought down to the Stanley dispatch of 1945, which directed that the colonial legislatures debate the issue of federation. The bulk of the article deals with 20th-century developments. Extensive bibliographical footnotes.

F. E. Kidder

2186. Reissig, Luis. *EL FIN DE UN CICLO HISTORICO EN ARGENTINA* [The end of a historic cycle in Argentina]. *Cuadernos Americanos* 1956 15(4): 7-34. A review of Argentine history during the past one hundred years. The fall of the Peron Government marks the end of a century during which the latifundia-owning aristocracy dominated the economic, political, and social life of the country. With the emergence of new elements in society, particularly of an articulate middle class and an organized working class, the future Argentina will be organized so that no one group can dominate the country.

H. Kantor

2187. Reyes Heróles, Jesús. *LAS LIBERTADES EN EL LIBERALISMO MEXICANO* [Liberties in Mexican Liberalism]. *Cuadernos Americanos* 1956 15(4): 179-201. Traces the genesis of Mexican civil liberties. Points out the French, U.S., English and Spanish influences on Mexican thinkers during the 19th century. The Mexican liberals had to struggle for a long time to obtain the liberties they believed in. It was not until 25 September 1873 that the Constitution was amended to secularize society and expressly to grant liberty of conscience to the population.

H. Kantor

2188. Riemens, H. *BOLIVAR, MONROE EN HET PAN-AMERIKANISME* [Bolívar, Monroe, and Pan-Americanism]. *Gids* 1956 119(8/9): 156-171. Disputes the question whether Bolívar and Monroe were the fathers of modern Pan-Americanism. Bolívar dreamed about a federation of Latin American states under English protection, but when an American congress met in Panama in 1826, he had given up the idea. Monroe was concerned only with the possible intervention on behalf of Spain of the Holy Alliance in the Latin American Wars. The USA, itself strictly neutral, could not possibly have tolerated this.

D. van Arkel

2189. Rincón Gallardo, Alfonso. *ALGUNOS APUNTES SOBRE AGUASCALIENTES* [Some notes about Aguascalientes]. *Memoria de la Academia Nacional de Historia y Geografía* 1955 11(1): 62-66. Some historical reminiscences about the state of Aguascalientes during the 19th century.

C. W. Arnade

2190. Rippy, J. Fred (Univ. of Chicago). *SOME RUBBER-PLANTING FIASCOS IN TROPICAL AMERICA*. *Inter-American Economic Affairs* 1956 10(1): 3-24. Reviews private and official efforts in the United States to stimulate rubber plantations in Latin America. The better-known Ford plantations in Brazil are omitted, in order to concentrate on 1) miscellaneous private speculative ventures in the early 20th century; 2) official encouragement for rubber-planting in the 1920's, in the hope of offsetting British cartelization, and 3) the United States' rubber development program in World War II. The latter was much the most elaborate and expensive of these efforts, and the author considers it to have been mostly a waste of money.

D. Bushnell

2191. Rivera de Alvarez, Josefina. RESUMEN PANORAMICO DE LA HISTORIA LITERARIA PUERTORRIQUEÑA [The panorama of Puerto Rican literary history]. *La Torre* 1955 3(9): 37-81. A historical essay by the author of *Diccionario de literatura puertorriqueña*. Puerto Rican literature, one of the latest to arise in Latin America, is shown to be full of life and intimately related to the political events and aspirations of the island. Many names, dates and works are included in this compact exposition. F. E. Kidder

2192. Sánchez Valle, Manuel. EL DR. EDUARDO LICEAGA. *Memoria de la Academia Nacional de Historia y Geografía* 1955 11(1): 17-22. A biographical essay of a distinguished Mexican physician (1839-1920). A bibliography of Dr. Liceaga's writings is published. C. W. Arnade

2193. Simmons, Ozzie G. LO "CRIOLLO" EN LA CULTURA PERUANA [The creole element in Peruvian culture]. *Ciencias Sociales* 1955 6(32): 87-97. A discussion of the important term "criollo" which has deep historical roots. First the author reviews the several divergent meanings of "criollo" in different Latin American countries, and then gives an explanation of what the word means in Peru. The author believes that "criollo" has no biological connotations, but is rather a cultural concept, developed through history. It is the way of life of the Peruvian culture. C. W. Arnade

2194. Torrea, Juan Manuel. EMBAJADORES, JEFES DE MISION, MINISTROS PLENIPOTENCIARIOS, ENCARGADOS DE NEGOCIOS Y AGENTES CONFIDENCIALES ACREDITADOS POR FRANCIA EN MEXICO, DESDE 1821 HASTA 1955 [Ambassadors, chiefs of mission, ministers, plenipotentiary chargés d'affaires and confidential agents accredited by France in Mexico, from 1821 to 1955]. *Memoria de la Academia Nacional de Historia y Geografía* 1955 11(7): 60-68. A complete list of the principal French diplomatic representatives in Mexico. Additional notes are provided by the compiler. C. W. Arnade
See also: 2071

2195. Torrea, Juan Manuel. EMBAJADORES, MINISTROS, ENCARGADOS DE NEGOCIOS Y AGENTES CONFIDENCIALES ACREDITADOS POR RUSIA EN MEXICO, DESDE 1821 HASTA 1954 [Ambassadors, ministers, chargés d'affaires, and confidential agents accredited by Russia in Mexico, from 1821 to 1954]. *Memoria de la Academia Nacional de Historia y Geografía* 1955 11(8): 54-58. A complete list of the principal Russian envoys in Mexico. The first Russian representative was appointed in 1890. Between 1945 and 1953 no Russian envoy was accredited in Mexico. Additional notes are provided by the compiler. C. W. Arnade
See also: 2141

2196. Torrea, Juan Manuel. EMBAJADORES, MINISTROS, ENCARGADOS DE NEGOCIOS Y AGENTES CONFIDENCIALES DE EL SALVADOR EN MEXICO DESDE 1821 HASTA 1954 [Ambassadors, ministers, chargés d'affaires and confidential agents of El Salvador to Mexico from 1821 to 1954]. *Memoria de la Academia Nacional de Historia y Geografía* 1955 11(Special): 50-56. A complete list of the principal envoys of El Salvador in Mexico. The first representative of El Salvador came to Mexico in 1824. C. W. Arnade

2197. Torrea, Juan Manuel. EMBAJADORES, MINISTROS, ENCARGADOS DE NEGOCIOS Y AGENTES CONFIDENCIALES DE HOLANDA EN MEXICO DESDE 1821 HASTA 1954 [Ambassadors, ministers, chargés d'affaires and confidential agents of Holland to Mexico from 1821 to 1954]. *Memoria de la Academia Nacional de Historia y Geografía* 1955 11(2): 34-37. A complete list of the main Dutch diplomatic representatives to Mexico. Some additional notes are provided by the compiler. C. W. Arnade
See also: 2125

2198. Torrea, Juan Manuel. EMBAJADORES, MINISTROS, ENCARGADOS DE NEGOCIOS Y AGENTES CONFIDENCIALES DE MEXICO EN PANAMA, DESDE 1821 HASTA 1954 [Ambassadors, ministers, chargés d'affaires and confidential agents of Mexico to Panama from 1821 to 1954]. *Memoria de la Academia Nacional de Historia y Geografía* 1955 11(3): 36-40. A complete list of the principal Mexican representatives to Panama. From the time Panama was created in 1903 until 1910 no Mexican envoy was sent to Panama. C. W. Arnade

2199. Torrea, Juan Manuel. EMBAJADORES, MINISTROS, ENCARGADOS DE NEGOCIOS Y AGENTES CONFIDENCIALES DE PANAMA EN MEXICO, DESDE 1821 HASTA 1954 [Ambassadors, ministers, chargés d'affaires and confidential agents of Panama to Mexico from 1821 to 1954]. *Memoria de la Academia Nacional de Historia y Geografía* 1955 11(3): 41-44. A complete list of Panama's envoys to Mexico. An envoy was sent to Mexico until 1921. C. W. Arnade

2200. Unsigned. DEL CONSEJO DE PANAMA EN 1826 A LA REUNION DE PRESIDENTES EN 1956 [From the Congress of Panama in 1826 to the meeting of presidents in 1956]. *Revista Internacional y Diplomática* 1956 (69): 5-19. Records the recent meeting of presidents in Panama City. historical introduction and much of the content of the speeches by the 1956 presidents, which are reported, contain many references to the inter-American history of the past 130 years. F. E. Kidder

2201. Unsigned. DOKUMENTE ZUR GESCHICHTE DES AMERIKANISCHEN REGIONALSYSTEMS [Documents of the history of the American regional system]. *Europa Archiv* 1956 11(6/7): 8689-8690. Reprints of a) an address by Chilean statesman Juan de Egaña in 1811, in which he demarcates the strengthening of the Chilean legislature so that it can ratify a mutual defense treaty between Chile and several South American countries; b) a letter of Simon Bolívar, inviting some of his friends to attend the Congress of Panama in 1826, and c) miscellaneous documents, dated 1918 - 1945, pertaining to neutrality and defense agreements among various South American countries. R. Mueller

2202. Utrera, Fray Cipriano de. EPISCOPOLOGIO DOMINICOPOLITANO [Archbishops of Santo Domingo]. *Bol. del Archivo General de la Nación* 1955 18(87): 324-349. Biographical sketches of the archbishops of Santo Domingo, from 1642 to the present, culminating in a eulogy of the current Trujillo regime for its benefits to the clergy. D. Bushnell

2203. Vogt, Evan Z. (Harvard Univ.) SOME ASPECTS OF CORA-HUICHOLO ACCULTURATION. *América Indígena* 1955 15(4): 249-263. In the southern part of the Sierra Madre Occidental live three different cultural groups: the Coras, the Huicholes and the Mexican Mestizos. The Mestizos find their poverty oppressive and feel isolated from the rest of Mexico but the Coras and Huicholes, who live in more isolated and poorer conditions, are proud of their seclusion and their old customs. The two historically and linguistically related peoples differ from each other in that the social and cultural life of the Coras has no external influences, while the Huicholes are more hospitable and themselves often go on journeys. There are similarities on one hand between the Coras and the equally isolated Zunis, and between the Huicholes and the Navajos on the other. Bibliography appended. Elisabeth Wimmer

Middle East

2204. Berreby, Jean-Jacques. L'ARABIE MERIDIONALE SOUS CONTROLE BRITANNIQUE [Southern Arabia under British control]. *Afrique et l'Asie* 1956 2(34): 8-16. A sympathetic review of British social, economic and civic programs since 1839, in the territories bordering the northern shore of the Gulf of Aden. Britain took care to educate Arab rulers in self-government and in the management of administrative government institutions without interfering with local customs or traditions, thereby securing the lasting goodwill of the Arabs in this region. R. Mueller

2205. Fischer, Alfred Joachim. DER STAAT DER FLÜCHTLINGE [The state of refugees]. *Aussenpolitik* 1955 6(12): 783-791. A summary of Jewish immigration into Palestine and of resulting demographic changes from the beginning of the 1880's to the proclamation of the State of Israel in 1948. Attention is given to the extent, influence and assimilation of Jewish immigrant groups from Germany. R. Mueller

2206. Tončić-Sorinj, Lujo (Austrian Member of Parliament). DER KAMPF UM DEN PERSISCHEN GOLF [The struggle for the Persian Gulf]. *Europa Archiv* 1956 11(20): 9239-9249. A summary of political developments in the Persian Gulf region, especially since the latter half of the 19th century to the present. Discusses the political structure of Saudi Arabia and its administration as a British protectorate, and describes administrative and economic reforms at Abu Dhabi, Bahrain, Qatar, Moscow

nar and Kuwait. These areas were coveted by Turkey until defeat in World War I, and the discovery of oil. From then increasing interest was taken in the administration of these areas by Britain and later by American oil producers. Britain's prime concern, and subsequent accomplishment, was to stop incessant small-scale warfare among local sheiks and to establish fixed boundaries. R. Mueller

United States of America

See also: 2009, 2033, 2180, 2188, 2190.

2207. Anderson, William. THE INTENTIONS OF THE FARMERS. *American Political Science Review* 1955 49(2): 40-352. The intentions of the makers of the United States constitution are re-examined. The author concludes that whatever their intentions may have been, they are largely irrelevant today. The Constitution is a living document and has been gradually and continually modified to suit modern conditions. D. Houston

2208. Arrington, Leonard. THE ECONOMIC HISTORY OF A MORMON VALLEY. *Pacific Northwest Quarterly* 1955 6(4): 97-107. A brief history of the agricultural development of the Utah valley from 1847 to date. D. Houston

2209. Arrington, Leonard J. (Utah State Agricultural College). MORMON COTTON MISSION IN SOUTHERN UTAH. *Pacific Historical Review* 1956 25(3): 221-238. A study in an aspect of the Mormon theory of economic self-sufficiency. The aim of the Mormon Church was to develop the Great Basin in order to support convert immigrants. The first attempt to raise cotton in Utah, in 1857, proved disappointing. With the Civil War, the mission's importance increased, but afterwards the decline in price, natural, and finally legal difficulties made the results again disappointing. Brigham Young, however, never lost faith in the project and it was continued. By the end of the century cotton had ceased to be an important crop. The mission's lasting result was the Mormon settlement of the bordering states. J. Warnock

2210. Carstensen, Vernon. THE CHANGING NATURE OF THE AMERICAN FARM. *Current History* 1956 31(181): 134-138. Traces the evolution of American farming from the holdings of the early settlers to present-day commercial farms. Farming methods changed naturally with the development of technology and mechanization. The article advocates organized commercial farms in place of old homesteads as the most economic agricultural projects. Barbara Waldstein

2211. Collins, Ernest M. (Ohio Univ.). CINCINNATI NEGROES AND PRESIDENTIAL POLITICS. *Journal of Negro History* 1956 41(2): 131-137. From the time of emancipation to 1932 the Negroes of Cincinnati supported the Republican Party. The economic aspects of the New Deal swung the Negro vote to the Democratic Party and they have continued to support it because of Civil Rights. If the Negro population of Ohio continues to increase at the 1930-1950 rate, and the voting behavior of the Negroes in Cincinnati is duplicated in other cities of the state, the Republican Party will be forced to re-appraise its political strategy. W. E. Wight

2212. Fite, Gilbert C. (Univ. of Oklahoma). THE CHANGING POLITICAL ROLE OF THE FARMER. *Current History* 1956 31(180): 84-90. The farmers' old role as a powerful, but divided majority is given as background to review high points of farm power in politics. The mid-1890's when the farmers formed the backbone of the Populist Party, the 1920's when a unified farm lobby pushed the McNary-Haugen Bill through Congress, are examples used to show the former power of the farmers. Farm influence is shown to be waning due to disunity and decreased farm population. Farmers' unity is stressed as a major requirement for political power. A. Dittmann

2213. Franklin, John H. (Howard Univ.). HISTORY OF RACIAL SEGREGATION IN THE UNITED STATES. *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science* 1956 (304): 1-9. A brief historical account of the segregation of the Negro in the United States since 1787, with the main emphasis on the post-Civil War period, 1865-1956. J. S. Counelis

2214. Greene, Marc T. BLACK VERSUS WHITE IN AMERICA. *Quarterly Review* 1956 294(609): 368-380.

Examines the race problem in America in its historical, sociological, and economic settings since the Civil War. The attempt is made to explain why the anti-Negro feeling in the American Southern States is, after a century, as strong as ever. C. LeGuin

2215. Guitard, Louis. LE GOUVERNEMENT PRESIDENTIEL [The presidential government]. *Table Ronde* 1956 (105): 38-46. In a special issue on American civilization this article studies the status in government of the President of the United States. The American Constitution does not organize government around an assembly (the French system), or a cabinet (the English system), but instead bases the government on one man. As an instance of the President's power, the author cites the successive removal by President Jackson of two Secretaries of the Treasury whom he thought intractable. H. Monteagle

2216. Handlin, Oscar. THE CHANGING NATURE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY. *Current History* 1956 31(180): 65-70. Reviews the background of the Republican Party from the time of its founding in 1855, as a party devoted to broad reforms, to the present time when it has become a "permanent minority." The reasons, such as alienation of minorities, and withdrawal into isolationism after World War I, are given as contributing factors to the Republican inability to achieve its victories of the past. Reasons for continued existence, tradition and conservatism, are also given as reasons for its existence as a minority party. A. Dittmann

2217. Holbrook, Steward H. LE ROMAN DES DU PONT [The story of the Du Ponts]. *Historia (France)* 1955 18(109): 581-588. Survey of the industrial dynasty of the Du Pont de Nemours, beginning with Eleuthère-Irénée who in 1802-1803 founded an important powder factory in the Brandywine valley (Delaware). H. Monteagle

2218. Hunt, Chester L. (Kalamazoo, USA). THE "AMERICANIZATION" PROCESS IN THE PHILIPPINES. *India Quarterly* 1956 12(2): 117-130. A sympathetic inquiry into United States administrative, economic, social and cultural reforms in the Philippines since they were won from Spain in 1898. The introduction of American cultural patterns in the Philippines was generally received with a speed and gratitude not usually seen in the relationship between ruler and ruled. R. Mueller

2219. Hussey, John A. FORT CASEY - GARRISON FOR PUGET SOUND. *Pacific Northwest Quarterly* 1956 47(2): 33-43. A history of Fort Casey, Washington, from 1848 to the present, based on army records and newspapers. D. Houston

2220. Jensen, Björn. DEN AMERIKANSKE VISEPRESIDENTEN [The American Vice-President]. *Internasjonal Politikk* 1956 (2): 37-40. An inquiry into the importance of the American Vice-President in practice and in the framework of the Constitution. Because the office is itself relatively unimportant, the President creates its importance by the tasks he assigns to the Vice-President. T. Mann

2221. Kuh, Edwin (Massachusetts Institute of Technology). FIVE DECADES OF UNITED STATES SAVING. *Journal of Economic History* 1956 16(2): 211-218. An analytical review article on R. W. Goldsmith, *A Study of Saving in the United States* (3 volumes, Princeton, 1955-56), consisting of two volumes of statistical tables and one of "special studies." Kuh commends the work as "definitive" and the second volume as "sure to become a primer in national income accounting methods." F. L. Nussbaum

2222. Larsen, Egon. HENRY FORD. *Historia (France)* 1956 19(114): 435-448. An anecdotal biography of the famous businessman (1863-1947). H. Monteagle

2223. Neumann, Robert. LES CONSEQUENCES SUR LA POLITIQUE EXTERIEURE DES ETATS-UNIS DE CERTAINS ASPECTS DE LA VIE POLITIQUE INTERIEURE DU PAYS [The effect of certain aspects of the internal political life of the United States on its foreign policy]. *Politique Etrangère* 1955 20(1): 27-40. The domestic political life of the United States is determined to a large degree by the West of the country. Gives a detailed explanation of the American electoral and governmental system and reports on the electoral campaigns of both parties. Helga Pültz

2224. North, Douglass C. (Univ. of Washington). AGENDA FOR A HISTORY OF MANAGEMENT POLICIES TOWARDS LABOR IN THE UNITED STATES. Journal of Economic History 1956 16(2): 206-211. Management policy, generally ignored, has gone through important changes: the social, political and economic "climate," the supply of labor, the structure of business organization and the growth of labor organizations. F. L. Nussbaum

2225. Ohara, Keiji (Hitotsubashi Univ.). REKISHIGAKU NO REKISHI-SEI--ROKKEFERA ZAIDAN NI KANSURU SHUJU NO KENKYU NI TSUITE [The historical nature of historiography -- on various studies of John D. Rockefeller and the Rockefeller Foundation]. Hitotsubashi Ronsō 1955 33(6): 1-22. Discusses differences in various accounts of John D. Rockefeller's life and the Rockefeller Foundation. Allan Nevins' Study of Power (Toronto: Saunders, 1953) reflects the influence of monopolistic capital, which has established itself on a systematic basis since the Second World War. Studies by scholars concerning the work of John D. Rockefeller show clearly that their writing is conditioned by the social and historical setting. H. Imai

2226. Painter, Levinus K. THE RISE AND DECLINE OF QUAKERISM IN THE MONONGAHELA VALLEY. Bulletin of Friends Historical Association 1956 45(1): 24-29. Covers the period from the first organized Friends meeting west of the Allegheny Mountains in 1782, until the westward movement brought the closing of the last meeting in the Monongahela Valley before 1870. N. Kurland

2227. Paresce, Gabriele. CENNI STORICI E STATISTICI SUL GIORNALISMO AMERICANO [Historical and statistical notes on American journalism]. Civitas 1955 6(7): 56-67. Examines the history of American journalism from Ben Harris's Public Occurrences (Boston, 1690) to the present day. The article includes statistics on the size and number of provincial newspapers, newspaper chains, together with a list of the principal American dailies and their circulation figures. R. J. Mayne

2228. Pelling, Henry. THE RISE AND DECLINE OF SOCIALISM IN MILWAUKEE. Bulletin of the International Institute of Social History 1955 10(2): 91-103. The socialist movement in America prior to the First World War was noted for its dogmatism and political irresponsibility. Milwaukee, however, was the city where socialism corresponded most closely to the British model, and where it was the most successful. The rise and fall of socialism there can be connected with the career of Victor Berger who gave it its non-revolutionary and non-German aspects. With the First World War, the movement lost strength and became associated with pacifism. Mayor Hoan survived as mayor until 1940, his success having been the success of civic virtue. The Zeidler brothers have carried on the tradition to the present, but their success is personal. The socialist party is dead today. The value of socialism has been in the field of efficiency and not of institutions. J. Warnock

2229. Riker, William H. THE SENATE AND AMERICAN FEDERALISM. American Political Science Review 1955 49(2): 452-469. American federalism has been successful because a strong central government was developed which subordinated the state governments to the national government. This was not done intentionally; the Senate was clearly intended to give the states power. The growth in power of the central government has been accompanied by a corresponding loss of influence in the Senate on the part of state governments. This development is traced in two stages: the failure of state legislatures to enforce their instructions to senators, and the gradual transfer of power to elect senators from the state legislatures to the people. The result was a Senate entirely divorced from the state governments. D. Houston

2230. Ross, Earle. THE ROLE OF THE FARMER IN AMERICAN LIFE. Current History 1956 31(181): 129-133. The history of American farming is outlined, from the first small landholders who laid the economic, political and social foundations of the country, through the Civil War, the rise of industry and commerce and the corresponding decline in agriculture, the "agrarian crusade" of 1870-1890, to the Great Depression and the New Deal. The scientific, capitalized farm enterprise is viewed not only as the best method of utilizing the immense agricultural resources of the U.S. but also of assuring the social and political standing of the modern businessman-

farmer. Barbara Waldstein

2231. Rubin, Louis D., Jr. (Richmond, Va. News Leader). THE HISTORICAL IMAGE OF MODERN SOUTHERN WRITERS. Journal of Southern History 1956 22(2): 147-166. Writing of the Southern Literary Renaissance grew up in the period when the South was emerging from Civil War defeat and the prolonged occupation by the conquerors. Reared in this poverty-stricken South, the writers saw the area changing, rushing to industrialize and to emulate the Northern Intellectualism. Their work portrays the life of the 1920's against this image of the earlier period of war and its charged atmosphere. Ruby Kerley

2232. Rudavsky, David (Jewish Education Association of Essex County, N.J.). TRENDS IN JEWISH SCHOOL ORGANIZATION AND ENROLLMENT IN NEW YORK CITY, 1917-1950. Yivo Annual of Jewish Social Science 1955 10: 45-81. Illustrates the changes in emphasis in Jewish education through exhaustive statistical investigation. B. W. Korn

2233. Shryock, Richard H. THE SIGNIFICANCE OF MEDICINE IN AMERICAN HISTORY. American Historical Review 1956 62(1): 81-91. In this general survey of American medical history, stress is laid upon the increasing importance of medicine. Medical history is part of the larger history of science, but is also somewhat outside it because the interplay of medical science with its social environment has long been more direct and more intimate than is the case with other sciences. Medicine should be thought of in its broadest context both in its scientific and non-scientific aspects, and should be included in any general history which seeks to explain the present. History shows that our ancestors took medicine seriously, and if present trends continue it is possible that the future of society might turn on medicine. D. Houston

2234. Shutes, Milton H. MORTALITY OF THE FIVE LINCOLN BOYS. Lincoln Herald 1955 57(1/2): 3-11. account of the circumstances surrounding the deaths of the five sons and one grandson of Abraham Lincoln. Barbara Waldstein

2235. Street, James H. (Rutgers Univ.). COTTON MECHANIZATION AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT. American Economic Review 1955 45(4): 566-583. Analyses the results obtained from a study of the causes that retarded the use of mechanized methods in cotton production in the southern United States. The author distinguishes and discusses institutional, technological and exogenous factors in the process of development. Institutional forces, chiefly slavery and a staple crop economy, retarded progressive changes. Technical inventions, originating from a variety of sources, coincided in the effects on harvesting, planting and cotton weaving techniques. A high rate of population growth, in itself a result of previous technological influences, combined with a lag in institutional adjustments to inhibit economic improvement and the mechanization of agriculture. Extensive secondary bibliography. R. Muell

2236. Strout, Cushing. THE TWENTIETH CENTURY ENLIGHTENMENT. American Political Science Review 1955 49(2): 321-339. Analyzes the thought of such American progressive-minded social scientists of the 20th century as Thorsten Veblen, John Dewey, James Harvey Robinson, Har Elmer Barnes, Carl Becker and Charles A. Beard. Enamored of science and "technocratic rationalism," these men were "contemptuous of the past, complacent about the present and starry-eyed before the future . . . [and] revived all the anti-historical proclivities of the Enlightenment Rationalists." These men advocated a despotism of the self-elected elite, and the manipulation of society by social scientists. The Enlightenment of the 18th century in America was not Utopian. However, the 20th century triumph of science seduced men's imagination into dreaming of unlimited and perpetual progress through technology, and then Utopianism captured the liberal mind. D. Houston

2237. Sweeting, Orville J. JOHN Q. TILSON AND THE REAPPORTIONMENT ACT OF 1929. Western Political Quarterly 1956 9(2): 434-453. Traces the history of reapportionment of the U. S. House of Representatives from 1789 to 1950. The bulk of the essay consists of a short biography of John Q. Tilson who, through parliamentary maneuvering, pushed the Reapportionment Act of 1929 through the House of Representatives and of a description of the parliamentary maneuvering involved. Based on the Congressional Record and interviews with Mr. Tilson. H. Kantor

2238. Trescott, Paul B. (Kenyon College). FEDERAL DATE FINANCIAL RELATIONS, 1790-1860. Journal of Economic History 1955 15(3): 227-245. A summary of the transactions between the Federal government and the States from the assumption of the State debts to the eve of the Civil War. The aggregate brought a net flow of about \$90 million from the Federal government to the States, and was variously used for schools, internal improvements, debt retirement, etc. F. L. Nussbaum

2239. Wandruszka, Adam (Vienna). GRUNDPROBLEME DER AMERIKANISCHEN GEISTESGESCHICHTE [Basic problems of American intellectual history]. Mitteilungen des Instituts für Österreichische Geschichtsforschung 1955 63 3/4): 650-658. Investigates intellectual currents in the United States to test whether it has developed a "culture" or a civilization. He concludes that the most prominent of these currents are: 1) the European heritage, as reinforced and modified by successive immigration; 2) the "American Dream," i.e., the experiment of the national and ethnic melting pot, which is reinforced by political and religious freedom, and 3) the influence of autochthonous factors such as the American Indian and the frontier, as expressed in Turner's thesis. R. Mueller

2240. Wollin, Helmut. DIE POLITISCHEN GRUNDLAGEN DER AMERIKANISCHEN HEERESVERFASSUNG [The political basis of the American military constitution]. Zeitschrift für Politik 1955 2(4): 331-347. An examination of historical, social, economic, political and legal aspects of the problem of the position of the military under the American constitution. J. Künneht

2241. Woodruff, William (Illinois). GROWTH OF THE RUBBER INDUSTRY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES. Journal of Economic History 1955 15(4): 376-391. An examination of the basic factors in the growth of the rubber industry in the United States and the United Kingdom. F. L. Nussbaum

2242. Woodward, C. Vann. THE HISTORICAL DIMENSION. Virginia Quarterly Review 1956 32(2): 258-267. An acknowledgment of the value of American Southern literature, particularly of the writings of serious novelists and playwrights, in determining historical perspective. A review of some of the works, and notes on their authors who have contributed to the establishment of historical values in the USA. Barbara Waldstein

B. 1775-1815

GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 2432

2243. Anderson, M. S. (London School of Economics and Political Science). BRITISH PUBLIC OPINION AND THE RUSSIAN CAMPAIGN OF 1812. Slavonic and East European Review 1956 34(84): 408-425. Gives a review of British public opinion on Russia's resistance to Napoleon's invasion of 1812, as reflected in the contemporary press and political and historical literature. The article is introduced by a brief sketch of the vagaries of British public opinion on the subject of Russia for the previous period, beginning with the days of Catherine II. V. S. Mamatey

2244. Andreen, Per G. (Lektor, Djursholm). DET SVENSKA 1700-TALET SYN PÅ BANKSEDLAR OCH PAPPERSMYNT. OM DET TEORETISKA BAKGRUNDEN TILL KARL-JOHANSTIDENS PENNINGPOLITIK [Eighteenth century Swedish views on banknotes and paper money. Concerning the theoretical background for the money policy of Karl Johan's period]. Historisk Tidskrift (Sweden) 1956 19(1): 1-34. Examination of the theories of paper money as conceived by John Locke, John Law, David Hume and Adam Smith as background to a consideration of money theories of the 18th century. Contemporary writers such as Liljencrantz, Wappengren, Jöhranson and Schulzenheim are mentioned. The three main theories were that of a fund as backing for paper money, that of the quantity of money in circulation, and the production theory, the latter hardly mentioned during this century. Review of later writers on the period stresses government policy and the influence of the Bank of England. R. E. Lindgren

2245. Bertaut, Jules. LE ROMAN D'AMOUR DU MARÉCHAL BERTHIER [The love story of Marshal Berthier]. Historia (France) 1955 (104): 105-109. Recalls the long affair which began in Milan during the first Italian campaign between Berthier and the Marquise Visconti. It was at first encouraged by Bonaparte. Later, the Marquise exchanged passionate and imprudent correspondence with Berthier, part of which was intercepted by a British spy. This was printed in London and came to the attention of Bonaparte who took a dim view of it. Napoleon forced Berthier to marry a princess of Bavaria-Birkenfeld. A fortnight later the Marquis Visconti died and subsequently the marquise came to live with Berthier and his wife. H. Monteagle

2246. Bottema, J. K. M. (Military Academy of Breda). DE VELDTOCHT VAN AUSTERLITZ [The Battle of Austerlitz]. Publicaties van het Genootschap voor Napoleontische Studiën 1955 (7): 56-73. Sketch of the military situation after the battle of Ulm and a detailed analysis of Napoleon's strategy at Austerlitz. D. van Arkel

2247. Brantet (Commandant). LE CAMP DE BOULOGNE [The camp of Boulogne]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1956 7(75):

304-313. This article, apparently based on accounts and memoirs of contemporaries, describes the preparations made by Napoleon for an invasion of England in the period from 1803 to 1805. R. C. Delk

2248. Calmeyer, M. R. H. (General Staff). NAPOLÉON ALS VELDHEER VOOR ONZE TIJD [The present-day significance of Napoleon as a general]. Publicaties van het Genootschap voor Napoleontische Studiën 1955 (8): 106-115. Stresses the importance of Napoleonic tactics and the mobility of the Napoleonic armies as valuable elements of modern military science. D. van Arkel

2249. Castelot, André. NAPOLÉON N'A-T-IL PAS SU UTILISER LES ARMES MODERNES? [Was Napoleon ignorant of the use of modern weapons?] Historia (France) 1955 18(105): 200-204. A defense of Napoleon against the British historian Forester. Explains why Napoleon did not use air balloons, Fulton's steamship or shrapnels. H. Monteagle

2250. Diem, Hermann. KIERKEGAARD UND SEIN JAHRHUNDERT [Kierkegaard and his century]. Zeitwende 1955 26(11): 727-736. The author discusses, among other matters, Kierkegaard's explanation of the philosophy of Hegel, his criticism of the social and political situation in 1808, and his prognosis of events which he foresaw. J. Künneht

2251. Dureen, Denis I., and Herbert S. Klickstein (Johns Hopkins Univ.). BENJAMIN FRANKLIN (1706-1790) AND ANTOINE LAURENT LAVOISIER (1743-1794). PART I. FRANKLIN AND THE NEW CHEMISTRY. Annals of Science 1955 11(2): 103-128. Through correspondence and personal contact with the two scientists, Franklin was acquainted with both the phlogistic school of chemistry by Priestley and the anti-phlogistic school by Lavoisier. He never publicly abandoned Priestley's views, though this may have been due to a reluctance to enter into polemics. Article to be continued. R. S. Smith

2252. Fleuriot de Langle. LA FARCE DE CHATILLON [The farce of Chatillon]. Mercure de France 1956 326(1112): 683-703. The Congress of Chatillon of 1814 was a comical and typical instance of mutual diplomatic betrayal. The part played by Nesselrode and Razumovsky was the most important in the diplomatic struggle against Napoleon. The French delegate, Caulaincourt, though badly judged by Napoleon, nevertheless played a difficult role with dignity. H. Monteagle

2253. Frederiks, K. J. (Institut Napoléon). HET AGRESSOR-PROBLEEM IN DE NAPOLÉON-OORLOGEN. IV: DE VREDESONDERHANDELINGEN VAN 1806 [The problem of aggression in the Napoleonic Wars. IV: The peace negotiations of 1806]. Publicaties van het Genootschap voor Napoleontische Studiën 1955 (7): 73-88. Analysis of the

1806 peace negotiations. The author tries to prove that England was to blame for their failure since she insisted that the French had offered to negotiate on the basis of *uti possidetis*, a point of view unacceptable to the French. The reason behind it, according to the author, is the fact that a new coalition was in the making, wherein Prussia would be the dominant member. The English placed all their stakes on the unshaken reputation of the Prussian army. D. van Arkel

2254. Frederiks K. J. (Institut Napoléon) HET AGRESSOR-PROBLEEM IN DE NAPOLEON-OORLOGEN. HET VOORSPEL VAN DE VIERDE COALITIE [The problem of aggression in the Napoleonic Wars. The prelude to the Fourth Coalition]. Publicaties van het Genootschap voor Napoleontische Studiën 1955 (8): 148-169. A detailed account of the role of Prussia in the Fourth Coalition. Napoleon held that Prussia was the natural bulwark against the Russians, and therefore wanted the Franco-Prussian alliance at any price, in casu: Hanover. Shortly after the treaty was signed, Frederick William began to organize a new coalition against Napoleon. Talleyrand, who saw through the Prussian double-talk, tried to convince Napoleon that an alliance with Austria would serve his purpose of achieving stability in Europe much better. D. van Arkel

2255. Garland, J. L. JOHN, BARON O'BRIEN, COUNT OF THOMOND. Irish Sword 1955 2(7): 184-187. Records O'Brien's military career in the Austrian army fighting against Napoleon and describes his gallant part in the defense of Vienna in 1809 while commanding the 1st Battalion of Infantry, Regiment No. 49. O'Brien wrote a history of this regiment which, for the period up to 1809, survives in the war archives in Vienna. D. Large

2256. Gastey (General). BERNADOTTE A LA BATAILLE DE LÜBECK (1806) [Bernadotte at the Battle of Lübeck]. Revue Internationale d'Histoire Militaire 1956 4(17): 3-19. General Gastey traces the consequences of Bernadotte's capture of a contingent of Swedish troops at Lübeck, attributing his later nomination as Swedish Crown Prince to the skillful diplomacy which he exercised in 1806. Carla Rich

2257. Gilis, G. M. LES BELGES DANS L'EPOQUE NAPOLEONNIENNE [The Belgians in the Napoleonic epic]. Souvenir Napoléonien 1955 19(89): 1-3. A sketch of the military career of Auguste-Mathieu Le Maire, who was born in Brussels in 1792, and who joined the "Red Lancers," the 2nd Lancers of Napoleon's Imperial Guard in 1811. He served during the Russian campaign of 1812 in the battle of the Moskova and the crossing of the Beresina where he saved one of his friends, then in Germany where he was taken prisoner in May 1813. After his release, he went back to Brussels, in November 1814. H. Monteaige

2258. Godechot, Jacques. UNITA BATAVA E UNITA ITALIANA ALL'EPOCA DEL DIRETTORIO [Dutch and Italian unity at the time of the Directory]. Archivio Storico Italiano 1955 113(3): 335-356. The Dutch patriots who fled after the 1783-1787 revolution carried on interesting relations with Italian patriots during their exile in France. At first the Directory favored the partisans of Italian unity and the Dutch exiles, but the discovery of the Babeuf plot and the simultaneous insurrection of Amsterdam completely changed the policy of the Directory. The coup d'état of 18 Fructidor improved the situation of the Italian and Dutch nationalists. The latter, in fact, were able to carry out their plans. G. L. André

2259. Hamel, J. A. van. DE ENGELSE LANDING OP ZEELAND (1809) EN HAAR ACHTERGRONDEN [The landing of the English in Zeeland in 1809 and its background]. Publicaties van het Genootschap voor Napoleontische Studiën 1955 (7): 7-23. Discusses the repercussions of the failure of this expedition, largely due to the "Zeeland fevers." In England where great significance was attached to the project, it led to public indignation and severe criticism of the government in both Houses. For France it meant the disgrace of Fouché, who had organized the mass levies to serve his personal interests, and for Holland it meant annexation, in 1810. D. van Arkel

2260. Hardenberg, H. ADMIRAAL VERHUELL [Admiral Verhuell]. Publicaties van het Genootschap voor Napoleontische Studiën 1955 (8): 129-147. Biography of

Carel Hendrik Verhuell, a Dutch naval officer, whose Orangleanings at the time of the Anglo-Russian invasion in 1799 were still strong enough to make him organize a counter-revolutionary movement, but who later became a faithful servant of Napoleon. In 1803, he became Napoleon's personal adviser naval affairs, and as such took a leading share in the organization of the invasion of England from Boulogne. In 1813 he refused to surrender the fleet and naval bases under his command. He was a member of the Legion of Honor and died a Peer of France. D. van Arkel

2261. Henderson, W. O. (Univ. of Manchester). GENESE OF THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION IN FRANCE AND GERMANY IN THE 18TH CENTURY. Kyklos 1956 9(2): 190-212. An important phase in industrial development in France and Germany can be found in the generally neglected period 1740-1815, if comparison with the rapid advances made in England during the same period is avoided. Population increased and urbanization took place, along with an increase in agricultural production. Progress in both technique and education took place, and much was learned, despite restrictive English laws about developments in Britain. Progress was also made in communications. It is significant that the various governments contributed much to these developments, in contrast with English developments. Sombart's views on the role of the state: the armament and luxury goods industries are also examined. The author concludes that it is possible to see the genesis of industrialism prior to 1815, though its extent should not be exaggerated. J. Warnock

2262. Iongh, D. de. NAPOLEON EN DE REVOLUTIONAIRE NIEUWE GEVECHTSWIJZE VAN DE FRANSE INFANTERIE, HET ZOGENAAMDE "TIRAILLEUR-SYSTEEM" [Napoleon and the revolutionary tactics of the French infantry: the so-called "Tirailleur-system"]. Publicaties van het Genootschap voor Napoleontische Studiën 1955 (8): 170-178. Sketches the systematic development of this new form of attack by the infantry, as it was first used by the revolutionary army in the battles of Valmy, Jemappes and Fleurus (1792). The enemies of Napoleon held that this was the secret of his military successes and very soon adopted similar tactics. The author considers that this cannot be true, since Napoleon did not use this form of attack in Egypt. D. van Arkel

2263. Kollmann, Josef. OBRANA ČECH V LETECH 1796 A 1800 [The defense of Bohemia during the years 1796 and 1800]. Sborník Archivních Prací 1955 5(2): 26-205. In 1800 the war once again moved to the frontiers of Bohemia itself and stimulated the second crisis thrust upon Bohemia by the Napoleonic Wars. Such was the immediate danger that a plan was suggested for the arming and mobilizing of the population (a general militia), while specific Czech-Moravian Silesian legions were created to deal with what appeared to be a critical military situation. The analysis of the situation in Bohemia is next transferred to the description of the hopes, fears and intentions of the officialdom, both in Bohemia and Vienna, including a tentative plan for the evacuation of the province. The internal politics and dissensions of this situation are also treated in detail. An appendix of documents is to be found at the end of the article. J. Erickson
See also: 1112

2264. Lenotre, Georges. BILLAUD-VARENNE, L'OBSTINE [Billaud-Varenne, the obstinate]. Historia (France) 1956 19(113): 333-340. An undocumented account of the life of Billaud, particularly after the Thermidorian Reaction. Banished in 1795, he was sent to Cayenne. He survived long years in French Guiana, then made his way to the United States in 1816 before settling in Santo Domingo, where he died in 1818. H. Monteaige

2265. Limouzin-Lamothe, R. LA RETRACTION DE TALLEYRAND - DOCUMENTS INEDITS [The retraction of Talleyrand - unpublished documents]. Revue d'Histoire de l'Eglise de France 1954 40(135): 229-241. Text and commentary on Talleyrand's retraction and his letter to the Pope; and some letters from the Archbishop of Paris and Pope Gregory XVI concerning this matter. Helga Pültz

2266. Łukasiewicz, Aleksander. Z ZAŁADNIEN TEORII EKONOMICZNEJ W PRACACH WAWRZYŃCA SUROWIECKIEGO [On the problems of economic theory in the works of W. Surowiecki]. Ekonomista 1956 4: 124-146. Wawrzyniec Surowiecki (1769-1827) is one of the foremost Polish econo-

ists of the period of the Kingdom of Warsaw, and one of the first exponents of the principles of classical bourgeois economics in Poland. Surowiecki developed his ideas on theories of property, on the division of labor, on value and the problem of money. In his treatment of these themes, as well as of the questions of capital and social wealth, Surowiecki can be compared with the other classical economists, Adam Smith, J. B. Say, Le Tresne and Condillac. His work in economic theory shows a high degree of originality. J. Erickson

2267. Maass, Ferdinand (Innsbruck). DER WIENER UNTIUS SEVEROLI UND DER SPÄTJOSEPHINISMUS [The Vienna Nuntius Severoli and the late Josephine era]. Mitteilungen des Instituts für Österreichische Geschichtsforschung 1955 63(3/4): 484-499. Relates Count Cobenzl's energetic efforts to keep the Papal Nuntio in Vienna, Count Severoli, within the bounds of his diplomatic status and prerogatives. Severoli's meddling in questions of Austrian law and administration brought Cobenzl into heated opposition with him between 1793 and 1805. Their diplomatic feud was ended only by the Austrian Minister's resignation after the military debacle of 1805. C. F. Latour

2268. Naruse, Osamu (Rikkyō Univ., Tokyo). SHIRĀ NI KERU JIYŪ NO RINEN TO KOKUMIN ISHIKI [The idea of freedom and national feeling in Schiller]. Rekishī-gaku Kenkyū 1955 (190): 1-10. Commemorates the 150th anniversary of Schiller's death. The author suggests the discarding of old ideas about Schiller and offers new interpretations of his concept of freedom and national consciousness. H. Imai

2269. Pardo de Leygonier, G. F. MIRANDA, DELPHINE DE CUSTINE ET LA PAIX DE BALE [Miranda, Delphine de Custine and the Basel Treaty]. Revue d'Histoire Diplomatique 1954 68(4): 320-329. Delphine de Custine was not only Miranda's mistress but also his confidante and probably, for a short time, his secret agent. Mainly based on Miranda's archives. Examines the part played by the Venezuelan general, the "Sword of the Girondists," in the peace negotiations between France and Spain in 1795. H. Monteagle

2270. Piétri, François. UNE MUTINERIE D'OFFICIERS. A mutiny among officers]. Historia (France) 1956 19(113): 389-394. In February and March 1798 there was serious agitation among the officers of several regiments in the French army sent to Rome. They formed a "club," demanded their pay and accused the staff officers of pillaging. The other ranks kept calm and the movement soon died out. General Masséna was blamed, but the author thinks, General Berthier, whom Masséna had just replaced, was really responsible for the mutiny. H. Monteagle

2271. Rowbotham, W. B. (Commander). THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF THE DIAMOND ROCK, 1804-1805. Journal of the Royal United Service Institution 1956 101(603): 396-411. Diamond Rock, a "remarkable square rock," lies one and a half miles south-eastward from the south-west point of Martinique. Shortly after the outbreak of the Napoleonic Wars, early in January 1804, a small British force occupied the uninhabited rock. A small detachment was based on the rock and repulsed all French efforts to dislodge them. Its occupation made the blockade of Martinique more effective. This remarkable occupation force is described in some detail. Based on Admiralty manuscript sources. Article to be continued. J. A. S. Grenville

2272. Saint-Pierre, Louis de, and Antoinette de Saint-Pierre. LES MEMOIRES DU MARECHAL SOULT [The memoirs of Marshal Soult]. Revue de Paris 1955 62(9): 70-95. A short biography of Marshal Soult (1769-1851), and an extract from an unpublished part of his memoirs, under the title: *La Revanche des Arapiles et l'Evacuation de l'Espagne*. Soult's memoirs have been published by his son only for the period 1785-1802. The extract here published deals with Wellington's offensive in Spain in 1812-1813. H. Monteagle

2273. Schnerb, Robert. LAVOISIER. Information Historique 1956 18(2): 71-72. Review article based on Maurice Daumas: *Lavoisier, théoricien et expérimentateur* (Paris, P. U. F., 1955). Gives a brief analysis of Lavoisier's researches between 1775 and 1792, the year 1785 with the "Traité élémentaire de Chimie," marking the beginning of a particularly important period in his work. H. Monteagle

2274. Sheppard, E. W. (Major). THE ITALIAN CAMPAIGN OF 1796 FROM THE AUSTRIAN STANDPOINT. Journal of the Royal United Service Institution 1956 101(602): 258-262. In the Italian campaign of 1796, the Austrians were by no means as unsuccessful as historians have generally supposed. Napoleon defeated the veteran Austrian generals only after a display of extraordinary genius on his part and of valor on the part of his troops. J. A. S. Grenville

2275. Stuyt, A. M. DE GEVANGENHOUDING VAN NAPOLEON [The detention of Napoleon]. Publicaties van het Genootschap voor Napoleontische Studiën 1955 (8): 115-127. It was only after some hesitation that it was decided to send Napoleon to Saint Helena. Although the Prussians wanted to shoot him, a considerable number of politicians and lawyers, notably in England, were by no means convinced that even detention was justified. Special laws had to be passed and the confinement of Napoleon was again a topic of discussion at the Aix-la-Chapelle Congress of 1818 where it was argued that his was an unprecedented case in international law. D. van Arkel

2276. Unsigned. MONTESQUIEU ET LA HONGRIE [Montesquieu and Hungary]. Pensée 1956 (65): 127-128. Through his principle of the separation of powers and his authority on political and juridical problems Montesquieu had great influence on 18th-century Hungarian thought. Gertrud Greuter

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Asia

2277. Williams, Lea E. INDONESIA'S CHINESE EDUCATE RAFFLES. Indonesië 1956 9(5): 369-382. Deals with Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles' administration of Java, during the British interregnum (1811-1816) and his relations with the Chinese. At first he tended to be anti-Chinese, but he soon realized that the Javanese economy was dependent on them. As a follower of Adam Smith he held that government should not interfere with economic life, but sympathy for the native Javanese sometimes made him violate this principle. The Chinese had always been favored by the Dutch government, and this had, in some cases, led to exploitation of the peasantry. At the end of his stay, however, Raffles came to like the Chinese so much that he promoted Chinese immigration into Singapore. D. van Arkel

Australia

See also: 2473

2278. Clark, M. (Univ. of Sydney). THE ORIGINS OF THE CONVICTS TRANSPORTED TO EASTERN AUSTRALIA, 1787-1852. PART I. Historical Studies: Australia and New Zealand 1956 7(26): 121-135. The author attempts to correct two shortcomings in "the established methods of discussing the origins of the convicts transported to Australia": 1) he broadens the study to include practically all of the 160,000 who arrived during the transportation period, and 2) he breaks down the misleading ideas "that convicts were mainly agricultural workers: that they were casual as distinct from professional criminals" and that the men were criminals primarily because of the "monstrous criminal law" which existed at the time. Article to be continued. C. C. Gorchels

2279. Roe, M. (Peterhouse, Cambridge). COLONIAL SOCIETY IN EMBRYO. Historical Studies: Australia and New Zealand 1956 7(26): 149-159. Describes the system of justice, the crime and vice, social customs and interests of the early settlers in Australia. C. C. Gorchels

Europe

BALKANS and NEAR EAST

2280. Işıksal, Turgud. III. SELİM'İN TÜRK TOPÇULUĞUNA DAİR BİR HATT-I HUMANYUNU [A declaration of Selim III on Turkish cannon (construction)]. Tarih Dergisi 1955 8(11/12): 179-184. Selim III's notes indicate the great attention which the reform-Sultan gave to the question of cannon construction. The document shown in facsimile deals with an application (in 1798) to the Sultan for an improved cannon model, and the Sultan's comments that he favors building such cannons. A cannon of that period can be seen in the Topkapı Sarayı Museum in Istanbul. F. Metigil

2281. Lachower, Abraham. JEWISH BURIAL ASSOCIATIONS IN MOLDAVIA IN THE 18TH AND THE BEGINNING OF THE 19TH CENTURIES. *Yivo Annual of Jewish Social Science* 1955 10: 300-319. An analysis of the role of this important Jewish guild, based on original minute books of 44 associations. B. W. Korn

2282. Pappas, Spyridon. LA MISSION DES STEPHANOPOLOI EN GRECE [The Mission of Stephanopolis in Greece]. *L'Hellénisme Contemporain* 1956 10(2): 147-159. A review of the origins and background of the famous Stephanopolis family and their contacts with and services for Napoleon. Dr. Nicholas Stephanopolis rendered many services to Greece during the War for Independence for which he was commended by Greek leaders. A number of letters from Greek leaders to Napoleon are included in the article. These letters are all concerned with proposals for French action to liberate Greece from the Ottoman yoke. S. L. Speronis

2283. Radovanović, Boško. HAREM VOJVODE MILENKA IZ KLIČEVCA [The harem of vojvode Milenko of Kličevac]. *Nedeljna Informativna Novina* 1956 27 May. A description of the arbitrary rule and dissolutions of a provincial administrator in Serbia after the revolution of 1804, based on the materials collected by Vuk Stefanović Karadžić and evidence provided by a Russian diplomatic courier, Dmitri Nikolayevich Bentish-Kamensky. The Russian diplomat visited Serbia in 1808 and published an account of his experiences in Moscow in 1810. S. Gavrilović

FRANCE

See also: 2282, 2365, 2372, 2411, 2507, 2515, 2519

2284. Andrieux, Maurice. LA PLUS JOLIE VICTIME DE LA TERREUR [The loveliest victim of the Terror]. *Historia* (France) 1956 19(112): 266-272. The story of Madame de Charry, who emigrated for a few months in 1791 and lived in Brussels from December 1792 to March 1793. She was executed on 2 April 1794, in spite of the efforts of Osselin, a member of the Committee of General Security, who was also arrested and executed on 26 June 1794. H. Monteagle

2285. Audiat, Pierre. SERVIR NAPOLEON [Waiting upon Napoleon]. *Revue de Paris* 1955 62(5): 145-151. Based principally on the second volume of the memoirs of Marchand, recently published. Examines Napoleon through his relations with his intimates, especially on Saint-Helena. H. Monteagle

2286. Audiat, Pierre. TRAHIR NAPOLEON [Betraying Napoleon]. *Revue de Paris* 1955 62(11): 154-161. A review article. Includes a reappraisal of the attitude of Marie-Louise, based mainly on the 127 letters written by her to Napoleon from January to May 1814, kept in the Swedish Royal Archives and recently published. The traditional judgment on Marie-Louise's attitude towards Napoleon may be favourably revised. The author also discusses Marmont's attitude in 1814 and concludes that he was not the only one among the generals to betray Napoleon, and that he is a kind of historical scapegoat. H. Monteagle

2287. Beauchesne, Geneviève (conservatrice des archives du Port de Lorient). LES SOURCES DE L'HISTOIRE DU PORT DE LORIENT ET DES TROIS GRANDES COMPAGNIES DES INDES [Historical sources of the Port of Lorient and the three Great Indian Companies]. *Revue d'Histoire des Colonies* 1955 42(1): 96-109. The companies referred to are those of Colbert, Law and Calonne. The records of Lorient are military and maritime and include Port-Louis. Of chief importance are 1) the 17th and 18th century archives of Lorient, 2) the Parisian deposits in the Archives Nationales, Service Historique de la Marine, Service Hydrographique, Génie (Engineer Corps), Ministry of France-Overseas, and the manuscripts of the Bibliothèque Nationale, 3) selected municipal and departmental archives. Surprisingly unfruitful are Havre, Rouen, the Charente Maritime, the Gironde, Bordeaux, Bayonne, Marseille, Toulon and Dunkerque. J. P. Halstead

2288. Boussoulade, Jean. UNE LETTRE DE MGR. DE LA TOUR DU PIN MONTAUBAN, ARCHEVEQUE D'AUCH, EN AOUT 1795 [A letter from Monsignor de la Tour du Pin Montauban, Archbishop of Auch, August 1795]. *Revue d'Histoire de l'Eglise de France* 1954 40(135): 244-249. After emigrating to Spain, Monsignor de la Tour wrote this letter to the priests of his diocese who had been forced to flee

by the law of the 23 August 1792. He referred to the problem of the schism of 1791 and declared all laws invalid which did not comply with the old rules. Helga Pültz

2289. Castelot, André. MARIE-ANTOINETTE ET FERSEN [Marie-Antoinette and Fersen]. *Historia* (France) 1955 18(106): 227-233. Sketching several episodes of this well-known affair, the author maintains that Fersen attempted to save the queen during the Revolution. H. Monteagle

2290. Cobb, Richard, and George Rudé. LE DERNIER MOUVEMENT POPULAIRE DE LA REVOLUTION A PARIS LES JOURNEES DE GERMINAL ET DE PRAIRIAL AN III [The last popular movement at Paris during the Revolution: the days of Germinal and Prairial, Year III]. *Revue Historique* 1955 214(2): 250-281. Aims to present a minute study of the origins of the movement and the motives of the participants. Conspiracy played no role, and Jacobin ideas only a nominal one. The shortage of supplies, especially bread, was the main cause. The Thermidorians cruelly repressed the demonstrations, which failed primarily because the people did not have bourgeois allies. Discouragement, improved police techniques, loss of leaders all help explain why this was the last popular rising until 1830. Workers' movements for pay raises, since real wages were catastrophically low, helped prepare an insurrectionary atmosphere. Documents of police origin are used for the first time to study this movement. R. B. Holtm.

2291. Demerson, Georges. UNE LOGE MAÇONNIQUE ESPAGNOLE A BREST EN 1801-1802, "LA REUNION ESPAÑOLA" [A Spanish masonic lodge in Brest in 1801-1802, the "Reunión Española"]. *Bulletin Hispanique* 1955 57(4): 375-400. Based on an unpublished document kept in a private library in Finistère, France, the article deals with a masonic lodge formed by several officers of the Spanish fleet which sailed from Cadiz and was blockaded in Brest by the British forces from 1799 to 1802. A description is given of how the lodge was set up, how it worked, what subjects were discussed and of the relations between some Spanish officers and their French colleagues. Documents cited are in Spanish. H. Monteagle

2292. Dermigny, Louis (Univ. of Montpellier). UNE CAMELONETAIRE DE LA FRANCE A LA FIN DE L'ANCIEN REGIME [A monetary map of France at the end of the Old Regime]. *Annales: Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations* 1955 10(4): 480-493. Eighteenth century France was a country of abundant silver and scarce gold. This was the result of a definite policy of importation of Spanish silver from America and also probably of a certain psychological attitude of distrust towards gold. A detailed description is given, region by region, based on documents kept in the Archives Nationales, F 12 18. The author considers that there were two parts in France, the France of silver being the South and South-West, the France of gold being the North and North-East. H. Monteagle

2293. Dominique, Pierre. LE MARQUIS DE SAINT-HURUGE, GENERALISIMO DES SANS-CULOTTES [The Marquess of Saint-Huruge, generalissimo of the Sans-culottes]. *Historia* (France) 1955 18(108): 491-495. Anecdotal biography of an eccentric who took part in the insurrection of 20 June 1792 and was later sent as a revolutionary agent to the Austrian Lowlands. Arrested during the Terror as a suspect, he was free again after Thermidor. He died obscurely in 1800. H. Monteagle

2294. Duhourcau, François. MADAME MERE [The mother of Napoleon]. *Historia* (France) 1956 19(111): 119-127. A biographical sketch of Laetitia Bonaparte (1750-1836), mother of Napoleon. H. Monteagle

2295. Dulieu, Louis (Dr.). LA VIE MEDICALE ET CHIRURGICALE A MONTPELLIER, DU 12 AOUT 1792 AU 14 FRIMAIRE AN III [The medical and surgical life in Montpellier, from 12 August 1792 to 14 Frimaire Year III]. *Revue d'Histoire des Sciences* 1955 8(1): 38-52, and (2): 146-169. When the Legislative Assembly decided on 12 August 1792 to close the old universities, there was unanimity among the Montpellierans of all parties to save their faculties, especially the faculty of medicine, the oldest in the world. Thanks to the local authorities, there was only a change of name during the intermediate period, the medical faculty becoming the "Ecole nationale de Médecine." On 14 Frimaire Year III, the Nation

convention created three new schools in Paris, Strasbourg and Montpellier, where, as a great innovation, surgery was taught at the same level as medicine. The articles are mainly based in the Archives de la Faculté de Médecine de Montpellier, S 87 and A. D. Hérault, series L. H. Monteagle

2296. Egret, Jean (Faculté des Lettres de Poitiers). *LES ORIGINES DE LA REVOLUTION EN BRETAGNE (1788-1789)* [The origins of the revolution in Brittany, 1788-1789]. *Revue Historique* 1955 213(2): 189-215. Based on works published since 1925, documents, important dossiers in the Archives nationales, and the most important contemporary Breton pamphlets. Both the nobility and the bourgeoisie acted from realistic, not theoretical, motives. Breton aristocracy reacted more strongly than any other, but its revolt was defensive and not revolutionary. The bourgeoisie was therefore more vigorous and violent. Necker sought temporary expedients until the Estates General. A minority under Jacques Cottin, which wanted double representation and vote by head, carried through the bourgeois revolution. It sincerely wanted to ally itself against the parliamentarians with the royal government, which it expected to be firm and consistent. R. B. Holtman

2297. Festy, Octave. *LES ENQUETES AGRICOLES EN FRANCE DE 1800 A 1815* [Agricultural inquiries in France from 1800 to 1815]. *Revue d'Histoire Economique et Sociale* 1956 34(1): 43-59. During the Revolution and Consulate, agricultural inquiries were either extremely narrow in scope (production of a particular crop or number of livestock, etc.), or else were so broad as to constitute an attempt at a general economic survey. 1806 saw the first attempt to obtain a comprehensive statistical description of agriculture alone. Similar inquiries were undertaken in 1812 and 1814, but the statistical data for all are untrustworthy owing to disturbed conditions of the times and the lack of both trained personnel and appropriate methods of collection. However, the qualitative descriptions that accompanied the statistical data are of considerable value. R. E. Cameron

2298. Garçon, Maurice (French Academy). *LOUIS XV BIS* [A second Louis XV]. *Historia* (France) 1955 18(105): 173-181. Descriptive article on Datchet, a Belgian monk who believed he was Louis XV's grandson and tried in vain to win recognition between 1787 and 1812. Based on the Belgian Archives. H. Monteagle

2299. Gavoty, André. *L'INFIDELE JOSEPHINE* [The unfaithful Josephine]. *Historia* (France) 1955 18(107): 423-430. Describes the affair between Josephine and a young officer, Hippolyte Charles, in 1798-1799, two years after her marriage to Bonaparte. Based on letters and documents discovered by Louis Hastier and used in his book: *Le grand amour de Joséphine*. H. Monteagle

2300. Grabowsky, Adolf. *ROBESPIERRE*. *Zeitschrift für Politik* 1955 2(4): 309-330. Examines some of the political and religious views, and the personal characteristics of Robespierre. He persistently attempted to realize the doctrines of Rousseau. J. Küneth

2301. Hahn, Roger. *QUELQUES NOUVEAUX DOCUMENTS SUR JEAN-SYLVAIN BAILLY* [Some new documents on Jean-Sylvain Bailly]. *Revue d'Histoire des Sciences* 1955 8(4): 338-353. A selection of unpublished documents dealing with the life and works of the astronomer Bailly (1736-93), kept in the Archives nationales, Paris and several Archives départementales. H. Monteagle

2302. Hayes, Richard (National Library of Ireland). *AN OFFICER'S ACCOUNT OF THE FRENCH CAMPAIGN IN IRELAND IN 1798*. *Irish Sword* 1955 2(6): 110-118, and (7): 161-171. Publishes a third account of the experiences of Humbert's expeditionary force from the French point of view, hitherto published only in the French revolutionary journal *L'Ami des Lois* on 8 December 1798 and not used by previous historians. The author was General Jean Sarrazin, next in command to Humbert. D. Large

2303. Henri-Robert. *UN DEUXIEME CENTENAIRE, BARRAS* [A second centenary, Barras]. *Historia* (France) 1955 18(103): 579-587. A brief description of the life of Paul Barras (1755-1829), a member of the Convention, later

of the Directorate. Based mainly on his memoirs, and actually written by his secretary Rousselin de Saint-Albin. They were published in 1895. H. Monteagle

2304. Lefebvre, G. (Univ. of Paris). *BULLETIN HISTORIQUE: LA REVOLUTION ET L'EMPIRE (IRE PARTIE)* [Historical Bulletin: the Revolution and the Empire, 1st Part]. *Revue Historique* 1955 213(2): 248-302. In general, the article deals with publications of the preceding five years. For both the Revolution and the Empire the article considers the headings: tools, and publication of texts; general history; monographs; and publications outside France. In addition, for the revolutionary period it treats biographies, and economic history and history of society. Economic history, and diplomatic and military history, complete the treatment of the Empire. Article to be continued. R. B. Holtman

2305. Lenôtre, Georges (French Academy). *MADEMOISELLE DE ROBESPIERRE*. *Historia* (France) 1955 18(106): 277-282. On the life of Charlotte, Robespierre's sister. Her testament, written in 1828, six years before her death, was discovered by the author in a notary's office. H. Monteagle

2306. Lenôtre, Georges (French Academy). *PAPA PACHE*. *Historia* (France) 1955 18(109): 576-580. Pache was of Swiss origin, entered public life through Roland and the Girondist party but later turned against them. As Minister of War, and later as Mayor of Paris in 1793, he sided with the Hébertists. His benevolent character is responsible for his nickname. Imprisoned for some months after Thermidor, he died in 1823 in the Ardennes where he had bought a national estate. H. Monteagle

2307. Lesourd, Jean-Alain (Lycée de Nancy). *LE DROIT HOSPITALIER DE LA REVOLUTION ET DE L'EMPIRE* [The hospital legislation of the Revolution and the Empire]. *Information Historique* 1956 18(1): 29. Review article based on a book with the same title by Jean Imbert (1954). An instance of the struggle between private communities and the rights of the State. With the National Convention, hospitals were nationalized and their staffs temporarily laicized, religious sisters being again admitted in hospitals by the Directory and the Empire. H. Monteagle

2308. Levallant, Maurice. *LA SUPPRESSION DU LIVRE "DE L'ALLEMAGNE" ET SA VERITABLE HISTOIRE* [The suppression of the book *De l'Allemagne* and its true history]. *Revue des Travaux de l'Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques et Comptes Rendus de ses Séances* 1955 108(2): 23-35. Napoleon's reasons for censoring and suppressing Mme. de Staël's book *De l'Allemagne* are cited. It was written in five "acts", comprising the days between 25 September and 5 October 1810. Shows that the suppression came at the height of Napoleon's power and at a time of reaction against Napoleon's rule in the German Confederation. Based on letters, including some of Mme. de Staël's. A. Dittmann

2309. Levis Mirepoix, Duke of, (French Academy). *UNE FAMILLEE DANS LA TOURMENTE REVOLUTIONNAIRE* [A family in the revolutionary storm]. *Historia* (France) 1956 19(111): 197-202. In his own family archives, the author studied how nearly all the members of the Mirepoix family had to emigrate during the Revolution. One of them who stayed in France, trying to save his estates, was guillotined in May 1794. H. Monteagle

2310. Madelin, Louis (French Academy). *IL Y A 150 ANS L'UNIVERSITE VIVAIT AU SON DU TAMBOUR* [150 years ago the university lived by the sound of the drum]. *Historia* (France) 1956 19(114): 464-470. The Imperial University was created by the law of 10 May 1806. The national "lycées" which had been founded on 1 May 1802 were famous for their military discipline and the intense work of the pupils. H. Monteagle

2311. Madelin, Louis (French Academy). *LA RENCONTRE DES LIS ET DES ABEILLES* [The meeting of the lilies and the bees]. *Historia* (France) 1956 19(113): 315-325. At the court of the Tuileries founded in 1804, Napoleon wanted to merge the royalists with the new nobility of the Empire. The author describes the introduction of part of the old nobility at the Imperial court, particularly after the arrival of the Habsburg Maria Louisa in 1810. H. Monteagle

2312. Mason, Alan R. ANDRE CHENIER. Contemporary Review 1956 190(1087): 43-45. Traces the brief life of the great poet. Emphasis is laid upon the character of his poetry and upon his involvement in the politics of the French Revolution which resulted in his being guillotined in 1794.

J. G. Gazley

2313. Massé, Pierre. DESTINEES ACADIENNES [Arcadian destinies]. Revue d'Histoire de l'Amérique Française 1956 10(1): 104-114. By tracing the changes in ownership of a farm belonging to a member of the Arcadian colony in Poitou, the rapid disintegration of the colony is revealed, as well as the agricultural and social structure in France from 1773 to 1791. Carla Rich

2314. Mattei, M. NAPOLEON ECRIVAIN [Napoleon as a writer]. Souvenir Napoléonien 1955 19(88): 4, (89): 6, (90) 5-6, and (91): 3. Reviews the profound influence of J. J. Rousseau on Napoleon's intellectual development, mainly through the Contrat Social and Emile. Recalls that Napoleon proved himself a great writer in his memoirs dictated to Las Cases, Montholon and Marchand on St. Helena. But all his life, in addition to his immense correspondence, he had written several works and even newspaper articles, the first one being sent from his headquarters in Mantua in 1797 to the Rédacteur, the official paper of the Directorate.

H. Monteagle

2315. Näf, Werner (Bern). DIE METAMORPHOSE VON KÖNIGTUM UND KÖNIG IN DER FRANZÖSISCHEN VERFASSUNG VON 1791 [The metamorphosis of kingship and king in the French Constitution of 1791]. Historisches Jahrbuch 1955 74: 373-382. The position of the king and the significance of kingship was changed by the Constitution of 1791. The king became a representative who belonged to the nation and was no longer set above it. He was "king by divine right and by the law of the constitution." This formulation shows that a compromise was sought which would avoid a complete break with tradition. O. Stenzl

2316. Outrey, Amédée (Archives, Ministry of Foreign Affairs). LA NOTION TRADITIONNELLE DE TITRES ET LES ORIGINES DE LA LEGISLATION REVOLUTIONNAIRE SUR LES ARCHIVES: LA LOI DU 7 SEPTEMBRE 1790 [The traditional notion of titles and the origins of the revolutionary legislation on the archives: The law of 7 September 1790]. Revue Historique de Droit Français et Etranger 1955 33(3): 438-463. From June to August 1789 the first outlines of the French national archives were elaborated. The author stresses the importance, in the debates of the Constituent Assembly on the subject of Camus, whose ambition was to become permanent archivist. He failed since the law decided the archivist would be elected for 5 years.

H. Monteagle

2317. Rabassiere, Henri. ZUR RETTUNG ROBES-PIERRE'S: EINE REMINISZENZ AN PAUL FRÖLICH [To the rescue of Robespierre: a reminiscence of Paul Frölich]. Funken 1956 7(9): 143-144. A note on Robespierre's aim to end the Terror through a common identification between Parisians and peasants in form of the worship of the Supreme Being, as seen by the late Paul Frölich, author of unpublished studies on the French Revolution. H. Hirsch

2318. Régis, Roger. UN CURIEUX ENLEVEMENT [A curious kidnapping]. Historia (France) 1955 (102): 505-509. Under the Consulate, Senator Clément de Ris was mysteriously abducted in September 1800. A fortnight later he was freed by Fouché's police. Three men, formerly royalists, were arrested, tried and executed, though they pleaded not guilty. But it has been discovered that Clément de Ris had taken part in a conspiracy led by Fouché against Bonaparte, who was then fighting in Italy. After the victory of Marengo, the Senator was kidnapped by the police who destroyed compromising documents. He was later liberated by other agents of Fouché.

H. Monteagle

2319. Reinhard, Marcel (Univ. of Paris). ELITE ET NOBLESSE DANS LA SECONDE MOITIE DU XVIIIe SIECLE [Elite and nobility during the latter half of the 18th century]. Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine 1956 3(1): 5-37. Scrutiny of official French edicts defining and regulating the various categories of the French nobility, and admission there-

to, supplemented by official records of the cities of Rouen and Caen, reveals that during the last fifty years of the monarch the composition of the nobility was appreciably changed by the admission of various middle-class persons, largely army officers and public officials. The Revolution tried unsuccessfully to recognize various sorts of talents. Napoleon, however, re-established a nobility very similar in composition to that under the monarchy. Talented men of commercial, financial, artistic and intellectual abilities were excluded both under the monarchy and the Empire. H. D. Piper

2320. Roche, Emile. MARCEAU. Revue Politique et Parlementaire 1955 57(653): 350-354. Describes General Marceau's military career and his heroic death in September 1796. H. Monteagle

2321. Schou, August. FRANSKE TANKER OM KRIG OG FRED FRA NAPOLEON TIL FEBRUARREVOLUSJONEN [French thought on war and peace from Napoleon to the February Revolutions]. Internasjonal Politikk 1956 (4): 89-95. A description of the development of the concept of peace after the Revolution of 1789 and its modifications during the Napoleonic era. During the Restoration revolutionary ideas were criticized by reactionaries, liberals, conservatives and social Utopians in pacifist writings. After the February Revolution the congresses which dealt with these ideas were unable to find a synthesis of the position of the various groups. T. Man

2322. Soboul, Albert (Lycée Henri IV). SAINT-JUST. Information Historique 1956 18(1): 11-16. Reconsiders the character of Saint-Just, in the light of new documents recently published by the author (e.g. "Sur la mission de Saint-Just à l'armée du Rhin, Brumaire An II" [See abstract 1: 1997]). Saint-Just seems to have been an intelligent and active revolutionary instead of the "monster" depicted by certain historians. The author severely criticizes the latest book on the subject--Albert Ollivier's Saint-Just et la force des choses (Paris: Gallimard, 1954). He thinks Ollivier tries to minimize the importance of the Ventôse decrees and to eliminate the social ideas of Saint-Just. There is, in this book, a tendency to adopt a "detective story" conception of the history of the Revolution, for instance when Ollivier tries to explain the 31 May 1793 by corruption. H. Monteagle

2323. Sorg, Robert. LE VERITABLE TESTAMENT DE MARIE-ANTOINETTE [The real testament of Marie-Antoinette]. Historia (France) 1955 18(105): 159-167, and (106) 317-324. Several apocryphal testaments and farewell letters of Marie-Antoinette were published shortly after her execution and at the beginning of the Restoration. The author tries to prove that the letter divulged by Louis XVIII in 1816, generally considered the true testament of Marie-Antoinette, is a forgery made by Courtois, formerly member of the Convention, and that the real testament consists of the short notes brought by the Chevalier de Jarjayes to Louis XVI's brothers and to Fersen. The article includes a biographical sketch of Courtois. H. Monteagle

2324. Szajkowski, Zosa. JEWISH EMIGRATION FROM BORDEAUX DURING THE EIGHTEENTH AND NINETEENTH CENTURIES. Jewish Social Studies 1956 18(2): 118-124. An analysis of the passport requests and lists of arrivals and departures between 1713 and 1830, with conclusions on the patterns and motivation of emigration. Footnotes contain specific names and dates for cases studied. A. B. Rollins

2325. Szajkowski, Zosa. THE COMTADIN JEWS AND THE ANNEXATION OF THE PAPAL PROVINCE BY FRANCE, (1789-1791). Jewish Quarterly Review 1955 46 (2): 181-193. Analyzes the attitude of the local population towards the Jews, and the role of the Jews in the reunion movement. B. W. Korn

2326. Szajkowski, Zosa. THE DISCUSSION AND STRUGGLE OVER JEWISH EMANCIPATION IN ALSACE IN THE EARLY YEARS OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. Historia Judaica 1955 17(2): 121-142. Describes the persecution of the Jews in Alsace, Metz and Lorraine even by revolutionary elements. Anti-Jewish feeling, which, on the whole, did not exist in other parts of France, was strong in these areas, partly because of real or imagined economic competition. The author discusses isolated local efforts--

particularly those of Jean George Schneider and of the "Société des Amis de la Constitution"--and fairly consistent attempts emanating from Paris to combat anti-Semitism and achieve Jewish emancipation. Based on French national and departmental archives, on contemporary press and pamphlets, and on various historical works. Dorothy B. Goodman

2327. Tacel, Max (Paris). NOTES SUR LA COMPOSITION ET L'ESPRIT D'UN REGIMENT PIEMONTAIS DE L'ARMÉE NAPOLEONNIENNE: LE III^e INFANTERIE DE LIGNE (1802-1814) [Notes on the composition and the spirit of a Piedmont regiment in the Napoleonic Army: the 3rd Line Infantry]. *Revue Internationale d'Histoire Militaire* 1955 (16): 497-507. The study of the records pertaining to this Piedmont regiment reveals its differences from the French frontier forces, at the same time showing that Napoleon's policies generally resulted in an aging army in which young initiative was held down. From the social history of the regiment much can be learned of economic conditions in Piedmont. Carla Rich

2328. Vercel, Roger. LE CORSAIRE ETIENNE PELLOT [The corsair Etienne Pellot]. *Historia* (France) 1955 8(105): 195-199. A biography of Etienne Pellot (1745-1836), a corsair from Hendaye, during the Revolution and the Empire. H. Monteagle

2329. Verrier, Joseph, S. M. SUR LES TRACES DE LA CONGREGATION A BORDEAUX SOUS LES CENT JOURS [Traces of the Congregation in Bordeaux during the Hundred Days]. *Revue d'Histoire de l'Eglise de France* 1955 41(137): 282-291. Describes events in Bordeaux between March and July 1815. Emphasized the pro-Bourbon sentiments of the majority of the population and particularly the Catholic clergy. Traces the role of the Marian Congregation, founded by Abbé Chaminade, which was suppressed by the Napoleonic authorities as a centre of royalist political activity, but re-established after the Bourbon restoration. Barbara Waldstein

2330. Wachendorf, F. Löhr von. NAPOLEON ASSURE LA VICTOIRE DE LA BETTERAVE [Napoleon ensures the victory of the beetroot]. *Historia* (France) 1956 19(112): 250-252. Napoleon helped the development of beetroot cultures in France, after the experiments in Germany of the chemist Achard, the son of French refugees, and after the first successful production by Achard of beetroot sugar, in Silesia, in 1802 (translated from German). H. Monteagle

2331. Weis, Eberhard (München). LIBERALISMUS UND TOTALITARISMUS IN DEN ERZIEHUNGSPLÄNEN DES FRANZÖSISCHEN NATIONALKONVENTS 1792-1793 [Liberalism and totalitarianism in the educational policies of the French National Convention]. *Historisches Jahrbuch* 1955 74: 383-393. The attitude of the group of members of the Convention who advocated liberal education principles is expressed in Condorcet's draft for an educational law in April 1792. Condorcet rejected an educational monopoly of the state and demanded freedom of scientific investigation and criticism. In opposition to his draft the radical left proposed a totalitarian concept. O. Stenzl

GERMANY

See also: 2308

2332. Just, Leo (Mainz). GÖRRES IN HEIDELBERG. *Historisches Jahrbuch* 1955 74: 416-431. A survey of Görres' residence and activity as a teacher in Heidelberg from 1806 until 1808, based on an analysis of Görres' Heidelberg lecture manuscripts which were presumed lost during the war. The manuscripts are in the hands of the author who is in charge of a complete historical-critical edition of Görres' works. O. Stenzl

2333. Kemmerich, Max. DER REICHSFREIHERR VOM STEIN. *Militärpolitisches Forum* 1956 5(6): 11-16. Reviews Stein's life and work, stressing his national and conservative characteristics. F. B. M. Hollyday

2334. Koch, Herbert. DER AUSZUG DER JENASCHEN STUDENTEN NACH NOHRA AM 19. JULI 1792 [The exodus of the Jena students to Nohra on 19 July 1792]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Friedrich-Schiller-Universität* 1955/56 5(4/5): 445-457. Events leading up to the students' exodus and the after-effects are given, on the basis

of sources never before used (*Weimarisches Hausarchiv*, Register A, No. 442 a). The sources include a note from Goethe, showing that he was instrumental in the work of the "Geheim Conseil" in stamping out the disturbance. A. Dittmann

2335. Rogalski, A. MATERIAŁY DO DZIEJÓW POSTAWY SPOŁECZNO-POLITYCZNEJ WŁADZ KOŚCIELNYCH NA ŚLĄSKU OD POŁOWY XVIII DO POŁOWY XIX WIEKU [Materials on the history of the social-political basis of ecclesiastical powers in Silesia from the middle of the 18th century to the middle of the 19th century]. *Sobótka* 1956 11(1): 39-59. The foundation of the clerical power in Silesia within this period was a firm alliance with the crown, so that sermons and ecclesiastical pronouncements were at pains to point out the necessity for loyalty to the King, the divinely-supported ruler. The church behaved towards the state exactly as a vassal to a suzerain. During the 1848-1849 disturbances, the church--and especially the bishop, Diepenbrock,--allied with the notably conservative elements. Against the struggle of the Silesian masses were ranged the *szlachta*, the bureaucracy and the monarchy, and, in addition, the church. It is to the credit of the Silesians that they neither fell prey to apathy nor weakened under this kind of terrorism and propagandizing. J. Erickson

2336. Roszkowska, W. NIEZNANY LIST JERZEGO SAMUELA BANDTKIEGO [An unknown letter of Jerzy Samuel Bandtke]. *Przegląd Zachodni* 1955 11(9-12): 251-257. This is the first publication of a letter from J. S. Bandtke to Józef Koegler, dated 5 October 1807, which was discovered in the archives of the county Glatz. The letter provides a comment on Silesian affairs and on Bandtke's own position and opinions. The document is in German, the commentary in Polish. J. Erickson

2337. Ruby, Edmond. A PROPOS DU CENT-CINQUANTE-NAIRE D'JENA [On the 150th anniversary of the battle of Jena]. *Ecrits de Paris* 1956 (139): 73-86. Attributes the victory of the French army at Jena primarily to a decline in combat effectiveness, discipline and equipment of the Prussian army, which began after the death of Frederick the Great. His son, Frederick William III, was unqualified to meet the responsibilities which the Third Coalition War had thrust upon him. Attention is drawn to the obsolete organization and equipment of the Prussian army and to the lagging enthusiasm and discipline of its mercenaries. It regained its former greatness only after removing democratic reforms, with their weakening influences on discipline, which had been introduced at the beginning of the century. R. Mueller

2338. Rzepa, Zbigniew. WŁASNOŚĆ FEUDALNA NA ŚLĄSKU POD KONIEC XVIII WIEKU. METODA BADAN STATYSTYCZNYCH [Feudal possession in Silesia towards the end of the 18th century. A method of statistical research]. *Sobótka* 1956 11(2): 212-227. The basic statistical source for a study of feudalism in Silesia for the years 1783-1796 is Zimmermann's *Beiträge zur Beschreibung von Schlesien*. Seven sets of villages are counted by Zimmermann as "free" settlements, and these can be divided into three types of village grouping. The statistical classification proceeds by assessing the number of estates, and as a sub-classification, the number of serfs to each estate. Another method is by the classification of feudal possession from smallholding, through small and middle holding, to the major category of latifundia estates. A detailed map of villages and holdings in Silesia, together with a graph of the extent (in population terms) of feudal possession, is appended. J. Erickson

GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 2277, 2302, 2379, 2390, 2546

2339. Ashton, T. S. CHANGES IN STANDARDS OF COMFORT IN EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY ENGLAND. *Proceedings of the British Academy* 1955 41: 171-187. Formidable difficulties confront those who attempt statistical measures of changes in the 18th-century cost of living. Examination of a variety of verbal evidence, however, makes possible some comparisons between working class standards in 1700 and 1800. Certainly a larger proportion of people were living in overcrowded towns. Diet had changed and become more varied, regional differences were less, and fluctuations in prices less frequent and violent. The cost of necessities had risen, but earnings of skilled men had increased substantially and those

of the unskilled to a smaller degree. It seems unlikely that it was better to be a working man in the early part of the century than in the time of the Younger Pitt. H. D. Jordan

2340. Bartel, Roland (Univ. of Oregon). ENGLISH CLERGYMEN AND LAYMEN AND THE PRINCIPLE OF WAR, 1789-1802. Anglican Theological Review 1956 38(3): 234-241. While the French Revolution raised the hopes of anti-war advocates, the Church remained silent on the question. The start of war in 1793 refuted the optimistic prognosis. Laymen venomously denounced the Church's failure to take a stand against war. Politics underlay some of the criticism; the rest was caused by disillusionment. The blame for the Church's silence must be shared by the lay pacifists, who ignored the Church from 1789 to 1793 but afterwards turned against it. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

2341. Boringe, Bernard. UN ROI D'ANGLETERRE BIGAME [A bigamous king of England]. Historia (France) 1955 18(109): 601-610. An episode of George IV's life: secretly married on 15 December 1785, when he was still Prince of Wales, to Maria Fitzherbert, he was forced in 1795 to marry his cousin, Caroline of Brunswick. H. Monteagle

2342. Bovill, E. W. SOME CHRONICLES OF THE LARKINS FAMILY. THE LOSS OF THE WARREN HASTINGS, 1806. Mariner's Mirror 1956 42(3): 188-200. Captain Thomas Larkins' account of the capture of the East India Company's ship, the Warren Hastings, by a French frigate in 1806. Larkins was subsequently acquitted of all blame. By a strange chance a new ship, also named Warren Hastings, when under his command on the high seas, met his old ship which had in the meanwhile been sold by the French to Danish owners. The old Warren Hastings was bought back and taken again into the Company's service. Partly based on manuscript sources. J. A. S. Grenville

2343. Bull, G. B. G. (Goldsmiths College, London). THOMAS MILNE'S LAND UTILIZATION MAP OF THE LONDON AREA IN 1800. Geographical Journal 1956 122(1): 25-30. This very rare map, on a scale of 2 inches to 1 mile, sets forth detailed data of economic and social interest. Illustrated. H. D. Jordan

2344. Cannon, Garland H. (Univ. of California, Berkeley). FREEDOM OF THE PRESS AND SIR WILLIAM JONES. Journalism Quarterly 1956 33(2): 179-188. Relates the contributions of Sir William Jones, 18th century-English linguist, jurist and Whig political pamphleteer to freedom of the press. Jones' influential pamphlet, The Principles of Government, resulted in a famous seditious libel trial for his publisher and helped set the stage for the Fox Libel Act of 1792 which increased the freedom of publishers in England. L. Gara

2345. Chester, D. N. (Nuffield College, Oxford). THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CABINET. Parliamentary Affairs 1955/56 9(1): 43-47. Commentaries on Aspinall's article on the Cabinet from 1783-1835 (Proceedings of the British Academy 1952 pp. 145-252) show that problems of membership, secrecy and recording of proceedings were handled in that period in ways that truly laid the foundations of the present Cabinet system. H. D. Jordan

2346. Christie, Ian R. (Univ. College, London). ECONOMICAL REFORM AND 'THE INFLUENCE OF THE CROWN', 1780. Cambridge Historical Journal 1956 12(2): 144-154. This article examines the charges of Dunning and the other economical reformers that the number of place-men in the House of Commons and the ministerial constituencies had increased in the years between 1760 and 1780. After studying the Royal Archives at Windsor, the Additional Manuscripts in the British Museum, and various other materials, the author concludes that these charges had no basis in fact and that exactly the opposite had occurred. S. H. Zebel

2347. Englefield, D. J. T. (House of Commons Library). THE IRISH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY. Parliamentary Affairs 1955/56 9(1): 57-64. A sketch of the history of the fine Palladian Parliament House erected in 1733 and modified and extended between 1785 and 1796. It is well-preserved and now in use by the Bank of Ireland which took it over in 1800. H. D. Jordan

2348. Hunt, H. G. ASPECTS DE LA REVOLUTION AGRAIRE EN ANGLETERRE AU XVIII^e SIECLE [Aspects of the agrarian revolution in England in the 18th century]. Annales: Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations 1956 11(1): 29-41. A critical and statistical revision of the problem. The study of the part played by enclosure in the economic and social changes in the second half of the 18th century shows that many theories on the question have to be revised. For instance, it seems that neither the method nor the cost of enclosure has wiped out the majority of farm owners. The author is aware that his statistical method has its weak points and that the bulk of recent research on enclosure deals with Leicestershire, Oxfordshire and Nottinghamshire. Other studies are needed before attempting a synthesis of national scope. H. Monteagle

2349. Kishida, Yuki (Nagoya Univ.). AMERIKA KAKUMEI NI OKERU JON UEZURI NO SEIJI-TEKI TAIDOU [John Wesley's political conduct during the American Revolution]. Nagoya Daigaku Bungaku-bu Kenkyū Ronshū 1956 11 Shigaku 4: 53-63. During the American revolution, John Wesley remained loyal to the king. In his "A Calm Address to the Inhabitants of England," he avoided changing this fundamental attitude. Furthermore, his behavior symbolized this anti-popular, conservative attitude. The author raises the question of the suitability of considering Wesley as belonging to the school of ascetic Protestantism, as indicated by Max Weber. H. Imai

2350. O'Coindealbhain, Sean M. A. JOHN SWINEY, THE CORK UNITED IRISHMAN. Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society 1955 60(191): 22-27. Prints documents concerning Swiney's duel with a fellow officer in the Irish Legion which was formed by Napoleon in 1803. (Further information on Swiney by the same author was contained in the same journal, vol. 57, no. 185, pp. 97-98). D. Large

2351. O'Connell, Basil K. M. RT. HON. EDMUND BURKE, A BASIS FOR A PEDIGREE. Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society 1955 60(192): 69-74. Considers the paternal ancestry of Edmund Burke and argues that his father, Richard, came from Bruffe, in county Limerick, and was executor of the wills of Richard and Walter Burke of Ballinagoola near Bruffe. Burke's grandfather cannot yet be named with certainty. D. Large

2352. Quane, Michael. TOUR IN IRELAND BY JOHN HARDEN IN 1797. Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society 1955 60(191): 15-21, and (192): 80-8. Continued from *ibid.*, vol. 59, no. 190. The author publishes the rest of the diary of a tour to Killarney, Cork and Blarney from the original manuscript now in the library of the Royal Irish Academy. This account is chiefly of topographical interest. D. Large

2353. Reclus, Maurice. WILLIAM PITT. Historia (France) 1956 19(110): 97-100. Sketch of Pitt's political career, a hundred and fifty years after his death, contrasting his pacific attitude in the early stages of the Revolution with the resolute opposition to Napoleon which he maintained until his death on 23 January 1806. H. Monteagle

2354. Robinson, Eric. THOMAS BEDDOES, M. D., AND THE REFORM OF SCIENCE TEACHING IN OXFORD. Annals of Science 1955 11(2): 137-141. Thomas Beddoe was Reader in Chemistry at Oxford from 1789 to 1792. He attempted to reform the Bodleian Library, which was particularly weak in its holdings of scientific material. R. S. Smith

HABSBURG EMPIRE

2355. Ember, Gyözö. DIE ABSOLUTE MONARCHIE DER HABSBURGER ALS HINDERNIS DER UNGARISCHEN NATIONALEN ENTWICKLUNG [Habsburg absolute monarchy as an impediment to Hungarian national development]. Acta Historica 1955 4(1-3): 73-100. Habsburg rule in the 18th century kept Hungary in a state of colonial exploitation. In the age of absolute monarchies a nation under the rule of an alien dynasty could not develop in the way other nations did under their own dynasties. S. Borsody

2356. Fodor, Heinrich. DER JAKOBINISMUS IN UNGARN [Jacobinism in Hungary]. Archiv für Kulturgeschichte 1955 37(2): 234-243. Describes the influences of the French

volution on contemporary Hungarian nationalism. During the 18th and early 19th centuries, Swiss and French revolutionary centers maintained contact with clandestine Hungarian groups, whose members called themselves "Jacobins," and who advocated Hungary's independence from the Habsburg Empire. The Jacobins were led by Ignaz Martinovits, a Transylvanian priest teaching at Lemberg University. R. Mueller

2357. Grünberger, Adolf. DE LUCA UND WIEN [De Luca and Vienna]. *Wiener Geschichtsblätter* 1955 10(4): 81-86. Reviews De Luca's efforts to introduce a statistical method into the Austrian civil service during the last decades of the 18th century. C. F. Latour

2358. Janecek, Karl. CLERY IN WIEN [Cléry in Vienna]. *Wiener Geschichtsblätter* 1955 10(1): 1-8. Recounts the last years (1796-1809) of the faithful valet of Louis XVI, spent mainly in Vienna. C. F. Latour

2359. Marcelli, Umberto. IL CARTEGGIO CARLI-KAUNITZ (1765-1793) [The Carli-Kaunitz correspondence]. *Archivio Storico Italiano* 1955 113(3): 388-407. (4): 552-581, and 1956 114(1): 118-135. Article to be continued.

2360. Marx, Julius. SCHILLER UND ÖSTERREICH [Schiller and Austria]. *Wiener Geschichtsblätter* 1955 10(4): 7-81. Reviews Schiller's Austrian censorship problems between 1800 and 1810. C. F. Latour

2361. Paléologue, Maurice (French Academy). QUI ETAIT METTERNICH? [Who was Metternich?]. *Historia* (France) 1955 18(107): 369-379. Discusses some aspects of forty years of Metternich's career, beginning in 1801 when, aged 28, he was sent by Emperor Francis II as a diplomatic representative to Dresden. H. Monteagle

2362. Rumpel, Hubert (Erlangen). PHILIPP RITTER VON STAHL. DER WERDEGANG DES BRUCHSALER BAUMEISTERSOHNES VOM SPEYERER KANONIKUS ZUM ÖSTERREICHISCHEN HOFKANZLER 1760-1831 [The development of the Bruchsal builder's son from a Speyer Canon to Austrian Court Chancellor 1760-1831]. *Mitteilungen des Österreichischen Staatsarchivs* 1955 8: 79-159. Portrays the career of a Rhinelander of fairly humble birth, who joined Austrian service in 1788 and rose from secret police official to become Court Chancellor and close personal advisor to Emperor Francis. Having risen to a position of power by 1804 as a protégé of Count Colloredo, Stahl organized the intrigue against the court faction of the Archduke Charles. Although Stahl's power and influence were twice drastically shorn in 1805 and 1809, he always managed to bounce back -- until he was courteously but firmly moved aside in 1824.

C. F. Latour

2363. Sperl, Anton von. DER LETZTE KANZLER VON TIROL. ZUM 250. GEBURTSTAG JOSEPHS FREIHERN VON HORMAYR DES ÄLTEREN [The last chancellor of Tyrol. On the 250th anniversary of the birth of Joseph Baron von Hormayr the Elder]. *Österreichische Furche* 1955 1(47): 7. Short biography of Joseph von Hormayr the Elder (1705-1779), who was in the Austrian civil service and the last Chancellor of the Tyrol. Ilse von Pozniak

2364. Štibraný, Vojtech. PRÍSPEVOK K DEJINÁM ADMINISTRATÍVY MESTA TREŇČINA DO R. 1870 [A contribution to the administrative history of the town of Trenčín to 1870]. *Sborník Archivných Prací* 1956 6(1): 51-105. The institutions of Trenčín have a long history of development, which expressed a variety of relationships to the crown, to modified forms of feudalism, and to features of guilds and corporations. A list of town functionaries, together with their annual payments from the 16th to the 19th century, is provided in the text. The development of a "town economy" has its roots in the 18th-century peasant risings and extends, in its formative stage, to the years 1848-1849. The characteristic features of the town, with respect to possession and centres of employment, are analyzed in two consecutive tables showing occupations. The final stage of development was the entrenchment of the bourgeoisie in town administration, which was used as an instrument to suppress the severely underprivileged poorer classes. J. Erickson

ITALY

See also: 2359, 2575

2365. Saladino, Antonio. ORGANI CENTRALI DELL'AMMINISTRAZIONE CONSULTIVA IN NAPOLI DURANTE IL DECENNIO FRANCESE (1806 - 1815) [Central agencies of the advisory administration in Naples during the French Decade (1806-1815)]. *Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato* 1956 16(2): 130-210. A privy council was set up by Joseph Bonaparte in Naples. The article gives a survey of the advisory bodies in Europe before the French Revolution and in the kingdom of Naples before the arrival of the French, and describes the new guiding principles of public administration, the beginning of the modern privy council in France after the Revolution and the privy council in the Napoleonic Age. Shows the historical development of legislation regarding the privy council in Naples and describes its powers and management, and quotes contemporary opinions and gives a survey of other advisory bodies during these ten years. The article contains numerous bibliographical notes. Helga Pültz

2366. Talamo, Giuseppe. STUDI BUONARROTTIANI [Studies on Buonarroti]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1955 42(4): 631-638. Reviews two recent studies on the Italian patriot Filippo Buonarroti by A. Saitta and A. Galante Garrone, and a series of reviews by scholars acquainted with Buonarroti's life and activities, as well as his period, 1794-1874. The author discusses and compares the respective merits and defects of these studies. Melanie Grandi

2367. Vázquez-Machicado, Humberto. EL JURAMENTO DEL MONTE SACRO. ACLARACION HISTORICA [The oath of Monte Sacro. Historical explanation]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia* 1956 39(154): 138-143. According to the account of Simón Rodríguez, who was an eyewitness, Bolívar did not swear his oath (1805) to liberate America on Monte Aventino, as is so often stated, but on Monte Sacro in the vicinity of Rome. Elisabeth Wimmer

2368. Vianello, C. A. SULLA CADUTA DEL REGNO ITALICO [On the decline of the Italian Kingdom], *Risorgimento* 1956 8(3): 133-158. Comments on some unpublished letters sent by Bartolomeo Benincasa to senator Vincenzo Dandolo in 1814 and emphasizes the liberal-national hopes of the Italian patriots in this period, and their efforts to preserve the independence of the Italian Kingdom. G. L. André

NETHERLANDS

2369. Goossens, Mathias, O. F. M. FRANCISCAANSE COLLEGES IN DE GERMANIA INFERIOR GEDURENDE HET LAATSTE KWARTAAL DER ACHTTIENDE EEUW [Franciscan colleges in Germania Inferior during the last quarter of the eighteenth century]. *Bijdragen voor de Geschiedenis van de Provincie der Minderbroeders in de Nederlanden* 1955 7(20): 203-208. An examination of some historical aspects of the founding of Heinsberg College throws some light on the organization of the Franciscan colleges and on their system of education in this period. The stress was on the study of Latin and Religion. D. van Arkel

2370. Goossens, Mathias, O. F. M. STUDIE EN OPLEIDING IN DE GERMANIA INFERIOR VOORAL GEDURENDE HET LAATSTE KWARTAAL DER XVIIIe EEUW [Study and training in Germania Inferior during the last quarter of the 18th century]. *Bijdragen voor de Geschiedenis van de Provincie der Minderbroeders in de Nederlanden* 1955 7(20): 226-256. A general survey of philosophical and theological studies in this region at the end of the 18th century. D. van Arkel

2371. Poel, J. M. G. van der. MISLUKTE CODIFICATIE VAN LANDBOUWRECHT: DE CODE RURAL [The unsuccessful codification of agricultural law: The "Code Rural"]. *Publicaties van het Genootschap voor Napoleonische Studiën* 1955 7(7): 39-48. Sketches the growing interest in agriculture and agricultural law at the end of the 18th century and discusses the various attempts at codification of agrarian law. Reports of the various "departements" throw some light on the conditions of Dutch agriculture in the Napoleonic period. D. van Arkel

POLAND

See also: 2336

2372. d'Ornano, Comte. LA VIE SACRIFIÉE DE MARIE WALEWSKA [The sacrificed life of Marie Walewska]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1956 7(74): 207-215; (75): 357-364. Pictures Marie Walewska's relationship with Napoleon as having been motivated by her unselfish desire to persuade the Emperor to restore Poland as an independent nation. Later her admiration for Napoleon bordered on sincere love and continued even after his marriage to Marie Louise. In the last years of her life she found happiness in her friendship with, and short marriage to, Comte d'Ornano. R. C. Delk

2373. Jendrysik, Augustyn. O WYDANIACH "PRZESTRÓG DLA POLSKI" W XVIII WIEKU [On editions of "Przestrogi dla Polski" in the 18th century]. *Pamiętnik Literacki* 1956 47 (2): 494-529. Bibliographical analysis of various editions of the anonymously published famous political tract *Przestrogi dla Polski* [Warnings for Poland] of Stanisław Staszic. Besides the official editions, printed in Warsaw by Gröll, there also existed piratical ones printed in a monastic press at Supraśl. Gives bibliography of the six 18th-century editions. A. F. Dygnas

2374. Kamińska, Zofia. Z DZIEJÓW TECHNIKI SZKLARSKIEJ W POLSCE XVIII I PIERWSZEJ POŁOWY XIX WIEKU [From the history of the technology of glass-making in Poland in the 18th and first half of the 19th century]. *Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej* 1955 3(4): 687-752. The Urzędzie glass works, on the Radziwiłł estate were noted for fine work, but they were not comparable, either technically or organizationally, with the leading European glass works. The decline of the factory can be attributed to unsound economic measures, organizational inefficiency and typical economic factors operative during a period of decaying feudalism. The text is profusely illustrated with contemporary prints of glass-making and the glass factory. J. Erickson

2375. Sawicka, Stanisława. PRZYCZYNEK DO ZAJNTERESOWAŃ KOPALNIAMI SZWEDZKIMI W DOBIE OŚWIECENIA W POLSCE [A contribution to the Polish interest in the Swedish mining industry in the period of the Enlightenment in Poland]. *Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej* 1955 3(1): 53-60. In the period before 1788-1792, as well as that which followed the Four-Year Diet, various attempts were made to introduce home industries into Poland. Mining was one of the chief concerns in this field. The Mining Commission, appointed in 1782, began exploration of the copper ore near Kielce. The secretary of the newly appointed Polish Legation in Stockholm, Count Józef Sierakowski, became interested in Swedish mining, and tried to bring Swedish metallurgists to Poland. Sierakowski, who was an accomplished draughtsman and artist, sketched the interior of the Swedish copper foundry at Falun, and these two drawings are reproduced in the text. J. Erickson

2376. Skrzek, Mieczysław. TECHNIKA UPRAWY BURAKA CUKROWEGO W WIELKOPOLSCE PRZED R. 1870 [The technics of the cultivation of sugar beets in Great Poland before 1870]. *Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej* 1956 4(1): 12-36. The cultivation of sugar beets for industrial purposes was already known in Great Poland in the first half of the 19th century. Fodder and industrial plants began to appear widely in the cropping schemes. Modern farm tools, artificial fertilizers, and improved rotation of crops made the cultivation of sugar beets possible. 1820-1850 was a period of experiment, and the sugar beet seed was imported from France and Germany. Productivity of crops rose year by year, but the backward feudal system hampered the rising efficiency of production. J. Erickson

RUSSIA

2377. Kouznetsov, I. (Institute of the History of Science and Technology, Academy of Science, USSR). N. I. LOBATCHEVSKI A L'OCCASION DU CENTIEME ANNIVERSAIRE DE SA MORT [N. I. Lobatchevski, on the occasion of the hundredth anniversary of his death]. *Pensée* 1956 (67): 103-105. An appreciation of Lobatchevski's contribution to Science, particularly by his establishment of a non-Euclidian geometry. Janet Evernden

2378. Namitok, A. THE "VOLUNTARY" ADHERENCE OF KABARDA (EASTERN CIRCASSIA) TO RUSSIA. *Caucasian Review* 1956 (2): 17-34. The international

position of Kabarda, as a country not dependent upon Moscow was emphasized by the demolition of the Sunzha fort, and by withdrawal of Russian forces under pressure from the Ottoman Porte. The historical background to the relation of Moscow Kabarda demonstrates that this was one of mutually advantageous military alliance. The theory of the "voluntary" adherence of Kabarda to Russia is not tenable in view of the struggle which lasted for more than a century. J. Erickson

2379. Robinson, Eric (Bristol Grammar School). BIRMINGHAM CAPITALISTS AND RUSSIAN WORKERS. *History Today* 1956 6(10): 673-679. An account of Russian efforts at the end of the 18th century to use British brains and resources in the service of Russian economic modernization, and of British reactions. W. M. Simon

2380. Vallotton, Henry. LE TSAR PAUL Ier [Tsar Paul I]. *Historia* (France) 1956 19(11): 181-186. Summarizes the brief reign of Catherine II's son. He succeeded her in November 1796 and was murdered in March 1801, victim of a plot in which the Empress and her two sons, Alexander and Constantine, took part. H. Monteagle

SCANDINAVIA AND BALTIC AREA

See also: 2375

2381. Kleppe, Einar Eriksen. ARV OG FORBILDER FR HELSTATSTIDEN I DET FRIE NORGES PENGEPOLITIKK [Inherited features and patterns from the period of the Danish Norwegian Union in the financial policy of free Norway]. *Historisk Tidsskrift* (Norway) 1956 37(7): 275-305. Describes the background to the founding of the Norwegian Bank, with a correction of prejudices held regarding the origin of the financial manipulations of 1813-1816: various measures to reform and restore the currency, the introduction of new types of currency, which led to financial instability - for a time there were four different types of currency with different rates of exchange - and which in conjunction with political conditions led to a fall in the rate of exchange, inflation and exorbitant taxation until at last in 1816 the dissolution of the Danish-Norwegian monarchy was also accomplished on the monetary level. As a result of this, many principles and regulations were carried over into the financial system of free Norway. T. Mann

SPAIN

See also: 2160, 2291, 2407

2382. Federico Fernández, A. de. INVENTARIO DE EXPEDIENTES SOBRE LEGITIMIDAD Y PUREZA DE SANGRE PARA OBTENER BENEFICIOS EN LA SANTA IGLESIA CATEDRAL BASILICA DE SIGÜENZA [Inventory of details of legitimacy and purity of blood demanded as qualifications for the benefits of the Santa Iglesia Catedral Basilica de Sigüenza]. *Hispania Sacra* 1955 8(15): 209-223. Chronological list of information on names, genealogies and positions of the persons in question. Elisabeth Wimmer

2383. Sanz, Ambrosio. EL ABADIADO DE SAN VICTORIAN [The Abbeys of San Victorian]. *Argensola* 1955 6(23): 211-236. The district north of the province of Huesca belonged for several centuries to the abbey, until at the time of the French Revolution the property of the monasteries was seized and the monasteries were dissolved. Elisabeth Wimmer

2384. Villapadierna, Isidoro de, O. F. M. Cap. EL EPISCOPADO ESPAÑOL Y LAS CORTES DE CADIZ [The Spanish episcopate and the Cortes of Cadiz]. *Hispania Sacra* 1955 8(16): 275-336. During the War of Independence relations between the episcopate and the Cortes became more and more strained. The clergy supported the national movement and stood by the people and an independent fatherland, and it demanded the release of the imprisoned king. The Cortes proclaimed national sovereignty and a triple separation of power and themselves laid claim to legislative rights. They proclaimed freedom of the press, but excluded religious writings from this, which resulted in increased anti-religious writing. The Bishop of Orense, who saw in the new constitution a limitation of the freedom of the Church, was relieved of his office. The Cortes wanted to fill all ecclesiastical positions with adherents of Liberalism. Church treasures were seized and the abolition of the Inquisition took from the Church her last means of defense. The tension lasted until the dissolution of the Cortes of Cadiz. Elisabeth Wimmer

Latin America

(including the CARIBBEAN ISLANDS)

Also: 2079, 2367, 2412, 2629, 2632

2385. Beríssimo, José. BOLIVAR, PROFESOR DE ENERGIA [Bolívar, master of energy]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia* 1955 38(152): 415-418. A combination of clear thinking and indefatigable energy led Bolívar to become the founder of five nations. Elisabeth Wimmer

2386. Choy, Emilio. SOBRE LA REVOLUCION DE TUPAC AMARU [The Revolution of Tupac Amaru]. *Revista del Museo Nacional* 1954 23: 260-282. The revolution of the Inca Tupac Amaru against the Spanish government was supported by England who thought it would be able to annex the emancipated Peru. By freeing the slaves Amaru caused his land economic damage; the lack of native workers led to the increased importation of cheap English goods. He tried to unite the natives, mestizos and Creoles, but only the classes without property supported him and his revolution developed in part into class warfare. The Inca was not successful in achieving the independence of Peru, but his social improvements were of great importance to the country. His revolution was not against Charles III of Spain but against his officials, who were ruthless-exploiting the land. Elisabeth Wimmer

2387. Cova, J. A. GRAFICOS DEL TRANSITO DE BOLIVAR [Notes on Bolívar's development]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia* 1955 38(152): 527-538. Presents favorable and unfavorable opinions by Bolívar's contemporaries on his genius and character, as well as a short psychological study of him, and a facsimile of the last two bulletins of his doctor. Elisabeth Wimmer

2388. Debien, Gabriel. AS GRANDES PLANTAÇÕES DE SÃO DOMINGOS NOS ULTIMOS ANOS DO SEculo XVIII [The great plantations of Santo Domingo in the last years of the 18th century]. *Revista de História* 1955 11(23): 135-161. Sketches colonial life in the French Antilles. Work on the plantations was done by slaves. A social hierarchy, with the proprietor at the pinnacle, led to a sharp division into social layers. The author describes the social and economic conditions of the life of the black workers and the distribution and organization of their labor, and gives a picture of the position of the half-free and of the mulattoes. Maria Theresia de Oliveira

2389. Falcón Briceño, Marcos. TERESA, LA CONFIDENTE DE BOLIVAR [Teresa, Bolívar's confidante]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia* 1955 38(152): 433-469. A report on letters which Bolívar wrote in his youth to his friend Teresa. He describes in them his depression over the early death of his wife and his relationship with Simón Rodríguez, whose friendship was significant in the intellectual development of Bolívar. A few letters are printed. Elisabeth Wimmer

2390. Farley, Rawle (Univ. College of the West Indies). THE ECONOMIC CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BRITISH ANNEXATION OF BRITISH GUIANA (1795-1815). *Revista de Historia de América* 1955 (39): 21-59. Throughout its history, British Guiana has always been the promised land of the British Caribbean people. As the El Dorado of popular West Indian hopes, it dominates the imagination and the economic history of the area. During 1781-1815 the British wrested this region from the Dutch after an infiltration of British capital. F. E. Kidder

2391. Fouchard, Jean. MINETTE ET LISE ... DEUX ACTRICES DE COULEUR SUR LES SCENES DE SAINT-DOMINGUE [Minette and Lise ... two colored actresses on the stages of Santo Domingo]. *Revue d'Histoire des Colonies* 1955 42(2): 186-219. Recounts the triumphant stage careers of two creole sisters in Santo Domingo from 1780 to 1790, using contemporary accounts and records. J. P. Halstead

2392. Grases, Pedro. LA ARGENTINA EN LOS AÑOS LONDINENSES DE BELLO [Argentina and Bello's years in London]. *Revista Shell* 1956 5(19): 32-38. Based on Bello's correspondence. This essay describes the contacts between Juan Andres Bello (representative in London of the Venezuelan revolution from 1810 on) and the revolutionary government of the Provinces of the Rio de la Plata, which aided

Bello with a pension when he found himself penniless after the Spanish reconquest of Venezuela in 1812. This aid helped Bello to live through a most difficult period. Illustrated with a picture of Bello and eight pictures of Argentine scenes of the nineteenth century. H. Kantor

2393. Hermesdorf, Rubén I. APUNTES PARA "ANTESALA DE LA INMORTALIDAD" [Notes about "the hallway of eternity"]. *Memoria de la Academia Nacional de Historia y Geografía* 1955 11(4): 41-56. The first (unannotated) chapter of a proposed biography of José María Morelos (1765-1815), the outstanding leader of the early phase of the War of Independence in Mexico. C. W. Arnade

2394. Huerta, Pedro Jose. LOS SEMINARIOS DE SAN IGNACIO DE LOYOLA [The seminaries of St. Ignatius of Loyola]. *Cuadernos de Historia y Arqueología* 1954 4(12): 225-306. History of the seminaries which were originally founded by Bishop Cortázar, of the changes in the course of their development under various principals, and their decline, up to their final dissolution in the year 1831 as a consequence of the complete impoverishment of the community. Elisabeth Wimmer

2395. Lastres, Juan B. (ed.) HISTORIA DE LA MEDICINA. LA VISITA MEDICA DE LAS PARROQUIAS DE LA CIUDAD DEL CUZCO, SIGLO XVIII. DOCUMENTOS REFERENTES A LA VISITA QUE EN EL AÑO 1796 SE ACTUO EN LAS SIETE PARROQUIAS DE LA CIUDAD DEL CUZCO; Y CONTIENE LAS CERTIFICACIONES E INFORMES QUE EXPIDIO DN. EUGENIO TEXEIRA, MEDICO CIRCUJANO NOMBRADO PARA LA DICHA VISITA [The history of medicine. The medical visit to the parishes of the city of Cuzco, 18th century. Documents referring to the visit made in 1796 to the seven parishes of the city of Cuzco; and containing the certifications and reports made by Dr. Eugenio Texeira, medical surgeon, named for said visit]. *Revista del Archivo Nacional del Perú* 1956 20(1): 171-194. Document from the Peruvian archives that gives individual medical reports on Indians who wanted to be excused from paying the royal tribute. The reports were made for a government court, and contain the symptoms of each patient and the surgeon's analysis. The reports show the prevalence of syphilis in the area. T. M. Gale

2396. Lizardi, Ramón I. ORACION FUNEBRE AL LIBERADOR EN LOS 125 AÑOS DE SU MUERTE [Funeral sermon on the 125th anniversary of the death of the liberator]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia* 1956 39(153): 11-16. Deals with the life of Bolívar, primarily from a religious point of view, and with his last days, when he had lost many of his followers. Elisabeth Wimmer

2397. Martínez Estrada, Ezequiel. MORENO, RIVADAVIA Y LOS EPIGONOS [Moreno, Rivadavia and the epigones]. *Cuadernos Americanos* 1956 89(5): 179-187. The most important representatives of the independence movement of 1810 were Moreno and his successor Rivadavia. Rivadavia took over Moreno's revolutionary and democratic doctrine but was unable to establish contact with the people, and under his leadership there was no further development. Elisabeth Wimmer

2398. Mendoza, Cristóbal L. DISCURSO DE ORDEN POR EL DOCTOR CRISTOBAL L. MENDOZA [Dr. Cristóbal Mendoza's speech]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia* 1956 39(153): 7-11. Bolívar's plans were directed not only toward independence of the South American states. He also wanted to bring freedom to the partially enslaved peoples in the Philippines and the Antilles and even to make Spain republican. Elisabeth Wimmer

2399. Nucete-Sardi, José. EL ESCRITOR, CIVILIZADOR SIMON BOLIVAR [Author and civilizer Simón Bolívar]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia* 1955 38(152): 478-509. Bolívar was an important publicist and author in the political, cultural and social field. He had important contacts with European scholars and scientists. Elisabeth Wimmer

2400. Nunes Dias, Manuel. NOTICIAS DA CULTURA INDUSTRIAL DA GUAXIMA NO BRASIL NOS FINS DO SEculo XVIII [Report on the industrial culture of the guaxima

in Brazil at the end of the 18th century]. *Revista de História* 1955 11(24): 419-423. The economic value of this easily cultivated textile plant was first recognized in 1778. The "guaxima" had already been used by Indians and Negroes for making sacks and ropes, and later, as fuel. The negotiations for its use in industry between the Marquês do Lavradio, Governor of Brazil, and Dona Maria I, Queen of Portugal, are described. Maria Theresia de Oliveira

2401. Núñez, Estuardo. FRANKLIN EN HISPANO-AMERICA [Franklin in Spanish America]. *Cuadernos Americanos* 1956 15(4): 155-168. Through his contacts and writings Benjamin Franklin had a great influence in Latin America, as did Thomas Paine, George Washington, John Jay, Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton and others, all of whom influenced the thinkers of the Independence Movement in Latin America. Franklin himself learned Spanish and was in contact with Latin America. Philadelphia, Franklin's home, became the principal point of concentration for émigrés from Spanish America. The article lists the early publications of Franklin's writings in Spanish in various parts of Latin America and cites various Latin American opinions of Franklin. H. Kantor

2402. Osorio-Jiménez, Marco A. UNA REFUTACION A CAPDEVILA [A refutation of Capdevila]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia* 1955 38(152): 419-432. A refutation of the assertions of Capdevila, who characterizes General San Martín as hero of the wars of independence. San Martín did not play an essential part. Capdevila's assertions lack originality and his observation is one-sided. Elisabeth Wimmer

2403. Pérez Díaz, Lucilia de. MICROBIOGRAFIA DE SIMON BOLIVAR [Short biography of Simón Bolívar]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia* 1955 38(152): 521-522. An appreciation of Bolívar's services in the South American states' achievement of independence. Elisabeth Wimmer

2404. Rivadeneira Vargas, Antonio J. FUE EL LEVANTAMIENTO COMUNERO UNA REVOLUCION? [Was the rising of the Comuneros a revolution?]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* 1955 42(493/494): 750-759. A public lecture which takes the title question as a point of departure for general considerations on the unsuccessful uprising of 1781 in the Viceroyalty of New Granada. The author takes a sympathetic view of the Archbishop-Viceroy, Antonio Caballero y Góngora, who helped overcome the movement. D. Bushnell

2405. Smith, Robert S. (Duke Univ.). FORCED LABOR IN THE GUATEMALAN INDIGO WORKS. *Hispanic American Historical Review* 1956 36(3): 319-332. A document in Spanish preceded by a brief summary and sketch of its historical background. The document is a 1784 order for forced labor among Guatemalan Indians by Spanish officials, in an attempt to arrest the decline in the output of indigo in Guatemala. Detailed regulations on wages, hours, punishment are given. R. B. McCornack

2406. Spalding, Walter. JEFFERSON E O BRASIL. ENSAIO HISTORICO EM TORNO DAS RELACOES ENTRE O BRASIL-COLONIA E OS ESTADOS UNIDOS INDEPENDENTES (1786-1789) [Jefferson and Brazil. Historical essay on the relations between Brazil as a colony and the independent United States (1786-1789)]. *Revista de História* 1955 11(24): 355-386. A study of the cultural, religious, social and economic relations of colonial Brazil with the United States which had just become independent. The author presents Jefferson as the ideal for all oppressed peoples of South America and shows, by means of letters, Jefferson's personal interest in Brazilian affairs. Maria Theresia de Oliveira

2407. Unsigned. EL PUBLICISTA DE VENEZUELA [The Venezuelan publicist]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia* 1956 39(154): 169-180. From a newspaper of the Congress of Venezuela, which reported on the latter's sessions, on a discussion about imprisoning Ferdinand VII in Bayonne and the significance of his abdication for America and Spain, on various domestic measures, a speech on the appointment of the archbishop of Caracas, a marriage law, and stipulations regarding the appointment of a special legal Commission, from the year 1811. Elisabeth Wimmer

2408. Unsigned. GOBERNACION Y CAPITANIA GENERAL. CONTINUACION [The government and Capitania General. Continuation]. *Boletín del Archivo General de la Nación* 1942(169): 471-483. Enumeration of the communications, letters of thanks and petitions addressed to the Governor and Capitan General, and other official communications, also from the year 1788, of various government offices with each other. Article to be continued. Elisabeth Wimmer
See also: 1138

2409. Vidal, Salvador (ed.). LA PROVINCIA DE ZACATECAS EN 1803 [The province of Zacatecas in 1803]. *Memoria de la Academia Nacional de Historia y Geografía* 11(6): 5-35. A detailed report by the Spanish administrator of the province of Zacatecas, Francisco Rendón, to higher Spanish authorities about the state of that province. This document was taken from the Archivo del Gobierno of the state of Zacatecas. Rendón first gives a short geographic and historical summary of the province. Next he describes in detail the five subdivisions (partidos), giving a complete statistical picture. The last part is dedicated to an evaluation of agriculture and mining in Zacatecas. The governor deplors the state of decay in these two areas and he suggests some remedies to cure the economic ills of the province. C. W. Arna

2410. Whitaker, Arthur P. (Univ. of Pennsylvania). LA HISTORIA INTELLECTUAL DE HISPANO-AMERICA EN EL SIGLO XVIII [The intellectual history of Spanish America in the 18th century]. *Revista de Historia de América* 1955 (4): 553-573. A survey of the effect of the Enlightenment on 18th-century Spanish America and an introduction to some of the volumes on this period produced in Spain, Latin America and the United States. F. E. Kidder

Middle East

2411. Chevalier, M. LA POLITIQUE FINANCIERE DE L'EXPEDITION D'EGYPTE [The financial policy of the Egyptian expedition]. *Cahiers d'Histoire Egyptienne* 1956 8(1): 47-68, (2/3): 176-197, and (4/5): 213-240. Describes the introduction of general taxes, tariffs, monetary reforms and a postal system in Egypt during the period of Napoleonic rule, 1798-99. After Napoleon's return to France in 1799, his deputy Kléber was faced with a disastrous financial situation caused by the unforeseen demands of the French Army of the Nile, the cost of the Syrian expedition and the financial straits inherited from the Mameluke regime. He introduced radical economy measures within the army, revised the taxation system and certain tariffs and was able to meet most of the payment arrears to the army. During the period 1800-1801 the attempt was made to establish effective land-surveying and revenue systems, remedy fiscal maladministration and introduce a public works system in Egypt. The Napoleonic administration succeeded in training a native staff of fiscal experts. Supported by original documentation and many charts. R. Mueller

United States of America

See also: 1874, 2065, 2401, 2406

2412. Beluche Mora, Isidro A. (Panama). PRIVATEERS OF CARTAGENA. *Louisiana Historical Quarterly* 1956 39(1): 74-91. The pirates of Barataria Bay, Louisiana, including Jean Laffite and the author's ancestor, Rene Beluche, are described as duly licensed privateers in the service of the revolutionary government at Cartagena (Colombia). This study of the period from 1810-1815 is based on both Louisiana and Latin American sources. E. D. Johnson

2413. Bressler, Leo A. THE ANCHOR CLUB, DEFENDER OF FEDERALISM. *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* 1956 80(3): 312-320. Discusses the activities of the Anchor Club, the only known Federalist political club. Very little is known definitely about it; there is even a possibility that it never existed. In all probability it was formed in 1799 as an informal club with a limited membership and the intention of carrying on political activity of a literary nature. One can be reasonably certain of the identity of one member, William Clifton, the satirical poet; and it is probable that John Ward Fenno and William Cobbett were among the other members. The club was dissolved the same year that it was formed, and died because the cause that it defended was a lost one. D. Houston

2414. Clark, William B. THAT MISCHIEVIOUS HOLKER: THE STORY OF A PRIVATEER. Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography 1955 79(1): 27-63. An account of the activities of the brig Holker, a Pennsylvania privateer, 1779-83. Based on log books, admiralty records, and newspapers. D. Houston

2415. Dijksterhuis, E. J. (Utrecht and Leyden Univ.). BIJ DE 250e HERDENKING VAN BENJAMIN FRANKLIN'S GEBOORTEDAG [On the occasion of the 250th anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin]. Gids 1956 119(1): 24-36. Biography of Benjamin Franklin (1706-1789). The author stresses the importance of his discoveries in the field of electricity, stating that the lightning rod should be considered a major invention, for it was in keeping with the ideas of the Enlightenment on man's control over nature. Franklin was popular in France not only because he was minister of an allied nation but also because he was an intellectual and a champion of liberty and equality. D. van Arkel

2416. Furlong, William B. THE FATHER OF OUR NAVY. New York Times Magazine 1956 16 September: 66-67. This article surveys the life of Commodore John Barry, a naval hero of the American Revolution and first senior officer of the United States Navy. D. Houston

2417. Gates, Paul Wallace (Cornell Univ.). PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS IN THE SOUTH. Journal of Southern History 1956 22(2): 183-204. Adjudication of the mass of overlapping and inadequately documented claims to land acquired by the Treaty of Paris, the Louisiana Purchase and later territorial acquisitions lasted more than sixty years, delaying the survey of public lands and leaving them open to settlement. Few of the grants of land in the U.S. made to individuals by the British, French and Spanish governments specifically outlined the boundaries. Rules for the confirmation of private land claims were established by the U.S. Congress. The Board of Land Commissioners reviewed the evidence for land claims. The Board as well as Senate and House Committees was subjected to pressures from influential groups, lawyers and politicians. The author cites specific large land claims to illustrate the complications and slow adjudication process. Ruby Kerley

2418. Latimer, Margaret Kinard. SOUTH CAROLINA - A PROTAGONIST OF THE WAR OF 1812. American Historical Review 1956 61(4): 914-929. A re-assessment of the work of the "War Hawks" of 1812, particularly that of the South Carolina congressmen John C. Calhoun, William Lowndes, and Langdon Cheves. The author modifies the thesis of Julius Pratt (Expansionists of 1812, New York, 1925) who saw South Carolina war sentiment as the result of a desire for the settlement of the Indian problem which it held in common with the frontier states of the southwest. South Carolina Republicanism was a conservative Federal-Republicanism, and its congressmen were motivated by a desire to protect the socio-economic organization of their state. By 1812 the whole state was committed to cotton and was totally dependent on unrestricted foreign trade, and therefore desired war to protect this interest. "Paradoxical as it may seem, the desire of South Carolina to preserve and extend the status quo produced a determination not to be undone by the caprices of warring European powers. Going to Congress with the conviction that the older Republican measures would not solve the problems of 1812, South Carolina's young congressmen ... spoke for the protection of America's foreign commerce and ... for the well-being of South Carolina's trade in cotton." D. Houston

2419. Meyer, Isidore S. JOHN ADAMS: EDUCATOR. NOTES AND DOCUMENTS. Publication of the American Jewish Historical Society 1955 45(1): 58-60. Contains excerpts from the writings of John Adams which show his awareness of the value of classical and biblical learning. F. Rosenthal

2420. Phelps, Dawson A. (National Park Service). THE TRAGIC DEATH OF MERIWETHER LEWIS. William and Mary Quarterly 1956 13(3): 305-318. The theory that Lewis was murdered was first advanced thirty years after the explorer's death. From a re-examination of the evidence the author concludes that this theory is untenable and that Lewis committed suicide. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

2421. Prager, Frank D. AN EARLY STEAMBOAT PLAN OF JOHN FITCH. Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography 1955 79(1): 63-81. The plans here reproduced are for a paddle-wheel steamboat drawn up by John Fitch of Philadelphia in 1785-86. Fitch's contributions to the development of the steamboat were more significant than previously thought. It is evident that his work cleared sufficient errors to make Fulton's success possible. D. Houston

2422. Robertson, James Alexander. BOLIVAR Y BUNKER HILL [Bolívar and Bunker Hill]. Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia 1955 38(152): 392-397. Fifty years after the battle of Bunker Hill the Alliance of Bunker Hill was founded, and Bolívar was offered honorary membership of it. This formed a connection between him and the USA. Elisabeth Wimmer

2423. Robinson, Thomas P. (New York Univ.) and Lawrence H. Leder (eds.) (Sleepy Hollows Restoration). GOVERNOR LIVINGSTON AND THE "SUNSHINE PATRIOTS." William and Mary Quarterly 1956 13(3): 394-397. Publication of an affectionate letter from Governor Livingston to his brother, denying Philip Schuyler's request to return from his self-imposed refuge in loyalist New York to New Jersey. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

2424. Rooney, William E. (Social Security Administration, New Orleans). THOMAS JEFFERSON AND THE NEW ORLEANS MARINE HOSPITAL. Journal of Southern History 1956 22(2): 167-182. Jefferson's interest in providing medical care for the sick and disabled seamen in the unhealthy port of New Orleans is presented as an example of the mixture of his political and humanitarian aspects. The author cites correspondence to show the importance Jefferson attached to the Marine Hospital, his interest in obtaining adequate space and means of financing, and his personal association with the men he placed in charge--Dr. William Bache and Dr. William Barnwell. Ruby Kerley

2425. Sterling, David L. (ed.) (Princeton Univ.). AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR IN NEW YORK: A REPORT BY ELIAS BOUDINOT. William and Mary Quarterly 1956 13(3): 376-393. An editorial introduction and the text of Boudinot's objective report to the Board of War, following his inspection of the British prisons in February 1778, with appendices on prisoners charged with specific crimes, clothing furnished to prisoners, and the purchase of provisions for prisoners. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

2426. --. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN ISSUE. Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography 1956 80(1). This special issue devoted to Benjamin Franklin contains the following articles: Sellars, Charles C., FRANKLIN'S LAST PORTRAIT, pp. 5-11; Wolf, Edwin, FRANKLIN AND HIS FRIENDS CHOSE THEIR BOOKS, pp. 11-37; Hoopes, Penrose R., FRANKLIN ATTENDS A BOOK AUCTION, pp. 37-46; Mulcahy, James M., CASH TO DR. FRANKLIN, pp. 46-74, excerpts from the account books of Franklin's business agent; Mulcahy, James M., CONGRESS VOTING INDEPENDENCE: THE TRUMBELL AND PINE-SAVAGE PAINTINGS, pp. 74-91; Nolan J. Bennett, A BRITISH EDITOR REPORTS ON THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION WITH CURIOUS SIDELIGHTS ON BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, pp. 92-112, excerpts from the files of a provincial English newspaper. D. Houston

C. 1815-1871

GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 2264, 2265, 2275, 2720

2427. Aubert, Roger. LA CHUTE DE MONSEIGNEUR DE MERODE EN 1865 [The fall of Monsignor de Merode in 1865]. *Rivista di Storia della Chiesa in Italia* 1955 9(3): 331-392. On the basis of unpublished documents (letters and reports of diplomats accredited at the Holy See) examines de Merode's activities as "Pro-Ministro delle Armi" (Secretary of State for War), his anti-Napoleonic attitude and his conflicts with Cardinal Antonelli (1860-1865). The author concludes that the main cause of his fall was the opportunity for dismissal, during a difficult period for the Holy See (Convention of September 1864 and the withdrawal of the French troops), of a Minister who was hostile to the Kingdom of Italy and to Napoleon. Other reasons for his fall were his reform program and the financial difficulties brought about by the rearmament policy. G. L. André

2428. Aubert, R. MONSEIGNEUR DUPANLOUP ET LE SYLLABUS [Monsignor Dupanloup and the Syllabus]. *Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Moderne* 1955 54 (Special): 5-13. Based mainly on Dupanloup and Montalembert papers and French foreign ministry correspondence. Discusses the preparation of Dupanloup's pamphlet on the Syllabus of 1864 and its reception. The pamphlet tried to give a liberal interpretation of the papal Syllabus, saying its principles were absolute but its application could be flexible in regard to liberal institutions. Many bishops around the world approved it, including Pope Pius IX. L. M. Case

2429. Aubert, R. MONSEIGNEUR DUPANLOUP ET LE SYLLABUS [Monsignor Dupanloup and the Syllabus]. *Revue d'Histoire Ecclésiastique* 1956 51(1): 79-142, and 2(3): 471-512. In January 1865 Mgr. Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, published his famous brochure, *Lettre sur la Convention du 15 septembre et sur l'Encyclique du 8 décembre*, following the issue of the highly controversial Syllabus. The writer discusses the circumstances leading to its publication and its enthusiastic reception by the French liberal Catholics. Copious use is made of letters, diaries and extracts from biographies, primarily Lagrange's *Vie de Mgr. Dupanloup, Evêque d'Orléans*. Barbara Waldstein

2430. Baylen, Joseph O. FOCUS ON THE PACIFIC, 1853. *Pacific Northwest Quarterly* 1955 46(1): 19-24. Four items of diplomatic correspondence, on the Perry expedition to Japan, between the United States Minister to Russia Niell S. Brown, the Russian Chancellor Count Nesselrode, and the United States Secretary of State Edward Everett in January 1853 are reproduced here. D. Houston

2431. Bóbr-Tylying, Stanislas. NAPOLEON III ET LE PROBLEME POLONAIS (1830-1859) [Napoleon III and the Polish problem]. *Revue Internationale d'Histoire Politique et Constitutionnelle* 1955 5(19/20): 259-280. Deals primarily with Napoleon III's efforts to aid Poland's restoration during 1848-1858. The Emperor was a consistent champion of Polish freedom even before his accession to power. He could make only vague commitments of support to Polish leaders, chiefly to Count Adam Czartoryski after the Crimean War, since France's allies, Prussia and the Habsburg Empire, resisted Polish independence. After 1848, Napoleon III continued to advocate the re-establishment of the Duchy of Warsaw but not at the cost of armed intervention. Subsequent involvement with other projects, chiefly Italian independence, diverted Napoleon's attention from Poland, but never diminished his desire for its restoration. Nevertheless, Napoleon's stand alienated Russia and the Habsburg Empire whose territories would have been reduced by restoration of Poland, and led to his isolation in the subsequent Franco-Prussian war. R. Mueller

2432. Chinchilla Aguilar, Ernesto. FILISOLA EN GUATEMALA [Filisola in Guatemala]. *Antropologia e Historia de Guatemala* 1955 7(2): 37-53. Filisola was an Italian who went to Spain and took part in the war against Napoleon. Later he went to Mexico, where he won the confidence of Iturbide who later became emperor, and was sent as the latter's adjutant to Guatemala. There he distinguished himself by his great courage, so that he was finally given the

supreme military command of the Mexican army in Guatemala. In this position he gained enormous influence on the country's political life. Elisabeth Wimmer

2433. Ciotori, D. N. (Académie Roumaine). UN CENTENAIRE: LE TRAITE DE PARIS DE 1856 [A centenary: the Paris Treaty of 1856]. *Nation Roumaine* 1956 9(158): 1-10. The centenary of the 1856 Treaty of Paris, concluding the Crimean War, recalls Napoleon III's efforts to aid the national aspirations of peoples living under foreign rule. He deserves special praise for wresting assent from Nicholas I of Russia and Franz Joseph of Austria to the establishment of Moldavia and Wallachia as independent states, as a means of guaranteeing peace between Turkey and Russia. R. Mueller

2434. Decoux, (Admiral). LA PERTE DE "L'ALCMENE" [The loss of the *Alcmène*]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1956 7(74): 217-223. Account of the last voyage and shipwreck of the French corvette *Alcmène* off the coast of New Zealand, 3 June 1851. The author visited the spot in December 1926. R. C. Del

2435. Deveza, Guilherme. UM PRECURSOR DO COMERCIO FRANCES NO BRASIL [A forerunner of French trade in Brazil]. *Revista de História* 1955 11(21/22): 209-218. Discusses the political complications in the European states over the recognition of the Brazilian Empire under Don Pedro. Economic considerations were uppermost, as England and France were rivals for starting trade relations with Brazil. Conditions in Brazil after its separation from Portugal are studied in detail. Maria Theresia de Oliveira

2436. Di Nola, Carlo. LA SITUAZIONE EUROPEA E LA POLITICA ITALIANA DAL 1867 AL 1870 [The European situation and Italian policy from 1867 to 1870]. *Nuova Rivista Storica* 1955 39(3): 410-464. Continuation from *ibid.* 19 Vol. 39, No. 2 [See abstract 1:2990]. Examines the negotiations carried on between Italy, France and Austria during the years 1867-1870 for a defensive alliance against Prussia. The article is divided in two parts: the first part deals with the negotiations among the three sovereigns, concluded late in 1869 with an exchange of letters, which were not considered binding. The second part refers to the negotiations which were carried on during the Franco-Prussian crisis of 1870 and were broken off by the French defeat. G. L. André

2437. Dominique, Pierre. FERDINAND DE LESSEPS. *Ecrits de Paris* 1956 (141): 21-28. A sketch of Lesseps' activities in overcoming the obstacles in building the Suez Canal. Gertrud Greuter

2438. Engel-Janosi, Friedrich (Washington). LIBERALE KATHOLIZISMUS UND DIE MINORITÄT IM VATIKANISCHEN KONZIL [Liberal Catholicism and the minority in the Vatican Council]. *Mitteilungen des Österreichischen Staatsarchivs* 1955 8: 223-235. Examines contemporary views, hitherto unpublished, on the attempted liberalization of Catholic doctrine in the late 1860's. The opinions of Lord Acton, of the diplomatic representatives of Austria and France at the Vatican, and of a number of American Church leaders are discussed and analyzed. C. F. Latour

2439. Engel-Janosi, Friedrich. ÖSTERREICH, DER KIRCHENSTAAT UND DIE EUROPÄISCHE KRISE VON 1860 [Austria, the Papal States and the European crisis of 1860]. *Mitteilungen des Instituts für Österreichische Geschichtsforschung* 1955 63(3/4): 522-548. Discusses in detail the tortuous course of the diplomatic negotiations between Austria, France and the Papacy regarding the future status of the Papal States after the Armistice of Villafranca in 1859. The main issues included the cession of papal enclaves, the subsequent temporal reforms to be carried out there and the reorganization of the Papal army. Garibaldi's revolutionary activities in the Papal States during 1860 and Cavour's anti-Austrian intrigues convinced the Austrian Foreign Minister, Count Rechberg, that his main diplomatic aim must be the postponement of all pending issues until 1861, when he expected an attack by Piedmont, which would place Austria in the diplomatically desirable role of victim of unprovoked aggression. C. F. Latour

2440. Fouques Duparc, Jacques (French Ambassador in Rome). *LES ASPECTS DIPLOMATIQUES DE LA GUERRE DE CRIMÉE* [The diplomatic aspects of the Crimean War]. *Risorgimento* 1956 8(1): 1-13. Emphasizes several characteristic aspects of the Crimean War which resulted in particularly active diplomacy, as in the attempts of the French and English governments to induce Austria to enter the war so as to allow more extensive military operations against Russia, and points out the shrewd tactics of Piedmontese diplomacy which succeeded in gaining an entry into the field of the politics of the great European powers. G. L. André

2441. Franz, Georg. *DER KRIMKRIEG, EIN WENDEPUNKT DES EUROPÄISCHEN SCHICKSALS* [The Crimean War, a turning point in the fate of Europe]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1956 7(8): 448-463. Basing its account on the major published material in all languages, with the exception of the writings of A. J. P. Taylor and Klinglake, and on some unpublished material in the Bavarian archives, the author presents the background of the Crimean War, emphasizing its character as a political, diplomatic and military revolution. The war is seen as the first European conflict to result from the pressure of public opinion, the first trial of strength between Russia and the Anglo-Saxon world, the end of the Holy Alliance, the beginning of Franco-English understanding and of the age of technical development, and the turning point in Austro-Russian relations. F. B. M. Hollyday

2442. Furlani, Silvio. *LA SANTA SEDE E IL CONGRESSO DI VERONA* [The Holy See and the Congress of Verona]. *Nuova Rivista Storica* 1955 39(3): 465-491, and 1956 40(1): 14-47. After having examined the reasons why Verona was chosen to be the seat of the congress instead of Florence, describes Metternich's attempts to prevent the Holy See from delegating Cardinal Spina. The instructions given to Spina were to limit the interference of Austria in the peninsula, and to preserve the full independence of the Holy See. Analyzes the activities of the cardinal at the congress, and especially of his struggle to prevent Metternich from constituting a central political commission, and a system of postal control. G. L. André

2443. Galdieri, Rambaldo. *SIN DAL 1855 ANCHE I SOLDATI HANNO FATTO L'ITALIA* [Since 1855 soldiers too made Italy]. *Bollettino dell'Istituto Storico e di Cultura dell'Arma del Genio* 1955 21(4): 314-364. Reviews the participation of the Italian expeditionary corps in the Crimean War, particularly stressing the very important part played by the Italian troops in the battle of Cernaia, in order to prove that the Crimean War was a military as well as a diplomatic success. A considerable number of pages is dedicated to the study of the remarkable defensive and logistic works executed by the Italian Corps of Engineers. Based on official documents of the Ministry of War published in Turin in 1857. The article is illustrated with many maps. P. Pastorelli

2444. Ghisalberti, Alberto M. *L'ALLEANZA DI CRIMEA E L'OPINIONE PUBBLICA* [The Crimean Alliance and public opinion]. *Risorgimento* 1956 8(1): 14-32. Analyzes the reactions which were provoked by the treaty of 2 December 1854 among the representatives of the various political trends and in the press. Describes the efforts of the democratic newspapers to prevent Piedmont from joining the anti-Russian alliance while a number of democrats began, for a variety of reasons and with different aims, to recognize the importance of an Italian decision. After the signing of the protocol, however, the attitude of the opposition changed, and the anticipation of the possible developments, which Cavour's action could have in regard to unity, succeeded in overcoming resistance. P. Pastorelli

2445. Gooch, Brison D. *A CENTURY OF HISTORIOGRAPHY ON THE ORIGINS OF THE CRIMEAN WAR*. *American Historical Review* 1956 62(1): 33-58. A re-evaluation of the scholarly energy expended to date on the origins of the Crimean War, a problem that can scarcely be said to have been solved to date. The author also points out areas where more research is necessary. In recent years, the guilt seems to have fallen less heavily on Napoleon III and Nicholas I, but British policy must continue to bear a heavy share of the blame. On the whole it is emphasized that the problem is one in which many factors were so entangled that their cumulated momentum pushed matters beyond human control. It is clear that

none of the major powers wanted war. The article is based entirely on published works. D. Houston

2446. Hearder, Harry. *LA POLITICA DI LORD MALMESBURY VERSO L'ITALIA NELLA PRIMAVERA DEL 1859* [Lord Malmesbury's Italian policy in the spring of 1859]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1956 43(1): 35-58. Although Lord Malmesbury was called "Cavour's opponent," he was very pro-Italian. His opposition was chiefly directed against Rome, and he demanded the withdrawal from Italy of the French and Austrian troops and the political and social reform of the Papal State. In spite of this he remained on good terms with France, whereas he had little contact with Austria. His chief concern was to preserve peace and to avoid bloodshed in Italy, and therefore he tried to the very end to act as mediator. Helga Pültz

2447. Hogue, Arthur R. (Indiana Univ.). *AN UNPUBLISHED MAZZINI LETTER*. *Journal of Modern History* 1956 28(3): 266-269. Establishes the time, place of origin and historical context of this hitherto unpublished letter from Mazzini to Carl Schurz. The letter is a product of the quarrels and divisions among the European, and particularly German, revolutionaries. The original French text of the letter follows the introduction. Journal (Naomi Noble)

2448. Markiewicz, Zygmunt (Univ. of Lyon). *BALZAC, POLONOPHILE OU ADMIRATEUR DU TSAR?* [Balzac, friend of Poland or admirer of the Tsar?]. *Revue Internationale d'Histoire Politique et Constitutionnelle* 1955 5(19/20): 281-293. Like many of his contemporaries, Balzac underwent a period of militant friendship for the Poles during and after the Polish uprising of 1830. At the same time, he grew hostile toward Russia, predicting its eventual domination over Europe. After his journey through Russia, however, Balzac was sympathetic toward Nicholas I, exhorting him to become protector of all Slavs and wrest Galicia from Austria, and he denounced Polish aspirations for independence as utopian. Nevertheless, Balzac continued to express unstinted affection for the Polish people, a contradiction reflecting the ambivalent course of the Second Empire which sought to reconcile support of Polish independence with an attempt to win the Tsar's friendship and alliance against the Habsburg Empire. R. Mueller

2449. Marx, Karl. *COMMUNICATION CONFIDENTIELLE* [Confidential communication]. With an introduction by Maurice Moissonier. *Pensée* 1956 (69): 34-45. This communication to the First International, dated 1 January 1870, published here in the original version of the French correspondent, Eugène Dupont, is an important document both for the history of the split in the First International and for Marx's comments on the claims of oppressed nationalities (the Irish), and the relationship between social and political action. Carla Rich

2450. Pailleron, Marie-Louise. *QUAND LESSEPS CHANGEAIT LA CARTE DU MONDE* [When Lesseps changed the map of the world]. *Historia (France)* 1955 18(108): 483-489. This biographical article deals mainly with the events which led the Egyptian viceroy, Mohamed Saïd, to accept Lesseps' plans for the Suez Canal. H. Monteaigle

2451. Pappé, H. O. *THE MILLS AND HARRIET TAYLOR*. *Political Science* 1956 8(1): 19-31. A delineation and analysis of J. S. Mill's nature and spirit. Traces his relationship with Harriet Taylor and her influence on his thought. Mill's work is defended as being that of a genius. S. L. Speronis

2452. Petersen, Erling Ladewig. *MARTSMINISTERIETS FREDSBASISFORHANDLINGAR* [The March Cabinet's peace negotiations]. *Historisk Tidsskrift (Denmark)* 1956 4(5): 587-635. The March Ministry of 1848 had as one of its major problems the settlement of the Schleswig (Slesvig) issue. Conservatives and National Liberals in the cabinet differed as to whether Schleswig should be divided by a plebiscite or negotiations be started for a guarantee of independent status within the Danish civil administration. Prussia, pushing for a settlement, consented to a division and the March Cabinet negotiated with the European powers on a revised program with both alternatives in order to save splitting the ministry. A Constituent Assembly favored independence for Schleswig, as did the king and several Conservative ministers. The cabinet

resigned and a decree was issued by which Schleswig became an independent province under a constitutional arrangement with Denmark. Summary in English. R. E. Lindgren

2453. Russell, Bertrand. JOHN STUART MILL. *Proceedings of the British Academy* 1955 41: 43-59. Discusses Mill's *Logic*, *Political Economy*, *Subjection of Women*, and *On Liberty*. Mill's intellectual distinction seems less than it did in his time, but his virtues are conspicuous, his values admirable, and his influence beneficent.

H. D. Jordan

2454. Sencourt, Robert. ROSMINI AND PIUS IX. *Contemporary Review* 1955 188(1080): 387-389. Rosmini was a liberal priest from northern Italy who in 1848 attempted in vain to reconcile Pius IX with the forces of the Risorgimento. He proposed that the Pope should mediate between Italy and Austria, and suggested that Austria should be recompensed for the loss of her Italian provinces by being given the domination over southern Germany. Rosmini was opposed by Antonelli and consequently lost his influence over Pius IX who reverted in 1849 to a policy of reaction. J. G. Gazley

2455. Valsecchi, Franco. CAVOUR AL CONGRESSO DI PARIGI [Cavour at the Conference of Paris]. *Risorgimento* 1956 8(2): 93-109. Recalls the atmosphere in Paris at the end of the Crimean War, and examines the character and attitude of the delegates of the powers at the Conference. Draws particular attention to the session of 8 April, when the Italian problem was under discussion. G. L. André

2456. Vargas, Marco Tulio. DON FERNANDO DEL PORTILLO Y TORRES, ARZOBISPO DE SANTA FE 1797-1803 [Don Fernando del Portillo y Torres, Archbishop of Santa Fe, 1797-1803]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* 1955 42(491/492): 591-601. Biographical sketch, accompanied by a selection of official correspondence from the Spanish court to Portillo y Torres while he was Archbishop of Santo Domingo, before his transfer to Santa Fe (Bogotá). This concerns mainly the impact on the Church of war with France and the ultimate surrender of the entire island to the French Republic. D. Bushnell

2457. Vidal, César. LE ROYAUME DE NAPLES ET L'EXPEDITION D'ALGER, 1830 [The kingdom of Naples and the expedition of Algiers, 1830]. *Revue d'Histoire Diplomatique* 1954 68(4): 330-351. Based on correspondence between the governments in Paris and Naples in the months preceding the expedition and on French diplomatic archives (mainly letters from Vicomte de Lapasse, French chargé d'affaires in Naples, to Polignac). One of Polignac's objectives was to counterbalance the Austrian influence in Italy. He hoped a success in Algiers would have a good effect in the peninsula. In Naples, according to Lapasse, the government as well as the public favored a French success in Algiers.

H. Monteagle

2458. Vorob'eva, A. K. NAUCHAIA SESSIA, POSVIASHCHENNAIA ZHIZNI I DEIATEL'NOSTI FRIDRIKHA ENGEL'SA [Scientific session devoted to the life and activity of Friedrich Engels]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (4): 201-203. An account of papers read and discussions held on 28-29 November 1955 at the Institute of Marx-Lenin of the Central Committee of the CPSU. The papers and discussions examined various aspects of Engels' contributions to Marxism, socialism, and the revolutionary struggle of the proletariat.

M. Raef

2459. Warlomont, R. LES INFLUENCES BELGE ET FRANÇAISE SUR LE CODE CIVIL NEERLANDAIS DE 1838 [Belgian and French influences on the Dutch Civil Code of 1838]. *Revue Historique de Droit Français et Etranger* 1955 33(3): 412-437. From 1814 to 1830 the Low Countries, including Belgium, recently united, tried to elaborate a new legislation. Later, the Dutch code of 1838 kept the character of "compromise," which derives from the co-operation of Belgian jurists in the writing of its predecessor.

H. Monteagle

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

See also: 2696

2460. Dacier, Michel. UNE CRISE ALGERIENNE SOUS LE SECOND EMPIRE [An Algerian crisis during the Second Empire]. *Ecrits de Paris* 1956 (136): 3-9. A summary of the Algerian insurrection in Northern Algiers in 1864, chiefly in the provinces of Constantine and Oran, and of French military and civil action to subdue it. The author attributes this and other 19th-century uprisings to the lack of a colonial government acceptable to and representative of both Arabs and French colonists, rather than to military laxness. R. Mueller

2461. Jerussalimski, A. S. (Moscow). DIE ENGLISCHE KOLONIALPOLITIK IN SÜDAFRIKA AM ANFANG DES 19. JAHRHUNDERTS [British colonial policy in South Africa at the beginning of the 19th century]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1956 4(4): 698-712. Lecture delivered at the Berlin Humboldt University on 18 December 1950. The colonization of the Cape and the expansion of the Colony were carried out by the British government partly with the aid of the Boers against the native negro tribes, partly supported by natives against their Boer oppressors. The abolition of slavery in the Cape was a severe economic blow administered by the British government against the Boers. This measure was taken in accordance with the stage of development and in the interest of British capitalism and by no means on account of humanitarian motives. The abolition of slavery and other aspects of British colonial law, intensifying the Boer-British antagonism, and the evacuation of the Boers into areas outside the British-owned territories commenced in 1835. Journal (H. Bülter)

2462. Rosenstock, Morton (Queens College, New York City). THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE CONSISTORIAL SYSTEM IN ALGERIA. *Jewish Social Studies* 1956 18(1): 41-54. Studies the process by which the consistories were set up, the relevant opinion in French official, French Jewish and Algerian Jewish circles and the general policies of the consistories in their initial stages. Concentrates on the period 1841-1848.

A. B. Rollins

Asia

See also: 2768

2463. Bearce, George D., Jr. (Bowdoin College). LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK: THE APPLICATION OF LIBERALISM TO INDIA. *Journal of Modern History* 1956 28(3): 234-246. Describes the extent and character of the early British liberalism introduced into India, and the role Bentinck played, as governor general in 1828-1835, in proposing and executing liberal policies under frequently unfavorable political conditions. Based on Bentinck papers at Nottingham University and on contemporary government archives and unofficial materials. The author discusses the structure of government prior to the abolition of the East India Company, through which Bentinck had to administer India. Lacking technological means for large material improvements, Bentinck stabilized financial administration and concentrated on educating the Indians, preparing them for eventual self-government, and introducing civil rights, a modern law code, and equality before the law. Journal (Naomi Noble)

2464. Ōishi, Shinzaburō (Takasaki Municipal Junior College). KINSEI SONRAKU KYŌDŌ-TAI TO IE [Community groups in Tokugawa period village]. *Tōyō Bunka* 1955 (18/19): 1-28. The tillers of the soil were the basic members of the feudal society of Tokugawa period. These farmers were able to maintain patriarchal families. The village communal group did not only limit free production, but also rendered reproduction possible for the farming family and served as the locus of control by the feudal rulers. The system of inheritance in ordinary farming families was different from that in the village-leader class and that in the parasitic-landlord class. The families of the latter class formed the basic support for the Meiji government. K. Sugiyama

2465. Resink, G. J. ONAFHANKELIJKE VORSTEN, RIJZEN EN LANDEN IN INDONESIA TUSSEN 1850 EN 1910 [Independent princes, empires and countries in Indonesia between 1850 and 1910]. *Indonesië* 1956 9(4): 265-296. Deals with many independent kingdoms and territories in the Indonesian archipelago from the point of view of the history of international law. Most of these states acquired a status of colonial dependence.

ly after 1910. The welding together of these lands made the growth of the national state of Indonesia possible. D. van Arkel

2466. Smith, Thomas C. (Stanford Univ.). LANDLORDS AND RURAL CAPITALISTS IN THE MODERNIZATION OF JAPAN. Journal of Economic History 1956 16(2): 165-181. At the end of the Tokugawa period the wealthy peasants (gono) turned to commerce and industry, but ownership of land kept them in the village, which they generally controlled. They were, however, also threatened by the developing class antagonism and "must have been" conscious of the importance of preserving the old village pattern. The gono were saved by the split in the warrior class and their alliance with the disaffected members. There was little in the revolutionary legislation of the first decade of the Meiji era that they could not support.

F. L. Nussbaum

2467. Tanaka, Masami (Tokyo College of Education). AN-AHEN RONJA NO TACHIBA-KINGU TO RIN SOKUJO The position of the anti-opium party in China--Charles King and Lin Tsu-hsü]. Tōyōshi-gaku Ronshū 1956 4: 435-480. Discusses the co-operative relation between the American Charles W. King, who tried to discourage English traders from pressing either the opium trade or the Opium War, and the Chinese Commissioner Lin Tsu-hsü, who was a leader of the anti-opium party. Friendship between the two was based on Lin's enlightened rationalism and King's Puritanism. Analyzes the process whereby the American non-colonialist principles of capitalism and Lin's policy of enlightenment gave way before the corrupt autocracy of the Manchu dynasty and the imperialistic capitalism of England, which could no longer live without colonies. This analysis is based on the Blue Books as well as documents concerning Chinese foreign affairs and Commissioner Lin. Y. Saeki

Australia

See also: 2278

2468. Buckley, K. (Univ. of Sydney). GIPPS AND THE GRAZERS OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 1841-1846, PART II. Historical Studies: Australia and New Zealand 1956 7(26): 178-193. An examination of the land policies and controversies centering around landowner-squatters and sheep graziers in New South Wales. The study of economic and political interests reveals the role of Gipps and the causes and consequences of his failure. C. C. Gorchels

See also: 1: 3010

2469. Jervis, James. THE EXPLORATION AND SETTLEMENT OF THE WESTERN PLAINS. Journal and Proceedings. Royal Australian Historical Society 1956 42(1): 1-15. Deals with the exploration and early settlement of the Western District of New South Wales between 1818 and 1890. While lauding the efforts of several individual explorers, the author credits a multitude of anonymous traders and hunters with actually opening up New South Wales to settlement. Their chief obstacle was a lack of water, which forced settlements to concentrate along river banks. Extensive original documentation. R. Mueller

2470. MacLeod Morgan, H. A. BELL'S LINE OF ROAD. Journal and Proceedings. Royal Australian Historical Society 1956 42(1): 23-48. Narrates explorations during the first half of the nineteenth century by the Australian pioneer, Archibald Bell, to cross the Blue Mountains along a trek subsequently known as "Bell's Line of Road" and later named Main Road No. 184. The opening up of this road was immediately followed by a new important wave of settlers. R. Mueller

2471. MacLeod Morgan, H. A. ECCLESTION FREDERIC DU FAUR. Journal and Proceedings. Royal Australian Historical Society 1956 42(1): 16-23. A sympathetic biographic sketch of Eccleston Frederic du Faur (1832-1915), noted British-born surveyor, patron of exploratory and geographic expeditions in the Australian Blue Mountain area, naturalist and art patron. R. Mueller

2472. Unsigned. THE BEGINNING OF THE RAILWAY ERA IN AUSTRALIA. Journal and Proceedings. Royal Australian Historical Society 1955 41(6): 267-283. Summarizes the construction, operation and financing of the early Australian railways between 1846 and 1855. Shortage of capital of the private founding associations necessitated an early

move toward public ownership of the railways. Correspondence is cited and partly reprinted dealing with technological and operational difficulties of the railways. R. Mueller

2473. Ward, Russel (Australian National Univ.). SOCIAL ROOTS OF AUSTRALIAN NATIONALISM. Australian Journal of Politics and History 1956 1(2): 179-195. Australian nationalism is both a political and social phenomenon. It existed prior to the Gold Rush, but was confined to the lower levels of society, particularly to the convict element, whose attitudes influenced the upper social levels in various ways. Irish influence was particularly strong as in this formative period more than half the immigrants were Irish. Nationalism grew more strongly in the "bush" than in the towns, and great emphasis was placed on practical values. Supported by statistics. J. Warnock

Canada

See also: 2769

2474. Gluek, Alvin C., Jr. (Michigan State Univ.). THE MINNESOTA ROUTE. Beaver 1956 Spring: 44-50. During the eighteen-fifties the Hudson Bay Company was forced to abandon its famous York Factory Supply route in favor of a more southerly route, between St. Paul and Fort Gary. The Company preserved with this step its competitive position in the Canadian fur trade which had been challenged when a combined water and cart trail along the Red River was opened up on the American side. R. Mueller

2475. Johnson, Patricia M. BOUNDARY JOURNAL. Beaver 1955 Winter: 8-13. An account of the activities of Lieutenant Charles William Wilson of the Royal Engineers, who served with a US-Canadian boundary commission between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Coast. Based on Wilson's journal deposited in the Provincial Archives of British Columbia at Victoria. R. Mueller

2476. MacLeod, Margaret Arnett. BARD OF THE PRAIRIES. Beaver 1956 Spring: 20-25. Personal notes on Pierre Falcon, a prairie singer and composer from Manitoba, who lived during the first half of the 19th century. His French songs, some of which are reprinted, mirror the life of the frontier fur trader. R. Mueller

2477. --. [Samuel Black]. Beaver 1956 Spring. Two articles: Patterson, R. M., THE STRANGEST MAN I EVER KNEW, pp. 26-29; Blanchet, Guy, SAMUEL BLACK ON THE FINLAY, pp. 30-31. Reminiscences of the bizarre career of Samuel Black, trader and explorer of the Finlay River during 1820-1840, based on the recent publication of his diary. R. Mueller

Europe

BALKANS and NEAR EAST

2478. Berindei, Dan. FRAMANTARI POLITICE SI SOCIALE IN JURUL ALEGERII DOMNITORULUI CUZA IN TARA ROMANEASCA [Political and social movements on the occasion of the election of Prince Cuza in Rumania]. Studii, Revista de Istorie 1955 8(2): 51-74. In the 24 January 1859 elections in Wallachia, which led to the union with Moldavia, the conservative party supported Bibescu's candidacy and the radical (liberal) party supported N. Golescu. The peasants from Bucharest's neighborhood listened to the slogans of the radicals, which were expressed against the conservatives at Colentina on 21 January, and on 22 January at the residence of the Metropolitan. On election day, they concentrated at Filaret and at the Metropolitan's residence. At the last moment the radicals made an agreement with the conservatives and elected Prince Cuza of Moldavia to Wallachia's throne, thus renouncing the people's intervention. G. Ciorănescu

2479. Berindei, Dan. STIRI NOI CU PRIVIRE LA MIRCEA MALAERU SI LA MISCAREA TARANEASCA DIN 1862 [New details concerning Mircea Mălăeru and the peasant rebellion of 1862]. Studii, Revista de Istorie 1955 8(4): 95-101. Describes the conditions in which, on 13 December 1859, Mircea Mălăeru was arrested, and cites some unknown episodes concerning the repression of the rebellion of the peasants from the district of Ilfov in January 1862. G. Ciorănescu

2480. Ciorănescu, Georges. L'ACTIVITE FEDERALISTE DES EXILES ROUMAINS (1850-1852) [The federalist activities of the exiled Rumanians]. *Revue des Etudes Roumaines* 1954 2: 193-212. Describes the activities of a group of political émigrés, who had fled to Paris after unsuccessfully revolting for the establishment of a federation of Lower Danubian states during the Moldavian uprisings in 1848. Their continued agitation during exile was led by I. Gilipescu, N. Balescu, and I. Voinescu, who took their inspiration from Mazzini's *Giovanni Italia* movement. The émigrés received aid and sympathy from many Slavic and Balkan exiles in Paris, but aroused the vigorous opposition of Hungarian exiles because they demanded the inclusion of Transylvania in the federation. R. Mueller

2481. "Istoričar." ŽIVOT KNEZA MILOŠA [The life of Prince Miloš]. *Republika* 1956 17 July. Extracts from the unpublished memoirs of a Serbian statesman, whose name is not given, describing the daily routine in the Palace of Prince Miloš Obrenović I, ruler of Serbia (1815-1839 and 1859-1860), with special emphasis on the Prince's own way of life. S. Gavrilović

2482. Kruševac, Todor. IVAN FRANO JUKIĆ. *Godišnjak Istoriskog Društva Bosne i Hercegovine* 1955 (7): 171-184. Examines the initial phase of modernization in Turkish-controlled Bosnia in the mid-19th century and explains the pioneering role played by Jukić, a young Bosnian advocate of national awakening and unity between Bosnian Catholics (*kerstjani*) and Bosnian Orthodox population (*ristjani*). The article gives details of Jukić's difficulties with the Vatican-orientated Bishop Rafe Barišić and of his final arrest and deportation by Turkish authorities. Jukić himself was a Franciscan priest. Based on local literature and contemporary newspapers. S. Gavrilović

2483. Ljubibratić, Sava, and Todor Kruševac. PRILOZI ZA PROUČAVANJE HERCEGOVACKOG USTANKA 1857-1878 GODINE [Contributions to the study of Herzegovinian uprisings in the years 1856-1878]. *Godišnjak Istoriskog Društva Bosne i Hercegovine* 1955 (7): 185-203. Reproduces a series of documents from the unpublished private papers of Mića (Mihailo) Ljubibratić. Items of particular interest are 1) an undated record of the secret alliance made with Prince Michael's Serbia in the winter of 1865-1866; 2) a second plan submitted to Michael's Prime Minister, Ilija Garašanin, in 1867; 3) a report to the Herzegovinians on the attitude of the new Serbian Government under Prince (later King) Milan, and 4) an account written for Matija Ban in 1833. S. Gavrilović

See also: 1: 2066

2484. Papadópoulos, Ch. (Nicosia, Cyprus). ANEKDOTA ENGRAPHA PERI TON SCHOLEION TES LEUKOSIAS KATA TO DEUTERON HEMISY TOU DEKATOU ENATOU AIONOS [Unpublished documents about the schools of Lefeosia (Nicosia) during the second half of the 19th century]. *Kypriaká Spoudai* 1955 19: 185-260. Contribution to the history of education in Cyprus from 1862 to 1872, and more broadly to Cypriot social history. Continues publication begun in vol. 18 [See abstract 323]. Without commentary. P. Topping

2485. Radovanović, Boško. PRVA DRŽAVNA VIŠA ŽENSKA ŠKOLA U BEOGRADU OSNOVANA JE 1863 GODINE [The first state school of higher education for women in Belgrade, founded in 1863]. *Borba* 1956 3 June. The opening of the school meant an important move in bringing the status of women up to date in Serbia and in the Balkans in general. S. Gavrilović

2486. Simić, Nenad. DJURA JAKŠIĆ I SAVEZ SRBIJE SA ČRNOM GOROM 1866 GODINE [Djura Jakšić and the alliance of Serbia with Montenegro in the year 1866]. *Republika* 1956 19 June. Jakšić was a noted exponent of the "Cult of Montenegro" which became a powerful unifying force in the life of Serbs in the mid-19th century. Enthusiasm for this land of chivalry and heroism reached its climax when Prince (later King) Nicholas agreed to enter into alliance with Serbia and indicated his readiness to withdraw from the Montenegrin throne, so that all Serbs could live together in a single state under Prince Michael of Serbia. Based partly on the Serbian State Archives, Belgrade. S. Gavrilović
See also: 1: 1331

2487. Štěpánková, Julie. DOPIS BOŽENY NĚMCOVÉ V ARCHIVU SRBSKE AKADEMIE VED [Božena Němcová's letter in the archive of the Serbian Academy of Sciences]. *Česka Literatura* 1956 4(2): 163-165. The tracing of this letter of Božena Němcová was occasioned by the appearance of the heretofore unpublished Vuk correspondence. This letter was written to Vuk Karadžić in Belgrade on 26 February 1858, and is concerned with Němcová's comment to Vuk Karadžić on his work on Slav literature. The contents of this short letter is reprinted. J. Erickson

BELGIUM

See also: 2510

2488. Delebecque, Jacques. LEOPOLD II, ROI DES BELGES [Leopold II, King of the Belgians]. *Ecrits de Paris* 1956 (136): 78-87. A review of the reign of King Leopold II of the House of Coburg who wisely kept Belgium at peace, especially by avoiding friction with Bismarck over Luxembourg. The author also hails Leopold's initiative in personally financing the Belgian Congo venture at a time when other European powers rapidly extended their holds on the African continent, while the Belgian government hesitated to appropriate public funds for this purpose. R. Mueller

FRANCE

See also: 2285, 2305, 2321, 2323, 2324, 2328, 2460, 2462, 2480, 2581, 2588, 2613, 2636

2489. Allen, Louis. UNE LETTRE A NEWMAN DE L'ÉVÊQUE DE LA ROCHELLE CLEMENT VILLECOURT [Letter to Newman from Clément Villecourt, Bishop of La Rochelle]. *Revue d'Histoire de l'Eglise de France* 1955 41(136): 85-93. Commentary on a letter of the Bishop of La Rochelle to the newly-converted Newman. Newman's essay on the history of the development of Christian doctrine appeared in France in 1848 in a translation by J. Gondon: *Histoire du développement de la doctrine chrétienne. Motifs de retour à l'Eglise catholique* (Paris, 1848). Villecourt expresses warm appreciation of the essay, with certain veiled reservations. Barbara Waldstein

2490. Bertaut, Jules. L'EXTRAVAGANTE EXISTENCE DE LORD SEYMOUR, DIT MILORD L'ARSOUILLE [The extravagant existence of Lord Seymour, called Milord Blackguard]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1956 7(75): 333-338. Her Seymour, often confused with a similar character named La Battut, was a superb physical specimen, an accomplished boxer, fencer, and horseman. Founder of the Jockey Club in 1833, his sophisticated manner and brutalized interests set the fashion among the Bohemian set in Paris. By 1848 he was losing his following. After going to London with his mother, Lady Hertford, and staying about six years, he returned to Paris. He could not recapture the past. He died on 16 August 1859, broken in body and spirit, leaving most of his wealth to the poor of Paris and London. R. C. Delk

2491. Bertaut, Jules. LOUIS-PHILIPPE DERRIERE SON MASQUE [Louis-Philippe behind his mask]. *Historia* (France) 1955 18(108): 511-519. A re-evaluation of Louis-Philippe's character. The author argues that it has generally been distorted by historians. In spite of his bourgeois appearance, Louis-Philippe was an aristocrat; to gain the help of the bourgeoisie he disguised himself and his family. Though he was generous towards the poor, his great fault was the love of money. H. Monteagle

2492. Blumenthal, Henry. (Rutgers Univ.). CALIFORNIA SOCIETIES IN FRANCE 1849-1855. *Pacific Historical Review* 1956 25(3): 251-260. Excitement at the discovery of gold in California caused the French to break with their traditional lack of interest in emigration and speculation. Companies were rapidly formed for the recruitment of labor and capital to exploit the new wealth, wild promises were made to workers and investors and a great advertising campaign was carried out. A police investigation begun in 1854 revealed that all these societies had become victims either of fraud or mismanagement. This speculative debacle may well have discouraged French investment in America for the next fifty years. J. Warnock

2493. Boyé, Maurice-Pierre. ARTHUR DE GOBINEAU ET RICHARD LESCLIDE. *Mercure de France* 1956 326(11): 309-320. Examines some unpublished correspondence

between Gobineau and his friend Lesclide from 1849 to 1851. In 1850, Gobineau began his diplomatic career in Berne as a secretary in the French Embassy. The last letter was sent in 1851, before Gobineau went to the court of Hanover as a chargé d'affaires. H. Monteagle

2494. Chalmin (Commandant). L'OFFICIER FRANÇAIS DE 1815 A 1870 [The French officer from 1815 to 1870]. *Revue Historique de l'Armée* 1956 12(1): 149-153. Conclusion of a detailed study that examines the exploits and the daily life, the mentality and the existence of, what the author feels justified in calling, "The French Officer," a social entity, himself a reflection of the 19th century.

H. M. Adams

See also: 1: 235 and 1: 2890

2495. Chanut, A. (Lycée Faidherbe, Lille). LA CRISE ECONOMIQUE A TOURCOING (1846-1850) [The economic depression in Tourcoing, 1846-1850]. *Revue du Nord* 1956 38(149): 77-105. Scrutiny of the official records of the department of the Nord, Lille, and of the Consultative Chamber, Tourcoing, indicates that the main cause of the depression in the textile industry of Tourcoing for this period was over-production, due to rapid mechanization of manufacturing processes. Locally, the dishonesty and greed of certain manufacturers, resulting in the loss of their regular customers during the nation-wide uncertainty produced by the Revolution of 1848, was also a contributing factor. The over-supply of workers, especially of Belgian immigrants, was another significant factor.

H. D. Piper

2496. Codaccioni, F. P. (Lycée Faidherbe, Lille). LE TEXTILE LILLOIS DEVANT LA CRISE 1846-1851 [The textile industry of Lille during the depression, 1846-1851]. *Revue du Nord* 1956 38(149): 29-65. Scrutiny of governmental records of the department of the Nord, of the Chamber of Commerce of Lille, and of the contemporary press, reveals that the economic depression of the local textile industry was intensified greatly after the Revolution of 1848 and that the economic consequences of the crisis cannot be understood apart from the many concurrent social and political events of the period. Statistics reveal the difficulty of adjustment of a large complex manufacturing industry to severe fluctuations of the French economy as a whole.

H. D. Piper

2497. Contamine. UN ASPECT DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DE LA RESTAURATION, D'APRÈS LES ARCHIVES DU QUAI D'ORSAY [An aspect of the Restoration Society, from the archives of the Quai d'Orsay]. *Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Moderne* 1956 55(17): 21-23. Discusses the value of the French foreign ministry archives for the study of world society between 1814 and 1830. French diplomats tended to be moderate in their royalist views, observant, and frank. Diplomatic documents are useful for social as well as diplomatic history.

L. M. Case

2498. de Sauvigny, Bertier. AUGUSTE DE LA ROCHE-JAQUELEIN A LA RECHERCHE DE LOUIS XVII [Auguste de la Rochejaquelein in the search for Louis XVII]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1956 7(74): 187-192. Analysis of a memorandum found in the imperial archives at Vienna. Originating late in 1830 or early in 1831, it apparently represents Rochejaquelein's attempt to interest Metternich in the alleged survival and approaching restoration of Louis XVII.

R. C. Delk

2499. d'Estailleur-Chanteraine, Philippe. LE DESTIN DE NAPOLEON IV: LE PETIT PRINCE [The fate of Napoleon IV: the little prince]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1956 7(75): 349-356. Account of the life of the Prince Imperial, to 1870. Descriptions are given of his birth and baptisms in 1856, his presentation to the army, his education and family life, and the seeming brightness of his future on the eve of the Franco-Prussian War. No attention is given to the years from 1870 to his death in 1879. The account ends with a brief description of Eugénie as she appeared at a memorial service for the Prince Imperial in June, 1914.

R. C. Delk

2500. Dufraisse, Roger. LE LIBERALISME SOCIAL D'UN MAÎTRE DE FORGES ALSACIEN [The social liberalism of an Alsatian iron-master]. *Actualité de l'Histoire* 1956 (15): 1-19. In conjunction with the Universal Exposition of 1867 an imperial decree established a group of monetary

awards for those persons, establishments or localities which did the most to improve the material, moral and intellectual well-being of the workers. The dossier of Albert de Dietrich of Niederbronn, a candidate for the first prize of 100,000 francs, reveals in detail how the lives of Dietrich's workers were affected by their employer's liberal ideas.

R. E. Planck

2501. Fleury (Count), and Louis Sonolet. IL Y A CENT ANS: LA REINE VICTORIA A PARIS [A hundred years ago: Queen Victoria in Paris]. *Historia (France)* 1955 18(105): 115-120. An account of the visit of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert in Paris in August 1855, a return visit to that of Napoleon III and Eugénie to London in April. The program included a visit to Napoleon's tomb and ended with a great ball at Versailles.

H. Monteagle

2502. Gaxotte, Pierre. LA FRANCE DE LA RESTAURATION [The France of the Restoration]. *Historia (France)* 1955 (104): 11-21. Description of France's slow recovery after the Napoleonic Wars. The article deals only with Louis XVIII's reign (1815-24), which is examined in a favorable light.

H. Monteagle

2503. Gillet, M. (Univ. of Lille). ASPECTS DE LA CRISE 1846-1851 DANS LE BASSIN HOUILLEUX DU NORD [Aspects of the depression of 1846-1851 in the coal mines of the department of the Nord]. *Revue du Nord* 1956 38(149): 15-28. Official government records of the department of the Nord, and of several coal-mining firms of the region, indicate that, generally, the coal industry of northern France responded more slowly to the economic depression of 1848 than the textile and metallurgical industries in the neighborhood.

H. D. Piper

2504. Guillemin, Henri. [The origins of the Commune]. *Temps Modernes PARIS, AOUT 1870* [Paris, August 1870]. 1955 10(116): 54-84, and (117): 242-276. LE SAUVETAGE DU 4 SEPTEMBRE OU LA REPUBLIQUE DES JULES [The rescue of 4 September or the Republic of the Jules]. 10(119): 616-668, and (120): 794-821. FERRIÈRES-EN-TAPINOIS. 195 11(124): 1583-1618, (125): 1766-1821, and (126): 121-149. Chapters of a book published by the author in 1956. The study is based on contemporary documents: *Journal officiel*, and depositions of witnesses at the Court of Inquiry on 4 September. Part I. An account of the last days of the Second Empire, emphasizing the inertia and irresolution of Napoleon III in August 1870, and a re-evaluation of Thiers' attitude, aiming at a change of regime without a popular movement. General Trochu, appointed Governor of Paris on 17 August, is a defeatist from the start, and afraid of a popular revolution. He wanted the army to retreat towards Paris without fighting. Part II. The author disagrees with the traditional history of the period. After Sedan and the fall of Napoleon III, the fear of the "Reds" dominates all thoughts and acts of such politicians as Jules Favre, Jules Grévy and Jules Simon. The author insists on the equivocal character of the "Gouvernement de la Défense nationale," a conservative, defeatist, and hardly Republican body (with the important exception of Gambetta). Unlike the majority of the government, Paris wanted a Republic and the continuance of the war against Prussia. Part III. Concentrates on the three secret meetings at Ferrières, the Prussian Headquarters, between Bismarck and Jules Favre, representing his Government, on 19-20 September 1870. After the disaster of Sedan, there was treason, the author thinks, by the majority of the so-called Government of National Defense in which at least nine members out of twelve (General Trochu, Jules Favre, etc.) wanted peace at all cost in order to disarm the workers of the National Guard.

H. Monteagle

2505. Guillot, Lucien. NAISSANCE DU PRINCE IMPÉRIAL [Birth of the Prince Imperial]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1956 7(75): 347-349. A previously unpublished letter, dated 17 March 1856, describing briefly the birth and baptism of Prince Eugène. The letter was written by Charlotte-Lavinie, Comtesse de Sancy, to an unknown lady of English high society.

R. C. Delk

2506. Haag, P. (Prefect of the Seine). UN PREFET DE LA SEINE: LE BARON HAUSSMANN [A Prefect of the Seine: the Baron Haussmann]. *Revue Politique et Parlementaire* 1955 57(650): 34-51. After a biographical sketch, this article studies the transformation of Paris under the direction of

Haussmann from 1853 to 1870. Appointed Prefect of the Seine by Napoleon III, Haussmann wanted to "embellish, enlarge, purify" Paris. The main unfavorable criticisms of his action concern the indiscriminate destruction of old quarters: in La Cité, within ten years, all houses between Notre-Dame and the Palace of Justice, including fifteen churches and chapels, were destroyed. On the other hand, Paris had for the first time an adequate supply of drinking water and a modern sewage system. H. Monteagle

2507. Henri-Robert (French Academy). *UN DEUXIEME CENTENAIRE: LOUIS XVIII* [A second centenary: Louis XVIII]. *Historia* (France) 1955 18(108): 449-459. A biographical sketch of Louis XVIII, on the second centenary of his birth. Emphasis is put on the influence exerted by Madame du Cayla on the king in his last years (1820-24). H. Monteagle

2508. Herriot, Edouard (French Academy). *L'ALLEMAND HENRI HEINE, AMI DE LA FRANCE* [The German Heinrich Heine, a friend of France]. *Historia* (France) 1956 19(112): 278-284. A biography of Heine (1797-1856), on the centenary of his death, recalling especially his friendship for France. Heine settled in Paris in 1831 and published two works: *De la France* (1833) and *De l'Allemagne* (1834), the second one written in French. His aim was to promote reconciliation between all men. H. Monteagle

2509. Krebs, Albert. *LE MARIAGE DE CLEMENCEAU* [The marriage of Clémenceau]. *Mercure de France* 1955 (1104): 634-650. Between 1865 and 1869, Georges Clémenceau, then a young doctor of medicine, paid several visits to the United States. In New York, he met Mary Plummer whom he married in June 1869, with the mayor of New York presiding at the ceremony. Shortly afterwards, Clémenceau and his wife came to France and settled first in the Vendée, then in Paris. In 1875 Clémenceau was elected President of the Municipal Council of Paris. Clémenceau, then 51 years old, and his wife were divorced in 1892. Mary went back to New York and died in Paris in 1923. H. Monteagle

2510. Lentacker, F. (Lycée Faidherbe, Lille). *LES OUVRIERS BELGES DANS LE DEPARTMENT DU NORD AU MILIEU DU XIXe SIECLE* [Belgian workers in the department of the Nord during the mid-nineteenth century]. *Revue du Nord* 1956 38(149): 5-14. An analysis of the sociology and social history of Belgian workers who emigrated to the nearby French textile mills around Lille during the mid-19th century, based on official records of the department of the Nord (France), Lille, and the contemporary press, reveals great misery and poverty, and much suffering, due to the antipathy of French workers, especially during the depression of 1846-1851. In some sections the concentration of Belgian immigrants reached 34%. French ill-will was largely due to the Belgians' willingness to work for lower wages, due to their being accustomed to a lower standard of living in their native country. H. D. Piper

2511. Lucas-Dubreton, J. *L'ASSASSINAT DU MARECHAL BRUNE* [The murder of Marshal Brune]. *Historia* (France) 1955 (103): 659-664. Examines how Marshal Brune was killed in Avignon, in August 1815, during the "Terreur Blanche." H. Monteagle

2512. Machu, Leon (Lycée Faidherbe, Lille). *LA CRISE DE L'INDUSTRIE TEXTILE A ROUBAIX AU MILIEU DU XIXe SIECLE* [Depression in the textile industry of Roubaix in the mid-nineteenth century]. *Revue du Nord* 1956 38(149): 65-76. Investigation of official records of the department of the Nord, Lille, and of the Chamber of Commerce, Roubaix, shows that the falling off of textile production during the depression, 1846-1851, had widespread social and economic effects on the community of Roubaix, resulting in increased arrests and delinquency. The economic crisis revealed, especially, the selfish egotism and callousness of certain textile employers, and their lack of sympathy and understanding for the plight of their unemployed workers. H. D. Piper

2513. Marcihacy, Christiane. *QUELQUES PROBLEMES RELATIFS A L'EVOLUTION RELIGIEUSE DES CAMPAGNES ORLEANAISES SOUS L'EPISCOPAT DE DUPANLOUP* (1849-1878) [Various problems concerning the religious development in the rural districts of the diocese of Orléans under Mgr. Dupanloup (1849-1878)]. *Revue d'Histoire de l'Eglise de*

France 1955 41(136): 63-75. The religious-sociological developments in the diocese of Mgr. Dupanloup, Bishop of Orléans, are examined in detail in the light of contemporary documents -- Lagrange's *Vie de Mgr. Dupanloup, l'Evêque d'Orléans* (Paris, 1883) -- and the circumstances of the time. Barbara Waldstein

2514. Massio, Roger. *LES HAUTS-PYRENEENS ET L'AMERIQUE LATINE* [The residents of the High Pyrenees and Latin America]. *Revista de Historia de América* 1955 (40): 594-599. A biographical sketch of Dr. Auguste Brougues who lived in Argentina from 1851-1862. His knowledge of an enormously rich uncultivated territory gave him the idea of alleviating the hardships of his compatriots, the peasants of the High Pyrenees, by facilitating their emigration with the aid of the Argentine government. Thus, numerous families came to South America in the second half of the 19th century. They were given land and financial assistance and in the course of several years attained a prosperity which they would never have achieved in their native land. J. Künneht

2515. Rain, Pierre. *LE CENTENAIRE DU QUAI D'ORSAY ET LE CONGRES DE PARIS* [The centenary of the Quai d'Orsay and the Congress of Paris]. *Revue d'Histoire Diplomatique* 1956 70(1): 61-75. Traces the various locations of the French foreign ministry from 1789 to 1856, discusses the building and opening of the present ministry building, and relates some events and people connected with the Congress of Paris, the first great diplomatic conclave in the new building. L. M. Cas

2516. Rivet, Felix. (Univ. of Lyon). *AMERICAN TECHNIQUE AND STEAM NAVIGATION ON THE SAONE AND THE RHONE, 1827-1850*. *Journal of Economic History* 1956 16(1): 18-33. Recounts how after several previous failures dating back to 1783, Edward Church (1779-1845) succeeded in overcoming the difficulties of Rhone navigation in 1829 with slightly modified Fulton designs and how Jean-Bonnardel (1806-1861) and François Prudent Bourdon (1797-1865) were even more successful with the high-pressure steamer of Shreve, especially after Bourdon's invention of the steam hammer made possible large plates. Never was a victory so useless. In 1845, "the greatest and most active industry in France" was displaced by the coming of the railroad. F. L. Nussbaumer

2517. Schenk, Hans Georg (Oxford). *LAMENNAIS*. *Österreichische Furche* 1955 11(37): 6-7. Abbé Félicité de la Mennais (later called Lamennais) tried to convince the Catholic Church of the necessity of coming to terms with liberalism and the workers' movement. His failure was due to the alliance of Pope Gregory XVI with Tsar Nicholas I and Metternich. He died in 1854, having completely turned away from Christianity. Ilse von Pozniak

2518. Unsigned. *DEUX INEDITS DE MARX ET ENGELS* [Two unpublished articles by Marx and Engels]. *Pensée* 1956 (65): 5-9. Republication of the articles: 1) by Engels in the *Deutsche Brüsseler Zeitung*, on 27 February 1848, about the bourgeois insurrection against Guizot, in which Engels expresses the hope that Germany will follow the example of France; and 2) by Marx in *Der Volksfreund*, 29 June 1849, about the unsuccessful insurrection on 13 June organized by "La Montagne," in which he forecasts the dissolution of the counter-revolutionary party of the National Assembly. Gertrud Greuter

2519. Warlomont, René (Civil Tribunal of Brussels). *LE GOUVERNEMENT DE LOUIS XVIII ET LES CONSEQUENCES DES TRAITES DE 1814 SUR LA NATIONALITE ET LA REPRESENTATION* [The government of Louis XVIII and the effects of the Treaties of 1814 on Nationality and Representation]. *Revue Internationale d'Histoire Politique et Constitutionnelle* 1956 6(22): 95-107. The interdependent problems of citizenship and departmental representation which resulted from the cession of French territories were manipulated by Louis XVIII to serve his own anti-revolutionary political aims. Most notably, he was able to undermine the power of the new House of Departmental Representatives (*Chambre des Députés des Départements*). Carla Rich

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See also: 2335, 2504, 2569, 2597, 2658, 2793

2520. Angermann, Erich (Munich). DIE VERBINDUNG DES "POLIZEISTAATLICHEN" WOHLFAHRTSIDEALS MIT DEM RECHTSSTAATSGEDANKEN IM DEUTSCHEN FRÜHLIBERALISMUS. EINE STUDIE ÜBER DIE VERWALTUNGSLEHRE ROBERT V. MOHLS [The association of the "police state" ideal of welfare with the Rechtsstaat idea in early German liberalism. A study on Robert v. Mohl's views on administration]. *Historisches Jahrbuch* 1955 74: 462-472. The liberal bourgeois state of the early 19th century faced the problem of saturating the structure of the state with civil rights measures so that it lost its authoritarian and police-state characteristics, without sacrificing those of its features which promoted the physical and moral well-being of its citizens. Robert v. Mohl gave this view formal expression in his *Die Polizeiwissenschaft nach den Grundsätzen des Rechtsstaats* (1832-34), and he succeeded for the first time in establishing a scientific differentiation between justice and administration. O. Stenzl

2521. Aretin, Karl Otmar Freiherr von. METTERNICH'S VERFASSUNGSPÄNE 1817/1818. DARGESTELLT AN HAND DES BRIEFWECHSELS DES BAYERISCHEN GESANDTEN IN WIEN FRHR. V. STAINLEIN MIT DEM BAYERISCHEN AUSSENMINISTER GRAF ALOYS RECHBERG. [The constitutional plans of Metternich. Based on the letters exchanged between the Bavarian envoy in Vienna, Baron von Stainlein, and the Bavarian foreign minister, Count Aloys Rechberg]. *Historisches Jahrbuch* 1955 74: 718-727. Metternich entered the debate on the Bavarian constitution in the winter of 1817-1818 by making his own proposals to the Bavarian envoy in Vienna. These proposals reflected Metternich's genuine opinion, and correspond to the constitutional plans for Austria during the years from 1811 to 1834, mentioned in his memoirs. He favored the preservation of the provincial entities and believed that the constitution should be decreed by the ruler and not result from a contract with the estates. His proposals were ignored in Bavaria and in the other German states, and may possibly have influenced the Prussian constitution of 1823. The appendix contains four letters from Stainlein to Rechberg. Based on the letters exchanged between the Bavarian envoy in Vienna, Baron von Stainlein, and the Bavarian foreign minister, Count Aloys Rechberg. K. Selber

2522. Bousquet, G.-H. (Faculté de Droit, Algiers). MAX STIRNER (1806-1856). L'UNIQUE ET SA PROPRIÉTÉ [The individual and his property]. *Revue d'Histoire Economique et Sociale* 1956 34(1): 60-74. Stirner, an obscure German anarchist, lived in Berlin and frequented some of the same circles as the student Karl Marx and Bruno Bauer. He is remembered chiefly for his work *Der Einzige und sein Eigentum*, extracts of which are presented (in French). R. E. Cameron

2523. Getzeny, Heinrich (Stuttgart). DIE GEMEINSCHAFTSAUFASSUNG DER ROMANTIK IN DER FRÜHEN TÜBINGER SCHULE [The community concept of the Romantic in the early Tübingen School]. *Historisches Jahrbuch* 1955 74: 405-415. The teachers of the early theological school at Tübingen, Johann Sebastian Drey and Johann Adam Möhler, assumed the romantic-organological viewpoint of the Church and of the church community, under the influence of Johann Michael Sailer and Franz von Bader. The Church, according to Möhler and Drey, is a living organism permeated by the Holy Ghost, serving to propagate the teaching of Christ. Möhler's views are described on the basis of his work, *Die Einheit der Kirche oder das Prinzip des Katholizismus* [The unity of the Church or the principle of Catholicism], which appeared in 1825. O. Stenzl

2524. Grisar, Joseph. DAS KÖLNER EREIGNIS NACH BERICHTEN ITALIENISCHER DIPLOMATEN [The Cologne event according to reports by Italian diplomats]. *Historisches Jahrbuch* 1955 74: 727-739. The official correspondence of Neapolitan and Sicilian ambassadors in Berlin for the period November 1837 - April 1838. Contains detailed reports to their governments on the arrest of the Archbishop of Cologne, Clemens August von Droste-Vischering (20 November 1837) by the Prussian government because of his opposition to the laws on mixed marriages and about the resulting political

crisis. These embassy reports form valuable evidence in the evaluation by non-German Catholic diplomats of contemporary Prussian church politics. K. Selber

2525. Hamburger, Ludwig. HOW THE GERMAN CUSTOMS UNION GREW. *Freedom and Union* 1956 11(7): 15-18. The reasons for the development of the German Zollverein are given as common language, nationalism, and political similarities among the 39 states, as well as a feeling among intellectuals that a Zollverein might mean political freedom. The work of Friedrich List in promoting the custom's union is related. The belief is stressed that political rather than economic forces led to German unification. A. Dittmann

2526. Henche, Albert. DIE HERZOGLICH-NASSAUISCHEN GESANDTSCHAFTSBERICHTE AUS WIEN UND BERLIN ALS BEITRAG ZUR GESCHICHTE DES JAHRES 1866 [The Nassau embassy reports from Vienna and Berlin as a supplement to the history of 1866]. *Historisches Jahrbuch* 1956 75: 173-201. The reports of the Nassau envoys, Thiemen-Adlerflycht (Vienna) and Löhneysen (Berlin), for the period January-July 1866 are routine diplomatic communications of no exceptional interest. They confirm existing knowledge about events prior to the Seven Weeks' War, but provide several interesting details, particularly about the evaluation of the events by neutral observers. K. Selber

2527. Herre, Franz (Augsburg). DER BAYERISCHE GESANDTE IN BERLIN. FREIHERR PERGLER VON PERGLAS, UND DIE BISMARCKISCHE REGIERUNG [The Bavarian envoy in Berlin, Baron Pergler von Perglas, and the government of Bismarck]. *Historisches Jahrbuch* 1955 74: 532-545. Pergler opposed Bismarck's policies and he was convinced that Bismarck was involved in the arrangement on behalf of the Hohenzollerns as candidates for the throne. Pergler opposed a centralistic union of the German states and therefore rejected the entry of Bavaria into the North German Confederation, which would only have resulted in a Germany which had fallen victim to Prussian hegemony. Pergler also believed that a unified Prusso-German state in the heart of Europe would disturb the European balance of power and thus endanger the peace. O. Stenzl

2528. Jaros, Jerzy. ROZWÓJ TECHNICZNY KOPALNI "KROL" OD POŁOWY XIX WIEKU DO ROKU 1918 [The technical development of the "Król" coal mine from the middle of the 19th century to 1918]. *Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej* 1955 3(1): 60-80. The State coal mine "Król," at Chorzów, was founded in 1791, and was the biggest and most advanced mine in Upper Silesia during the first half of the 19th century. Production increased nineteen times, from 150,000 tons in 1855 to over 2,800,000 tons in 1913. The technical development during the period 1850-1918 can be considered to be typical for Upper Silesian coal mines; from coal wedge, hammer, manually operated platforms and primitive engines, the mine passed to mechanical drilling, dynamite, and powerful steam and electric engines. The capitalist period brought only small advances, the retardation being due to the general crisis of the capitalist economy. J. Erickson

2529. Kessel, Eberhard (Marburg/Lahn). BISMARCK UND DIE "HALBGÖTTER" [Bismarck and the "demigods"]. *Historische Zeitschrift* 1956 181(2): 249-286. Based upon the recently published *Geheimes Kriegstagebuch 1870/71* of Paul Bronsart von Schellendorff, himself one of those generals whom Bismarck sarcastically described in his memoirs as "demigods," and other sources. The author draws a sharp distinction between immediate and personal differences, and fundamental differences, and contends that Bismarck's relations with the Prussian General Staff officers were not seriously troubled until after the victory at Sedan; that Bismarck's subsequent recollections of his relations with the generals in the period 1866-1870 were colored by post-Sedan conflicts; and that the post-Sedan difficulties arose out of Bismarck's own actions, his interference in military questions, over which he had no rightful authority. The Moltke-Bismarck feud reached really serious proportions only in January 1871, when Moltke and Bismarck disagreed over the means with which to end the war most quickly. Even this instance of conflict, though, has been, in the author's opinion, "exaggerated and too strongly dramatized." Appended to this article in the form of a long note (pp. 284-286) is Bronsart von Schellen-

dorff's account of Kaiser Wilhelm-II's explanation, on 18 March 1890, to his army leaders of the reasons for the resignation of Bismarck. J. L. Snell

2530. Lukács, György. HEINE E LA PREPARAZIONE IDEOLOGICA DELLA RIVOLUZIONE DEL QUARANTOTTO [Heine and the ideological preparation for the Revolution of 1848]. *Società* 1956 12(2): 225-245. An examination of the ideological basis of Heinrich Heine's poetry as revolutionary literature during the era between the revolts of 1830 and 1848. Heine was one of the first champions of the revolutionary desires of the German bourgeoisie. He finds evidence for this in works like Lessing's *Nathan der Weise* and in Heine's *Deutschland*. Heine's friendship with Karl Marx is stressed in this article written by Hungary's foremost living philosopher.

A. F. Rolle

2531. Mann, Golo. FRAGMENT ÜBER 1870. AUS EINER DEUTSCHEN GESCHICHTE [Fragment about 1870. From a history of Germany]. *Monat* 1956 8(88): 85-90. Exploring possible alternative solutions to German unification, the author maintains that the developments of 1870/71 were both a triumph and a defeat for Prussia, which gained supremacy over Germany but also merged into it. The continuation of a loose partnership with Austria had become impossible after the uprisings of 1848, while Bavaria had become too involved in North German affairs to permit anything but her complete absorption into the German Empire. The German Empire remained a patch work whose members were not drawn together by their free will. It lacked political balance because no adequate apportionment of powers between central government and member states existed. However, Bismarck's unification achievement gave forty years of peace to Europe. No satisfactory alternate solution for German unification is known that would have accomplished more. R. Mueller

2532. Mommsen, Wilhelm (Marburg). JULIUS FRÖBEL, WIRRNIS UND WEITSICHT [Julius Fröbel, confusion and foresight]. *Historische Zeitschrift* 1956 181(3): 497-532. In Fröbel lived all the contradictions of 19th-century German liberalism, in exaggerated form. As a young publisher in Switzerland in the early 1840's, Fröbel put in print the ideas of Marx, but refused to become a socialist; though he did not admire the national state, he published *Fallersleben's "Deutschlandlied"*, and seriously proposed the incorporation of Switzerland into a united Germany; working in 1848 for what he called a "republic," Fröbel really meant by the term a "democratic monarchy"; he idealized the United States both before he went there and after he returned eight years later in 1857 to Germany, having given up his previous egalitarian concepts. His experience in America was powerfully formative in shaping his mature political concepts. After 1857 he believed that the emancipation of slaves should not be undertaken radically, and that beggars and day wage workers should be denied the vote. Fröbel tended to develop his idealized political schemes for the future in trinitarian form, as in his concept of a three-way division of Germany into Prussia, Austria, and a south German-Swiss state in between. Finally, the Fröbel who served the Vienna government in 1861-1865 as an enemy of the *kleindeutsch* movement, and admired Napoleon III, soon thereafter became an admirer and an agent of Bismarck. An introductory footnote and others in this article provide useful bibliographical information for further study of Fröbel's career.

J. L. Snell

2533. Nanitashvili, N. L. DVIZHENIE GORODSKIKH NIZOV V PRUSSII NAKANUNE REVOLIUTSII 1848 GODA [Movement of the low classes in the Prussian towns on the eve of the Revolution of 1848]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (4): 125-134. A descriptive account of labor unrest in Prussian towns between 1844 and 1847. It was the first manifestation of proletarian mass action, and while harshly suppressed by the authorities, it provided the background for both the events of 1848 and the theoretical conclusions drawn by Marx in the *Communist Manifesto*. Based on contemporary newspaper reports.

M. Raeff

2534. Ohnsorge, Werner (Staatsarchiv, Hanover). GEORG HEINRICH PERTZ UND DIE LANDESGESCHICHTE [George Heinrich Pertz and provincial history]. *Historisches Jahrbuch* 1955 74: 447-461. Tells of Pertz's activities as librarian of the Royal library in Hanover, from 1827-43. Pertz turned his attention to provincial historical research,

and was responsible for intensified research on Hanoverian provincial history, and the creation of a trained library staff. Based on correspondence and reports to the king. O. Ste

2535. Opalek, Kazimierz, and Jerzy Wróblewski. NIEMIECKA SZKOŁA HISTORYCZNA W TEORII PRAWA [The German historical school of the theory of law]. *Przegl. Nauk Historycznych i Społecznych* 1954 5: 237-317. A critical review of the historical school, based largely on the writings of Savigny, but also on Puchta's. The authors analyze the interpretation of such concepts as nation, state, freedom, and law, and they describe the struggle between the Romanists and Germanists in the school. In the field of philosophy the school rejected the French rationalistic idea of natural law, leaned toward irrationalism and "fideism." In politics, it took the side of the reactionary elements in Germany, and was the expression of the weakness and the prevailing ideas of the German bourgeoisie, which was conditioned by the social and economic state of Germany. The bourgeoisie was fighting decaying feudalism only half-heartedly, but at the same time was afraid of the growing strength of the proletariat.

A. F. Dygna

2536. Rall, Hans. KÖNIG MAX II. VON BAYERN UND DIE KATHOLISCHE KIRCHE: EINE VORSTUDIE [King Max II of Bavaria and the Catholic Church. A preliminary study]. *Historisches Jahrbuch* 1955 74: 739-747. A study of the relations between Maximilian II and the Catholic Church. He abided by the Concordat (1817) and the religious edict of the Constitution (1818), and tried to find a peaceful solution which was considerate of the interests of both Church and State.

K. Seibe

2537. Schaffstein, Friedrich (Göttingen). FRIEDRICH CARL V. SAVIGNY UND WILHELM V. HUMBOLDT [Friedrich Carl v. Savigny and Wilhelm v. Humboldt]. *Zeitschrift der Savigny-Stiftung für Rechtsgeschichte Germanist. Abt.* 1955 72: 154-176. The fundamental connection between Savigny and Humboldt arises from the fact that both reached their prime during the flowering period of German intellectual achievement. Though they were drawn together by superficial personal relations only, their work was at all times closely intertwined and complementary. Humboldt educated from a social-humanist approach, Savigny from an individual legalistic approach. While Humboldt's influence on Savigny's legal thinking has often been proven, the latter's influence on Humboldt was more indirect, but also more permanent. Its most trenchant manifestation is the close relationship between Romanist jurisprudence and classical philology at Humboldt University which has continued to the present time. The profound influence of these two thinkers on each other refutes the often-heard assumption that classicism and romanticism are inevitably opposed. R. Mueller

2538. Stolberg-Wernigerode, Otto. BISMARCK IN SEINER BRIEFEN [Bismarck in his letters]. *Zeitwende* 1956 27(8): 548-552. Bismarck was a master of the art of letter writing. His letters reveal much about his character and feelings and show how his finer and more tender feelings gradually became obscured by his public life. J. Küneth

2539. Truchim, Stefan. JESZCZE W SPRAWIE WROCŁAWSKICH STUDIÓW UNIWERSYTECKICH EWARYST ESTKOWSKIEGO [More on Ewaryst Estkowski's studies at Wrocław University]. *Sobótka* 1956 11(2): 277-279. Estkowski's university career can be traced by referring to the archives of the University of Breslau (Wrocław). He entered the university in 1844, matriculated on 13 January 1845, and left in 1846. His lecture list shows that he spent two full years studying at the university and that he took courses in logic, general European geography, 19th-century German history, electro-magnetism, experimental physics and Slav philology.

J. Erickson

2540. Wachowski, Marian. PRZYCZYNEK DO HISTORII STUDIÓW ROLNICZYCH POLAKÓW W PRÓSZKOWIE NA ŚLĄSKU [A contribution to the history of Polish agricultural studies in Prószków in Silesia]. *Sobótka* 1956 11(2): 272-277. The Prószków (Proskau) agricultural school was founded in 1847, but the idea of such a center has already been considered by the National Economic Council in Berlin in 1844. The central position of the school made it possible for Poles other than those from Wielkopolska to attend the courses. Polish

membership steadily increased; in the 1858-1859 term, the males were in a majority, being 23 out of 45 students. Of the 16 Polish students the majority (138) were from Poznań, only 10 Poznań Germans attending; the Congress Kingdom sent 100, Łódź 42, East Prussia 22, and other areas 4.

J. Erickson

2541. Wessenberg, Gerhard (Kiel). DIE PAULSKIRCHE UND DIE KODIFIKATIONSFRAGE [Paul's Church and the issue of codification]. *Zeitschrift der Savigny-Stiftung für Rechtsgeschichte Romanist.* Abt. 1955 72: 359-365. The author reviews the controversy about paragraph 64 in the Frankfurt Constitutional Assembly on 28 March 1849. This paragraph could have provided for the re-issue of codified law books, especially those dealing with civil laws. He concludes that the postponement and eventual cancellation of this proposal was regrettable but inevitable, because the Assembly lacked any real authority for such a resolution, even if a majority of its members had supported it. R. Mueller

2542. Wieacker, Franz (Göttingen). FRIEDRICH CARL VON SAVIGNY. *Zeitschrift der Savigny-Stiftung für Rechtsgeschichte Romanist.* Abt. 1955 72: 1-38. A biographic sketch of F. C. von Savigny, the conservative legalist, whose approach to jurisprudence reflected his faith in monarchical and theological authority. Recognizing the eminence of preordained legitimacy, Savigny nevertheless sought to reconcile evolutionary, rationalistic authorities with traditional and organic law-giving ones. His primary achievement was 1) raising jurisprudence in Germany to the status of a proper academic discipline, at the very height of the German romantic movement, and 2) anchoring individual and social activity and security within the scope of legal thought. Based on the author's lecture at the German lawyers' convention in Hamburg during 1954. R. Mueller

2543. Wieacker, Franz (Göttingen). SAVIGNY UND DIE BRÜDER GRIMM [Savigny and the Grimm brothers]. *Zeitschrift der Savigny-Stiftung für Rechtsgeschichte Romanist.* Abt. 1955 72: 232-244. The recent publication of letters from Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm to Savigny throw valuable new insight on Savigny's approach to romanticism, religion, philology and politics. The author dwells on the extent to which these letters reflect the estrangement between Jacob Grimm and Savigny during the 1830's. He concludes that their correspondence mirrors the spectrum of intellectual controversy in 19th-century Germany; liberalism versus conservatism, German medievalism versus Latin humanism, social versus individualistic views, and finally, intuitive versus deductive thought. R. Mueller

GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 2345, 2461, 2463, 2489, 2490, 2501, 2659, 2665, 2679, 2706

2544. Armytage, W. H. G. (Univ. of Sheffield). TECHNOLOGY AND UTOPIANISM: J. A. ETZLER IN ENGLAND, 1840-44. *Annals of Science* 1955 11(2): 129-136. John Adolphus Etzler, an American Utopian who in 1833 published "The Paradise within reach of all men..." came to England in 1840 with his partner, the bookseller and publisher C. F. Stollmeyer. Their contacts with English Utopians and efforts to promote Etzler's inventions are described. R. S. Smith

2545. Barnard, A. WOOL BUYING IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY: A CASE HISTORY. *Yorkshire Bulletin of Economic and Social Research* 1956 8(1): 1-12. The changing pattern of wool buying in England in the second half of the 19th century is illustrated by the activities of Robert Fowitt and Sons, formerly of Leeds, now of London. From their records it can be shown that there were two main phases in the firm's policy: before 1874 home purchases formed the major source of the firm's supplies; after that year they were rapidly displaced by other sources, colonial purchases increasing at first slowly and then rapidly. The organization of this trade is examined in detail, and statistical tables and charts are added. J. A. S. Grenville

2546. Best, G. F. A. (Fellow of Trinity Hall, Cambridge). THE RELIGIOUS DIFFICULTIES OF NATIONAL EDUCATION IN ENGLAND, 1800-70. *Cambridge Historical Journal* 1956 12(2): 155-173. An attempt, on the basis

of pamphlet and other published materials, to explain the development of national education in early Victorian England. The author shows the inseparable character of religious and educational thought during this period and the problems arising from differing concepts of what "religious" education really ought to be. S. H. Zebel

2547. Bill, E. G. W. THE DECLARATION OF STUDENTS OF THE NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCES, 1865. *Bodleian Library Record* 1956 5(5): 262-267. Describes the drafting and subscription of a declaration reaffirming Holy Scripture when in contradiction with the findings of science. The declaration was promoted by two Fellows of the Chemical Society, Capel Henry Berger and John Stenhouse, and was signed by about 700 persons, including scientists and physicians. Few were active or of scientific distinction, however, and the movement was severely criticized by leading scientists and journals. P. H. Hardacre

2548. Campbell, R. H. (King's College, Aberdeen). DEVELOPMENTS IN THE SCOTTISH PIG IRON TRADE 1844-1848. *Journal of Economic History* 1955 15(3): 209-226. Scottish pig iron production became economic after the introduction of hot blast smelting (ca. 1830) and developed into a relatively large interest, displacing textile production in two shires. Largely an export industry, it was affected by foreign developments. The French Revolution of 1848 was a serious blow, but the industry was saved from complete disaster by rising American demand. F. L. Nussbaum

2549. Chaloner, W. H. (Univ. of Manchester). THE STEPHENSONS FATHER AND SON: A STUDY IN RAILWAY ENGINEERING. *History Today* 1956 6(9): 627-634. An account of the career and achievement of George and Robert Stephenson, the English railway pioneers. W. M. Simon

2550. Keep, G. R. C. SOME IRISH OPINIONS ON POPULATION AND EMIGRATION, 1851-1901. *Irish Ecclesiastical Record* 1955 84(6): 377-386. Shows the persistence after the great famine of the view that Ireland should be able to support a much larger population and explains this as a surrogate of the Irishman's passionate dislike of emigration. Exaggerated notions of the extent of emigration were current and the general idea, not in keeping with the statistical facts, was that the best of the population went. The significance of the returned emigrant in promoting emigration must not be overlooked. Documented from provincial and Dublin newspapers. D. Large

2551. King-Hall, Stephen. THE EAR OF HISTORY 1855. *Parliamentary Affairs* 1954/55 8(4): 453-466, and 1955/56 9(1): 25-42. Sampling a volume of Hansard, reporting the House of Commons debates of December-January 1854-55, the author shows that it is indeed "the ear of history - always listening." H. D. Jordan

2552. O'Neill, T. P. M. A. (National Library of Ireland). THE IRISH LAND QUESTION, 1830-1850. *Studies* 1955 44 (175): 325-336. Traces the gradual growth of the land problem up to 1850, when it had become the chief question in Irish politics, and describes the activities of William Connor, William Sharman Crawford and James Fintan Lawlor in focussing attention on landlord-tenant relationships and in promoting tenant leagues. Based on the provincial press and some unpublished manuscript material relating to Fintan Lawlor. D. Large

2553. Robinson, Arthur H. (Univ. of Wisconsin). THE 1837 MAPS OF HENRY DRURY HARNESS. *Geographical Journal* 1955 121(4): 440-450. In maps made for the Second Report of the Irish Railway Commissioners, Harness pioneered in methods of presenting population and traffic movements. Some reproductions are included. H. D. Jordan

2554. Scott, Gordon (Carleton College, Ottawa, Ontario). THE LONDON ECONOMIST AND THE HIGH TIDE OF LAISSEZ FAIRE. *Journal of Political Economy* 1955 63(6): 461-488. While the central figures and precursors of economic thought receive much attention, little study is devoted to their propagators, among whom the *London Economist* is prominent. During the 1840's this journal became the chief popularizer and supporter of the Manchester School, laissez faire and economic liberalism, which it consistently championed throughout the 19th century. The *Economist's* founder,

James Wilson, and its chief contributors stimulated the growth of journalistic commentary on economic thought by making the periodical their main forum for advocating the repeal of the Corn Laws. The author also deals with the *Economist's* popularization of the ideas of Adam Smith, Herbert Spencer and other leading advocates of laissez faire. The article concludes with a cursory survey on the *Economist's* attention to such other contemporary issues as Socialism and reform bills. R. Mueller

2555. Shearman, John. THE ARCHIVES OF MOTORING. *Archives* 1956 2(15): 369-381. Covers the manufacture and use in Britain of all forms of mechanically propelled vehicles for road transport in three periods: 1820-1840 (early steam), 1840-1890 (intermediate steam), and 1890-1914 (internal combustion engine). For each, there is a brief sketch of technological advances, of laws affecting the industry, a summary of sources available and possibly available, and suggestions of fields that need investigation. B. L. Crapster

2556. Temkinowa, Hanna. W 120 ROCZNICĘ POWSTANIA GROMAD LUDU POLSKIEGO [On the 120th anniversary of the creation of the organization Gromady Ludu Polskiego]. *Nowe Drogi* 1955 9(9): 84-101. The organization Lud Polski [the Polish People] was formed in Portsmouth, England, in 1835 from a core consisting of participants in the Polish Revolution of 1830. The goals of the organization, which were published in a manifesto in 1835, were: 1) creation of an independent Polish state in which land reform and a nationalized economy were to be introduced, 2) opposition to aristocratic elements in the Polish emigration, and 3) co-operation with international revolutionary movements. The organization ceased to exist in 1846, as a result of lack of money and lack of contact with Poland. H. Noch

2557. Wheare, W. C. EL "CIVIL SERVICE" BRITANICO EN LA CONSTITUCION [The British civil service in the constitution]. *Revista de Estudios Politicos* 1956 (86/87): 109-140. Deals with information, published 100 years ago, about the organization of the British civil service by Sir Strafford Northcote and Sir Charles Trevelyan, with regard to the choice of applicants on the basis of education and examinations. The royal patronage of public positions was abolished, and the parliamentary aristocracy was transformed into a parliamentary bureaucracy. The very high demands made of candidates for the civil service raised the standards in schools and universities, and the alterations in the educational system made it possible for a larger number of people to enter the civil service, which always represented one of the most desirable careers. Elisabeth Wimmer

2558. Zorn, Roman J. (Univ. of Wisconsin). JOHN BRIGHT AND THE BRITISH ATTITUDE TO THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR. *Mid-America* 1956 38(3): 131-145. From parliamentary records and contemporary newspapers the author shows how John Bright championed the Union Cause during the American Civil War against predominating Confederate sympathies of British government leaders. In his opposition to slavery, Bright was chiefly motivated by humanitarian sentiments which prompted him to work against his opponents' efforts to secure for the Confederacy British diplomatic recognition and the help of the British Navy to run the Union blockade of Confederate ports. R. Mueller

HABSBURG EMPIRE

See also: 2361, 2362, 2364, 2521, 2526, 2568, 2592, 2813

2559. Andics, Erzsébet. DER WIDERSTAND DER FEUDALEN KRÄFTE IN UNGARN AM VORABEND DER BÜRGERLICHEN REVOLUTION DES JAHRES 1848 [Resistance of feudal forces in Hungary on the eve of the bourgeois revolution in 1848]. *Acta Historica* 1955 4(1-3): 151-210. Bourgeois historiography concealed the fact that Lajos Kossuth fought not merely against foreign tyranny but also against those reactionary classes which opposed liquidation of feudalism and separation from Austria. These reactionaries, the Apponyis, Jósikás, Dessewffys, Esterházy, Cziráky and Széchens, represented the class interest of the pro-Austrian aristocracy. S. Borsody

2560. Fellner, Fritz (Vienna Univ.). DAS "FEBRUAR-PATENT" VON 1861. ENTSTEHUNG UND BEDEUTUNG [The February Patent of 1861. Creation and significance]. *Mitteilungen des Instituts für Österreichische Geschichtsforschung* 1955 63(3/4): 549-564. Rather than contradicting the *Oktoberdiplom* of 1860, the *Februarpatent* of 1861 supplemented

it. It provided the basis for the Constitution of 1867, as it was the first significant step towards the establishment of a parliamentary constitution. The author does not accept the view that the *Oktoberdiplom* was an attempt of federalist structure and that the *Februarpatent* was meant to establish a centralized state by giving more power to the Reichsrat. The centralization of the western half of the monarchy had actually been original by the *Oktoberdiplom*. Based on the unpublished memoirs of Schmerling. Author

2561. Hanák, Péter. RAPPORTI STORICI ITALO-UNGHERESI VERSO LA META DEL SECOLO XIX [Italo-Hungarian historical relations around the mid-nineteenth century]. *Acta Historica* 1955 4(1-3): 211-234. Examines Italo-Hungarian relations during the revolutions of 1848-1849 and after, and comes to the conclusion that, in spite of mutual sympathies and common interests in combating the common Habsburg enemy, co-operation between the two nations had failed, mainly because of the struggle between the progressive and conservative forces within these nations. S. Borsody

2562. Höslinger, Robert. DAS ÖSTERREICHISCHE KONCORDAT AUS 1855 IN SEINER STELLUNG IM STAATSRÉCHTLICHEN PROBLEMBEREICH. BETRACHTUNGEN ZUR 100. WIEDERKEHR DES JAHRES DES VERTRAGSABSCHLUSSES [The Austrian Concordat of 1855 in its constitutional aspects. Reflections on the 100th anniversary of the ratification of the treaty]. *Österreichisches Archiv für Kirchenrecht* 1955 6(2): 223-231. Discusses the effects of the Concordat on official and public opinion from 1855 to 1867. C. F. Latov

2563. Lentze, Hans (Vienna). GRAF THUN UND DIE DEUTSCHE RECHTSGESCHICHTE [Count Thun and German legal history]. *Mitteilungen des Instituts für Österreichische Geschichtsforschung* 1955 63(3/4): 500-521. Austrian universities sorely neglected the study of legal history and jurisprudence during the first half of the 19th century. When Count Leo Thun-Hohenstein became Austrian Minister of Education (1849-1860) jurisprudence became a major discipline. Inviting notable Bavarian legalists, Thun-Hohenstein gave to the teaching of jurisprudence a conservative-Catholic complexion and assured the dominance of German legal methodology on the Vienna law faculty. Based on material in the *Allgemeine Verwaltungssachverhalte*, *Österreichisches Staatsarchiv*, and *Universitätsarchiv Wien*. R. Mueller

2564. Magnuszewski, Józef. KONFERENCJA SZTUROWA W BRATYSŁAWIE [Conference devoted to L. Štúr in Bratislava]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1956 63(3): 230-232. Reported from the conference, organized by the Historical Institute of the Slovak Academy, in commemoration of the centenary of the death of the Slovak national leader, Ľudovít Štúr (died 12 January 1846). Describes the role played by Štúr in the history of Slovakia. A. F. Dygnas

2565. Matula, V. A. K 100-LETHU SO DNIA SMERTI ĽUDOVITA ŠTÚRA [The 100th anniversary of the death of Ľudovít Štúr]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (5): 220-222. Account of activities in Slovakia, celebrating the centenary of the Slovak leader. M. Raef

2566. Mésároš, J. ŠTÚROV BOJ PROTI FEUDALIZMU [L. Štúr's struggle against feudalism]. *Historický časopis* 1956 4(1): 5-24. In the 1840's Štúr headed the Slovak national movement. He quickly saw that the national-liberation movement and the question of feudalism were closely connected, and incorporated anti-feudal reformist ideas into his political program. In 1846-1847 Štúr intensified his anti-feudal campaign, and in 1847 he published in his Slovak newspaper his demands for the coming Diet of 1847. The March Laws (1848) implemented neither national freedom nor the abolition of the feudal system. Štúr, Hodža and Hurbán were hounded out of their country by the 1848 counter-revolution. Štúr was never identifiable with counter-revolution, and ended his life under the surveillance of Bach's gendarmes. J. Erickson

2567. Novák, Miloslav. AUSTROSLAVISMUS, PŘÍSPĚV K JEHO POJETÍ V DOBĚ PŘEDBŘEZNOVÉ [Austro-Slavism, a contribution to its conception during the pre-1848 period]. *Sborník Archivních Prací* 1956 6(1): 26-51. Political Austro-Slavism in the year 1848 had two roots: the weakness of the Czech bourgeoisie and the encouragement of the feudal-bureaucratic reaction, which intended to use the Czech national movement for its own ends. Before 1848 Austro-Slavism was

or the Czech bourgeoisie, the first step towards a Czech national politic, while for the representatives of the regime it was a line of retreat, which the Austrians could use if necessary. The Austrian government was not unanimous in its relation to the national movement; Metternich opposed it, while Kolowrat and part of the Bohemian ruling aristocracy saw it as a stabilizing element in the politics of the Habsburg Monarchy, both internal and external. Its chief exponent was Count Leo Thun.

J. Erickson

2568. Říha, O., J. Beránek, V. Cejchan, and others. REHLED ČESKOSLOVENSKÝCH DĚJIN II. (DO ROKU 1918). HESE [Survey of Czechoslovakian history II (to 1918). Theses]. Československý Časopis Historický 1955 3(2): Supplement: 158. A survey of "Czechoslovakian" history in five parts: I. The revolutionary and national movement of the Czech and Slovak people 1848-1849. pp. 5-26. II. Struggle for the establishment of bourgeois government in Austria and the development of the national movement among the Czechs 1849-1867. pp. 26-50. III. The ascent of the working class to political consciousness in Czechoslovakia 1867-1900. pp. 50-104. IV. The Czech lands and Slovakia in the period of the rise of imperialism 1900-1914. pp. 104-138. V. The great October Socialist revolution and the struggle of the "Czechoslovakian" people for national freedom and independence. pp. 138-158. The last article brings the survey up to 28 October 1918 and the founding of the Czechoslovakian Republic.

J. Erickson

2569. Šindelář, B. O ÚLOZE LIDOVÝCH MAS V REVOLUČNÍM DENÍ ROKU 1848 NA MORAVĚ A VE SLEZSKU [On the role played by the popular masses in Moravia and Silesia during the revolution of 1848]. Československý Časopis Historický 1956 4(2): 207-231. Article to be continued.

2570. Till, Rudolf. EIN PLAN DER GLIEDERUNG WIENS (ON NATIONALITÄTENVIERTEL [A plan of dividing Vienna into nationality sections]. Wiener Geschichtsblätter 1955 10(4): 73-76. Reviews a proposal made in 1858 by Vienna's liberal Ostdeutsche Post to turn Vienna into districts populated by and representing each of the Monarchy's nationalities, in order to emphasize and strengthen Vienna's character as the Imperial capital.

C. F. Latour

2571. Tóth, Zoltán I. QUELQUES PROBLEMES DE L'ETAT MULTINATIONAL DANS LA HONGRIE D'AVANT 1848 [Some problems of the multinational state in Hungary before 1848]. Acta Historica 1955 4(1-3): 123-149. Historians of the feudal, bourgeois-liberal, and counter-revolutionary period disregarded the history of the non-Hungarian peoples of Hungary; they did not even view Hungary as a multinational state but labored under the illusion that Hungary was a national state. The Rumanians, Serbs, Slovaks and Ruthenes of Hungary were subjected to a "double oppression"--i. e. to both national and class oppression from the Hungarian ruling class. Conditions under which the Hungarians fought against Habsburg oppression were incomparably more favorable than those under which the non-Hungarian nationalities found themselves vis-à-vis their oppressors. The point is emphasized, however, that Magyarization began in earnest only in the 19th century.

S. Borsody

2572. Tóth, Zoltán I. THE NATIONALITY PROBLEM IN HUNGARY IN 1848-1849. Acta Historica 1955 4(1-3): 235-277. Discusses the democratic shortcomings of the Hungarian revolution in 1848-1849, with respect to the peasant and nationality questions. Both Lajos Kossuth and the majority of the lesser nobility arrived too late at the realization that only a common front of oppressed peoples could have won the War of Independence against Austrian absolutist reaction. The mistakes of the Hungarians, however, were also those of the non-Hungarian progressives.

S. Borsody

2573. Weinzierl-Fischer, Erika (Vienna). DIE KIRCHEN-FRAGE AUF DEM ÖSTERREICHISCHEN REICHSTAG 1848/49 [The Church question at the Austrian Parliament 1848/49]. Mitteilungen des Österreichischen Staatsarchivs 1955 8: 160-190. Reviews the efforts of the liberal, anti-clerical forces to include provisions for complete separation of Church and State in the proposed Austrian constitution, after the American and Belgian pattern. These efforts were in the end frustrated by the neo-absolutists with the passive acceptance of the Austrian peoples.

C. F. Latour

ITALY

See also: 1852, 2561, 2826, 3029

2574. Allocati, Antonio. LE CARTE TOMMASI DELL' ARCHIVIO BORBONE [The Tommasi papers of the Bourbon archive]. Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato 1956 16(1): 77-90. A brief sketch of the career of Donato Tommasi who, in 1831, became President of the Cabinet in the Reign of the Two Sicilies, restored in 1815. Includes an inventory of his papers, which are part of the Bourbon archive recently acquired and deposited with the Naples State Archive.

Melanie Grandi

2575. Aquarone, Alberto. ASPETTI LEGISLATIVI DELLA RESTAUZIONE IN TOSCANA [Legislative aspects of the Tuscan restoration]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1956 43(1): 3-34. After the collapse of the Napoleonic system and the restoration of the grand-ducal government, a legislative commission was at first set up under the leadership of Prince Rospigliosi. His most important act was the passing of two laws of 15th November 1814, in which the whole Napoleonic legislation was abolished. But with the old system returned the old abuses as well. Rospigliosi's successor, Vittorio Fossombroni, was very competent in administrative matters. During the period of the restoration Tuscany was the center of Italian liberalism, and it was a time of cultural and economic progress.

Helga Pültz

2576. Berselli, Aldo. IL DIARIO DI MARCO MINGHETTI [Marco Minghetti's diary]. Archivio Storico Italiano 1955 113(2): 283-305 and (3): 357-387. Publishes the hitherto unedited diary of Marco Minghetti from 6 November 1860 to 2 September 1861, when he was Minister of the Interior in the Cavour and Ricasoli Cabinets.

G. L. André

2577. Berselli, Aldo. LA "METAMORFOSI SPIRITUALE" DI AURELIO SAFFI DAL RIFORMISMO AL MAZZINIANESIMO [The "Metamorfosi Spirituale" of A. Saffi from "Reformism" to "Mazzinianism"]. Nuova Rivista Storica 1956 40(1): 48-72. Examines the evolution of the thought and of the political orientation of Aurelio Saffi. The first stages of his career were influenced by the liberal atmosphere in his family, the neo-Guelf hopes of 1848, and his association with Mazzini, one of whose most loyal friends he became.

G. L. André

2578. Carmignani, Renato. UN FALSO NOME DI GIUSEPPE MAZZINI [A fictitious name of Giuseppe Mazzini]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1955 42(4): 652-653. Deals with the attempt made by Paolo Alatri in his recent volume Lotte politiche in Sicilia sotto il governo della Destra (1866-1874) [Political struggles in Sicily under the government of the Right (1866-1874)] to establish the correct fictitious name which Giuseppe Mazzini used when he tried to land in Sicily in August 1870. The author explains that the donation of Mazzini's British passport, by Philip Nathan's heirs to the Domus Mazziniana in Pisa, solved the riddle.

Melanie Grandi

2579. Colapietra, Raffaele. PROFILO DI ALBERTO MARIO [Profile of Alberto Mario]. Occidente 1956 12(2): 163-176. Sketches the character, political ideas and intellectual influences of this re-discovered, Republican-minded figure of the Risorgimento.

H. M. Adams

2580. Coppola, Nunzio. LA VISITA DI UN "PERSONAGGIO DISTINTO" AI DETENUTI NAPOLETANI NEL MARZO DEL 1850 [The visit made to the Neapolitan political prisoners in March 1850 by a "distinguished personage"]. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1955 42(4): 613-630. Deals with the visit to two Neapolitan jails in 1850 by Sir Alexander Dundas Baillie Cochran, a prominent Tory member of the House of Commons. This visit was the result of a violent polemic in the principal European states, and especially in England, in connection with the Bourbon reaction to the events of 1848, between the liberals denouncing the tyranny of the Bourbon government and the horrors of the Neapolitan jails, and the conservatives justifying the repressive measures taken by the government. The author reproduces and compares the four conflicting versions given of the visit by the visitor himself, by an Italian official escort and by two prisoners visited in the two different jails, and examines the reasons for Sir Alexander's failure to cause the situation to change.

Melanie Grandi

2581. Decaux, Alain. LE SECRET DE LA COMTESSE DE CASTIGLIONE [The secret of the Countess of Castiglione]. *Historia* (France) 1956 19(111): 172-180. Based on several unpublished documents, including the diary of the Countess. She was working for her cousin Cavour and for the king of Sardinia, Victor Emmanuel II. Her political mission in France was mainly informative, and she had also to encourage Napoleon III's inclination for Italian unity. H. Monteagle

2582. De Giorgio, Domenico. LA PROVINCIA DI REGGIO NEL 1848 [The Province of Reggio in 1848]. *Historica* 1955 8(3): 134-139, (4/5): 161-168, and (6): 201-205. Continuation of an article in *ibid.*, Vol. 8 No. 2 [See abstract 1268]. The economic crisis, the disinterest of the people and the differences among the leaders caused the failure of the insurrection. While the radical deputies were against the collaboration with the Bourbons, the liberal-moderate deputies attended the meetings of Parliament in order to arrive at a peaceful enactment of the Constitution of 15 May. The last part deals with the mission sent to Carlo Alberto by the revolutionaries in order to obtain his support. P. Pastorelli

2583. De Mattia, Renato. I BANCHI MERIDIONALI NEL PRIMO DECENNIO DI UNITA POLITICA ITALIANA [Southern banks in the first decade of Italian political unity]. *Nuova Antologia* 1956 91(1866): 183-196. The article is a condensation of a portion of the *Saggio di storia della circolazione monetaria nel primo decennio di unita politica italiana* (1861-1870) [Essay on the history of monetary circulation in the first decade of Italian political unity], which won the *Nuova antologia* 1955 prize for the best work in economic history. The goodwill which the Banco di Napoli and the Banco di Sicilia enjoyed in the South, together with the national stabilization along liberal lines, enabled the banks during the second half of the 1860's to make up for time and opportunities lost during the early part of the decade. Gradual but profound re-organization of the banking structure enabled the institutions to go forward almost intact during the last half of the century; nevertheless, traditionalism hindered many activities and led to a conservative, delaying tendency in the Italian banking system during the first decades after unification. C. F. Delzell

2584. Falconi, Ettore. IL DIPARTIMENTO DI GRAZIA, GIUSTIZIA E BUONGOVERNO DEGLI STATI PARMENSI [The Department of Amnesty, Justice and Good Governance of the Parma States]. *Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato* 1956 16(1): 47-60. An inventory of the papers and documents of the various offices of the Department of Justice and Good Governance of the Duchy of Parma, and a description of the various functions these offices performed. The Department of Justice and Good Governance also included the State archive, the re-arrangement of which was part of a complex task by the ducal departments after 1814. Melanie Grandi

2585. Giusti, Renato. INVENTARIO DEI DOCUMENTI ESISTENTI PRESSO IL MUSEO DEL RISORGIMENTO A MANTOVA [Inventory of the documents in the Museum of the Risorgimento in Mantua]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1955 42(4): 654-659. A list and a brief description of the documents and papers relative to the Risorgimento in Mantua. Letters and manuscripts of the most prominent men of the Risorgimento are to be found among these documents. Melanie Grandi

2586. Lupo Gentile, Michele. SULL'ESILIO DI PIETRO STERBINI [On the exile of Pietro Sterbini]. *Risorgimento* 1956 8(1): 33-36. A short biography of Pietro Sterbini, one of the outstanding patriots of the Roman Republic of 1848, dealing particularly with his exile in Marseille during the years 1835-1846. Based on unpublished documents. G. L. André

2587. Manzotti, Fernando. LA RIVOLTA DEL MACINATO (1869) [The flour revolt, 1869]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1956 43(1): 59-86. Development and course of a revolt due to a flour tax in various parts of Italy, the lawsuits and investigations, and the political and economic results. Helga Pültz

2588. Mastellone, Salvo. LE CARTE DELLA LEGAZIONE NAPOLETANA A PARIGI [The papers of the Neapolitan Legation in Paris]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1955 42(4): 575-612. What remains of the original, voluminous documents of the Neapolitan Legation in Paris, is a valuable contribution to the study of the history of diplomatic relations

between France and the Reign of the Two Sicilies. These documents, consisting of copies of dispatches from the Neapolitan representatives in Paris to their government, instructions from Naples, and the papers of the family of the counts La Tour, give a good insight into the period after Napoleon's fall. Particularly interesting are the letters of Francis of Bourbon (1815-1817), Richelieu (1815-1816) and Ferdinand II (1840-1845), excerpts of which are cited. Melanie Grandi

2589. Morelli, Emilia. MARIO MENGHINI. Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento 1955 42(4): 663-664. On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of Menghini's death, recalls his life-time work, the 100 volumes of his *Scritti editi ed inediti*, dedicated to Giuseppe Mazzini's thought and actions. Menghini sacrificed more fruitful activities to this one task he had set for himself. Melanie Grandi

2590. Perella, Renato. LA MISCELLANEA RISORGIMENTALE (1848-1862) NELL'ARCHIVIO DI STATO DI MESSINA [The Miscellanea Risorgimentale (1848-1862) in the Messina State Archive]. *Rassegna degli Archivi di Stato* 1956 16(1): 61-71. A chronological sketch of the events of the Risorgimento in Sicily during the period 1848-1862, and an inventory of the pertinent miscellaneous documents and papers as well as a bibliographical list relative to the period. Melanie Grandi

2591. Pischedda, Carlo. APPUNTI RICASOLIANI, 1853-1859 [Notes on Ricasoli, 1853-1859]. *Rivista Storica Italiana* 1956 68(1): 37-81. Discusses material revealed in volume V to VII of the *Carteggi di Bettino Ricasoli*, showing Ricasoli's interest in modern and scientific farming and his growing interest in the liberation and unification of Italy. While he favored union under Piedmont, he preferred local autonomy for such states as Tuscany. There are contradictions in his views, for he was both liberal and authoritarian, both progressive and distrustful of the lower classes, both centralist and federalist. L. M. Case

2592. Rizzi, Bice. SUL CONFINE SETTENTRIONALE D'ITALIA E DEL TRENTO [Concerning the northern border of Italy and the Trentino]. *Risorgimento* 1956 8(1): 37-43. On the basis of recently published documents of the provisional government of Milan of 1848, a study is made of the question of whether Italian patriots did or did not propose to include South Tyrol in Italian territory. G. L. André

2593. Simonetta, Bono. LUIGI CASTELLAZZO E I PROCESSI DI MANTOVA DEL 1852-53 ALLA LUCE DI ALCUNI DOCUMENTI INEDITI [Luigi Castellazzo and the Mantuan trials of 1852-53 in the light of some unpublished documents]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1956 43(1): 87-111. Reproduction, with commentary, of two long letters of Luigi Castellazzo and some passages from letters which refer to him. Attempts to rehabilitate him on account of his confession in the Mantuan trials. Helga Pültz

2594. Unsigned. IL MUSEO CENTRALE DEL RISORGIMENTO DI ROMA [The central museum of the Risorgimento Rome]. *Rassegna Storica del Risorgimento* 1956 43(1): 124-126. Reprint of two articles from the *Tribuna* of 8 January 1912, "Come rivivrà la nostra epopea" [How our heroic age will be revived], and from the *Idea Nazionale* of 16 October 1924, "Per un Museo del Risorgimento in Roma" [For a museum of the Risorgimento in Rome] by Matteo Mazziotti. Helga Pültz

NETHERLANDS

See also: 2670

2595. Westebbe, Richard M. (Harvard Univ.). STATE ENTREPRENEURSHIP: KING WILLEM I, JOHN COCKERILL AND THE SERAING ENGINEERING WORKS, 1815-1840. Explorations in Entrepreneurial History 1956 8(4): 205-232. Hitherto unpublished documents at the *Algemeen Rijksarchief* and the *Nederlandsche Economisch - Historisch Archief* disclose the struggles of this enterprise during the quarter-century following the Napoleonic Wars. As an instrument of state policy the Seraing Engineering Works was devoted to introducing steam technology to the Low Countries. Detailed description is given of the difficulties of John Cockerill and his partner, G. M. Roentgen, who as technological pioneers strove to overcome financial problems, inadequately developed production methods and undeveloped markets. R. Mueller

POLAND

See also: 2374, 2376, 2539, 2540, 2556

2596. Arkwright, John. THE MICKIEWICZ CENTENARY. Contemporary Review 1955 188(1080): 401-404. A brief summary and evaluation of Mickiewicz as a romantic poet and Polish patriot. J. G. Gazley

2597. Długoborski, Wacław. REVIEW ARTICLE OF C. BOBIŃSKA: MARKS I ENGELS A SPRAWY POLSKIE DO OSIEMDZIESIĄTYCH LAT XIX WIEKU. WYD. II UZUPEŁNIONE. WARSZAWA, 1955, KSIĄŻKA I WIEDZA, S. 251 [Marx and Engels and the Polish affairs up to the nineteen eighties. 2nd enlarged edition, Warsaw, 1955, Książka i Wiedza, 251 pp.]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1956 63(3): 185-200. The book is satisfactory for the period after 1850, but the author sharply criticizes the first chapter on the years 1846-1848 for dealing too exclusively with the pronouncements of Marx and Engels, and neglecting the attitude of those German democratic elements who took a standpoint similar to Marx' and Engels'. Gives extensive quotations from the contemporary German press and later historical literature, showing the problems omitted by Professor Bobińska. A. F. Dygnas

2598. Fijałek, Jan. WPLYW ROZWOJU ŁODZI NA JEJ STAN SANITARNY I ZAGADNIENIA ZDROWOTNE LUDZI PRACY W PIERWSZEJ POŁOWIE XIX W. [The influence of the growth of Łódź on the sanitary conditions and public health amongst labor population in the first half of the 19th century]. Przegląd Nauk Historycznych i Społecznych 1954 5:149-156. Describes the territorial development of the city of Łódź and the state of its sanitation, water supply and medical services. The development of those services did not keep up with the quick growth of the city. Based on the city records now in the Archives of the Province of Łódź. A. F. Dygnas

2599. Gąsiorowska, Natalia. ZAŁOŻENIA METODOLOGICZNE BADAŃ NAD POCZĄTKAMI DZIEJÓW PRZEMYSŁU KAPITALISTYCZNEGO I KLASY ROBOTNICZEJ NA TERENIE ŁODZI I OKRĘGU ŁÓDZKIEGO W LATACH 1820-1864 [Methodological principles of the study of the beginnings of capitalist industry and of working classes in the city and region of Łódź: 1820-1864]. Przegląd Nauk Historycznych i Społecznych 1954 5: 9-42. Summarizes the Marxist-Leninist interpretation of the forms and development of industry. Gives a short account of the approach of West European sociologists and economic historians and describes in greater detail the attitude of the Soviet historian Pankratova. Ends with the analysis of the Polish works on Polish economic history, written during this century. A. F. Dygnas

2600. Gawiński, Roman. STUDIA NAD DZIEJAMI MANUFAKTURY I FABRYKI WILHELMA FRYDERYKA ZACHERTA W ZGIERZU [Study on the history of manufacture and factory of Wilhelm Fryderyk Zachert in Zgierz]. Przegląd Nauk Historycznych i Społecznych 1954 5: 109-123. A business history of an enterprise established in 1825 by a man who, in that year, came to Zgierz. The cloth weaving concern was gradually, with constant help of government loans, enlarging its size and scope. In 1837 it installed steam machinery, changing from workshop to factory production. In 1853 Zachert opened the subsidiary works in Supraśl in the Russian Empire (outside the frontiers of the autonomous Polish Kingdom). The author gives statistical data and stresses the exploitation of workers by the owner. A. F. Dygnas

2601. Ichnatowicz, Ireneusz, and Paweł Korzec. KRYZYS SUROWCOWY 1861-1865 (GLÓD BAWELNIANY) W PRZEMYSŁE ŁÓDZKIM [The raw material crisis 1861-1865 (cotton famine) in the Łódź industry]. Przegląd Nauk Historycznych i Społecznych 1954 5: 132-141. The cotton famine was caused by the American Civil War, and affected Poland and Russia more than England. Prices of cotton soared, factories were either closing down or limiting production because of lack of raw material and because of marketing difficulties. Unemployed in Łódź were helped by private charities and government subsidies, paid in an effort to keep them away from revolutionary activities. The cotton famine put many small firms out of business and hastened the process of the concentration of capital. A. F. Dygnas

2602. Jedlicki, Jerzy. WIELKI PIEC W CISZÓWCE W 1830-34 R. [The blast furnace at Ciszówka 1830-1834]. Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej 1955 3(1): 136-153.

Two documents on the economic and technological development of this blast furnace are published, dealing with the years 1830 and 1834 respectively. "The Protocol concerning the enquiry into the uses of the blast furnace at Ciszówka" was drafted in 1830, and deals with the valuation of the landed estate Zarka, including the industrial plants within it. "The economic plan of the working of the blast furnace at Ciszówka" was connected with the transactions planned by the Bank of Poland to rent the furnace (1834). This transaction was evidently never put into effect. Such material has even greater value since the Ciszówka blast furnace represents a typical plant of the Polish metallurgical industry at this time. It was a fully capitalist enterprise, not employing compulsory labor and being also fully commercialized. J. Erickson

2603. Jezierski, Andrzej. STRUKTURA KOSZTÓW PRODUKCJI SURÓWKI WIELKOPIECOWEJ W POŁOWIE XIX WIEKU [The structure of the costs of the production of pig-iron in the middle of the 19th century]. Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej 1956 4(1): 62-78. The basis for the calculation is drawn from the costs of producing charcoal iron in the State-owned furnace at Niwka. The biggest item in the cost, which is adduced from this evidence, was transport, which amounted to 40% of the total costs. The price of raw materials must also be considered when assessing production costs, though the yearly net value of production amounted to about 30% of the value of production. Detailed and extensive costing tables are provided in the text. J. Erickson

2604. Kaczmarek, Roman. "BUNTY" CZELADZI MIAST FABRYCZNYCH W OKRĘGU ŁÓDZKIM DO ROKU 1830 [Riots of journeymen in industrial towns of the Łódź region up to 1830]. Przegląd Nauk Historycznych i Społecznych 1954 5: 124-131. Describes the first industrial unrests in the textile region of Łódź, which began in 1826 in Zgierz and Aleksandrów, then recurred in Tomaszów (1827), Łódź (1828) and Turek (1829-1830). These unrests were caused by the poor economic conditions of the workers. A. F. Dygnas

2605. Kłosowska, Antonina. AUTOR - PUBLICZNOŚĆ - CENZURA. (WOKÓŁ WARSZAWSKIEGO WYDANIA PISM A. MICKIEWICZA Z 1858 R.) [Author - public - censorship. (About the Warsaw edition of the Works of A. Mickiewicz of 1858)]. Nauka Polska 1956 4(2/3): 127-174. This edition, issued by private publisher (S. H. Merzbach) caused public controversy, because some people thought the edition should have been issued by an ad hoc committee and based on subscriptions. The structure of the publishing trade, and the working of Russian censorship are analyzed. Based on printed materials and papers from Jagiellonian Library (Cracow), and the National Library (Warsaw). A. F. Dygnas

2606. Korzec, Paweł. ROZWÓJ FORM WALKI KLASOWEJ ŁÓDZKIEGO PROLETARIATU PRZED ZORGANIZOWANYM RUCHEM ROBOTNICZYM [The development of the forms of class struggle among the proletariat of Łódź before the organized labor movement came into existence]. Przegląd Nauk Historycznych i Społecznych 1954 5: 142-148. States that the problem of unemployed workers appears for the first time in 1844-1845, but that there is no information concerning the cause of the unemployment. Describes the unrests of 1861, which concentrated on the destruction of factory machinery. These disturbances, though Luddist in form, were not such in fact, since they were instigated by smaller industrialists and directed against big business. Also mentions the workers' attempt to establish the first textile co-operative in 1864, and the first strikes of 1872 and 1874. Based on the Łódź city records, now preserved in the Province of Łódź Archives. A. F. Dygnas

2607. Kosiński, Jerzy. PROGRAM REWOLUCJI LUDOWEJ JAKUBA JAWORSKIEGO. O KSIĄŻCE JAKUBA JAWORSKIEGO "PRZYPOMNIENIA UKRAIŃSKIE, CZYLI WIARA LUDU W SWĄ PRZYSZŁOŚĆ." ANEKS: LUDWIK GOCEŁ, JAKUB JAWORSKI W ŚWIETLE PRASY WIELKIEJ EMIGRACJI [Jakub Jaworski's program of the popular revolution and his book "Ukrainian reflections or the people's faith in their future." Appendix: Ludwik Gocel, Jakub Jaworski in the light of the press of Great Emigration]. Przegląd Nauk Historycznych i Społecznych 1954 5: 207-236. Analysis of one of many tracts devoted to guerilla warfare. Written with a democratic approach, it advocates the abolition of serfdom, and tries to convince landowners that without using serf labor their estates would be more remunerative. Knowing the Ukraine and her

people well, it advises, on how to get their support and how to lead guerilla warfare according to the temperament and habits of their prospective soldiers. The appendix contains the few biographical details that were discovered about Jaworski.

A. F. Dygnas

2608. Luczak, Czesław. TECHNIKA CUKROWNICZA W WIELKOPOLSCIE W LATACH 1820-61 [The technology of sugar production in Great Poland 1820-61]. Kwartalnik Historii Kultury Materialnej 1956 4(1): 36-62. In the 19th century, sugar production in Great Poland can be divided into three periods; the cane sugar houses (1774-1818), the early sugar works using sugar beet (1820-1861) and the great capitalist sugar factories (after 1875). For the seven important processes in sugar production (during the period 1820-1861), various pieces of equipment were used, but they were all relatively simple in construction. The first use of the steam engine in the Great Poland sugar industry was in 1838, but the widespread use of steam machines was delayed until 1852-1859. Technical progress was not great from 1820-1861, being limited in extent to the three largest sugar factories. Since they were therefore unable to compete with imported sugar, the Wielkopolska sugar works gradually closed down and production ceased in 1861.

J. Erickson

2609. Shatzky, Jacob. INSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS OF JEWISH LIFE IN WARSAW IN THE SECOND HALF OF THE 19TH CENTURY. Yivo Annual of Jewish Social Science 1955 10: 9-44. An analysis of the activities of the Warsaw Kehilla (organized Jewish community), particularly in the area of philanthropy.

B. W. Korn

2610. Teslar, Joseph-André (Univ. of Glasgow). L'IDEE DE CIVILISATION CHEZ MICKIEWICZ [The idea of civilization of Mickiewicz]. Revue Internationale d'Histoire Politique et Constitutionnelle 1955 5(19/20): 253-258. A commemorative article on the centenary of Mickiewicz's death on 26 November 1955. The author deals in some detail with Mickiewicz's efforts to organize two clandestine and romanticist youth movements, the "Philomats" and "Philarets," during 1840-1855. They advocated thorough social reforms and the universal brotherhood of all mankind as prerequisites of Polish independence. The concluding part describes Mickiewicz's support of Polish independence in his writings and his connections with prominent Italian patriots whose co-operation he sought.

R. Mueller

2611. Wachholz, Szczepny. AKTY PRAWNE REWOLUCJI KRAKOWSKIEJ Z ROKU 1846 [Legal enactments of the Cracow revolution of 1846]. Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne 1956 8(1): 311-348. Sixty-three documents are published here in full, covering the legal and official decrees of the revolutionary movement in the Free City of Cracow, up to 3 March 1846. The subjects concerned are the Committee of Public Safety, the censorship, finance, the Church, serfdom and its abolition, legal administration, the military, the government (including the dictator Jan Tyssowski and his secretariat), industry and the Jewish question. The sources for these are the Czartoryski archives, the War Museum in Cracow, Cracow newspapers, and selected manuscripts.

J. Erickson

2612. Złotorzycka, Maria. KTO BYŁ AUTOREM BROSZURY "WOLNOŚĆ HASŁEM NASZYM" WYDANEJ W LIPSKU W 1867 ROKU? [Who was the author of the pamphlet "Freedom is our motto" published in 1867 in Leipzig?]. Przegląd Historyczny 1956 47(3): 549-553. In the author's biography of Ludwik Baculewski, published in volume III of Polski Słownik Biograficzny [Dictionary of Polish Biography], she ascribes to Baculewski the pamphlet discussed here. Professor Celina Bobińska questioned that authorship, and this article refutes that doubt, stating reasons supporting his authorship.

A. F. Dygnas

See also: 364

RUSSIA

See also: 2378

2613. Friedieff, Michel (Univ. of Paris). L'EMPIRE RUSSE VU PAR LES HOMMES DE LA RESTAURATION [The Russian Empire seen by the Men of the Restoration]. Revue Internationale d'Histoire Politique et Constitutionnelle 1956 6(22): 108-124. Selection and commentary of extracts from contemporary Restoration critics; l'Abbé de Pradt and Aubernon who represented the majority view that the Russian barbarians planned to expand their empire and were a menace to Western Europe;

Dupin and Malte-Brun, who held more moderate and balanced views. The author believes the sources of these opinions to be found in Napoleon's Memorial de Sainte-Hélène, hostile towards the Russians; and in the sympathetic opinion of Russia in Madame de Staël's Dix Années d'Exil. Carla Rich

2614. Leikina-Svirskaja, V. R. O KHARAKTERE KRUSHKOV PETRASHEVTSEV [Concerning the nature of the Petrashevskii circles]. Voprosy Istorii 1956 4(4): 96-106. In the first place, the article argues that the "organization of Petrashevskii" consisted of several rather loosely organized groups of individuals who shared some basic social and political ideas. In the second place, their ideology is to be considered as part of the development of the democratic-revolutionary camp in Russian society. This explains both the political overtones of their utopian socialism and their searchings for a form of conspiratorial revolutionary organization. Based primarily on published sources.

M. Raeff

2615. Romanides, John S., Reverend (Research Fellow, l'Institut de Théologie Orthodoxe, Paris, France). ORTHOX ECCLESIOLOGY ACCORDING TO ALEXIS KHOMIAKOV (1860). Greek Orthodox Theological Review 1956 2(1): 57-77. A description and analysis of Alexis Khomiakov's theological views on organic membership in the Eastern Orthodox Church in Tsarist Russia. Alexis Khomiakov was one of 19th century Russia's great intellectuals and theologians.

J. S. Council

2616. Sedova, E. N. BOR'BA POMESHCHICH'IKH KREST'IAN TSENTRAL'NO-CHERNOZEMNYKH GUBERNII ZEMLIU V 1861-1865 GODAKH [The struggle of estate peasants for land in the Central blacksoil provinces in 1861-1865]. Voprosy Istorii 1956 4(4): 115-124. Describes how the peasants of the Northern blacksoil regions resisted their forcible transfer to poorer and less fertile lands as part of the Emancipation Settlement. The peasants' resistance was broken by harsh administrative, police, and military measures. There, in this area, feudal serf conditions survived after the Emancipation. Evidence is drawn from unpublished sources (of local government and police offices) in the archives of Moscow and Leningrad.

M. Raeff

2617. Venturi, F. (Univ. of Genoa). A. POGGIO AND THE DECEMBRISTS. Occidente 1956 12(2): 139-163. Describes the origin, life and career of Alessandro Poggio, his role in the Decembrist movement, and his relationship to the course of 19th century-European history.

H. M. Adams

SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

2618. Ehrencron-Muller, L. OVERPRESIDENT W. J. A. MOLTKE'S OPTEGNELSER, 1819-1827 [Council President W. J. A. von Moltke's correspondence, 1819-1827]. Historisk Meddelelser om København 1955 4(7/8): 433-496. Excerpts from the correspondence of von Moltke to his son Ehrenreich C. L. Moltke from 1819-1827. Von Moltke was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, on 15 September 1755; he arrived in Denmark at the age of ten, and was naturalized in Copenhagen in 1775. The letters cited give details of the various visits to the royal house, meeting with cabinet members, discussions with army officials, entertainment of distinguished guests, and domestic happenings.

R. A. Sorensen

2619. Jensen, Sigurd. NOGLE OPLYSNINGER OM DET KØBENHAVNSKE BORGERSKABS FORMUESFORHOLD OG FORMUEPLACERINGEN VED MIDTEN AF DET 19. AARHUNDREDE [Some information about the wealth and its distribution among the citizens of Copenhagen in the middle of the 19th century]. Historiske Meddelelser om København 1956 4(9/10): 596-640. An economic presentation of the wealth, income, distribution and investment of the well-to-do citizens of Copenhagen during the first half of the 19th century.

R. A. Sorensen

2620. Nielsen, Sigurd. SELSKABET FOR TRYKKEFRIHEDENS RETTE BRUG [The Society for the Proper Use of a Free Press]. Historiske Meddelelser om København 1955 4(4-6): 225-364. A well-documented and detailed account of the activities of the Society for the Proper Use of a Free Press, 1834-45. The dictatorial policy of the government, in the late 18th century, and the spreading of nationalism in Europe influenced citizens of all ranks--government employees, religious leaders, military officers, teachers, merchants, artists and farmers--to organize (on 14 March 1835) the Society for the

proper Use of a Free Press. From the beginning there was a great internal struggle for the control of the society. This restriction eventually led to class distinction, uneven control of the executive branch, and a rapid decline in membership. The official publication of the society was the Dansk Folkeblad.

R. A. Sorensen

SPAIN

2621. Martínez Bara, José Antonio. UNAS NOTAS SOBRE LA ECONOMIA OSCENSE DE COMIENZOS DEL SIGLO XIX [Notes on the economy of Huesca at the beginning of the 19th century]. Argensola 1956 7(26): 113-125. As commerce and industry were little developed in Huesca, special importance was laid on agriculture. This was however dependent on the system of irrigation; therefore the cleaning and improvement of the reservoir of Huesca was of the greatest importance. It was decided to obtain the money necessary for this by taxing various consumer goods. But the tax on basic foods was to be kept down, so that the lower classes would not be hit. The control and distribution of these foods was entrusted to an honorary committee.

Elisabeth Wimmer

Latin America (including Haiti)

See also: 2385, 2387, 2394, 2398, 2399, 2403, 2422, 2514, 2676, 2682, 2703, 2850

2622. Alfau Durán, Vetilio. DON JULIAN BELISARIO CURIEL (1829-1869). Clio 1956 24(106): 25-28. Reprints of two contemporary accounts of the martyrdom of Curiel in the seis años of anarchy (1864-1870) in Santo Domingo.

F. E. Kidder

2623. Alfau Durán, Vetilio. EL GENERAL GANDARA Y LOS REHENES DE 1865 [General Gándara and the hostages of 1865]. Clio 1955 23(105): 163-173. Historical and international aspects of the taking of hostages during a period of civil war and anarchy in the Dominican Republic.

F. E. Kidder

2624. Almada, Francisco R. LOS JUECES DE MAXIMILIANO, MIRAMON, Y MEXIA [The judges of Maximilian, Miramón, and Mejía]. Memoria de la Academia Nacional de Historia y Geografía 1955 11(5): 7-18. A summary of the famous military court martial against Emperor Maximilian and Generals Miguel Miramón and Tomas Mejía by the victorious Juárez government in 1867. The author first speculates that Colonel Miguel López, who commanded the troops which defended the Emperor, committed treason. A historical background sketch of López is given. Most of the article is dedicated to describing the personnel in charge of the trial such as the judges, attorneys, and defense lawyers. Several judicial records are transcribed in the essay. The article also deals with the execution of the three accused on 19 June 1867, and it praises the calmness of the condemned men.

C. W. Arnade

2625. Anderson, Isabel S. LOS FUNERALES DE BOLIVAR [Bolívar's obsequies]. Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia 1955 38(152): 470-477. As a late act of justice in 1842, twelve years after Bolívar's death, the mortal remains of the liberator were transported from Santa Maria to Caracas. Delegations from Venezuela and the other South American states took part, as well as followers of Bolívar from Europe.

Elisabeth Wimmer

2626. B. H. N. CARTA DEL CORONEL BELFORD, SOBRE LOS ULTIMOS DIAS DEL LIBERATADOR [Letter of Colonel Belford on the last days of the liberator]. Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia 1955 38(152): 413-414. Consists mostly of provisions from Bolívar's will.

Elisabeth Wimmer

2627. Bierck, Harold A., Jr. BOLIVAR Y LA COOPERACION HISPANO-AMERICANA [Bolívar and Latin-American co-operation]. Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia 1955 38(152): 398-406. Account of negotiations held by Bolívar in the years 1823 - 1824 with the Spanish-American states. The chief aim of these negotiations was the alliance of the military forces of the states against Spain. Although Bolívar succeeded in convincing the states of the advantage of combined action, the practical accomplishment was frustrated by the opposition of individual states.

Elisabeth Wimmer

2628. Blom, Frans. CORONEL MODESTO MENDEZ [Colonel Modesto Méndez]. Antropología e Historia de Guatemala 1955 7(2): 3-18. Méndez was the first man to investigate the ruins of Petén (Tixal, Ixkun and Ixtutz) and gave exact descriptions of the drawings and sculptures which were done on blocks of stone, monoliths, remnants of buildings and walls. Some of the drawings are reproduced.

Elisabeth Wimmer

2629. Brice, Angel Francisco. ALGUNOS CAUDILLOS REVOLUCIONARIOS DE COLOMBIA [Some leaders of the Colombian Revolution]. Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia 1956 39(154): 144-168. Attacks Tascón's unfounded report on Bolívar, which depicts the liberator as a psychopath and an enemy of democracy. Tascón unjustly belittled Bolívar's merits and denied his leading role in the battle for freedom, and accused Bolívar of striving after absolute power. He designated Bolívar's offers to give up the presidency as maneuver and his resignation as not due to illness, but to the opposition of the people.

Elisabeth Wimmer

2630. Cova, J. A. ELOGIO DEL ALMIRANTE BRION [In honor of Admiral Brión]. Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia 1956 39(154): 135-137. A bronze statue of Admiral Brión, who was appointed Admiral of the Armada by Bolívar and fought with him for the freedom of Colombia, was erected on the island of Curaçao.

Elisabeth Wimmer

2631. Cristóforo, Hélio. CONSIDERAÇÕES EM TORNO DO ATO ADICIONAL [Considerations on the Additional Act]. Revista de História 1955 11(21/22): 329-334. At the time of the first Empire of Brazil, when economic conditions were bad and there were anarchic movements in the provinces, the need for arousing a national consciousness led to constitutional reforms. A commission was called which laid its proposals before the "Camera." Feijó, the Minister of Justice, "a liberal and almost a republican," wanted to act independently of the Camera. When only three of the nine proposed articles were accepted by the Senate, Feijó used it as a pretext for overturning the Senate. The "additional act" was intended to promote friendly relations between the monarchy and the federalistic provinces, but in fact, it contributed little to the welfare of the state. Its defects brought into being the "law of interpretation" and only the personality of Caxias gave the nation the desired unity.

Maria Theresia de Oliveira

2632. Fombona, R. Blanco. EL CAPITAN GENERAL DON DOMINGO DE MONTEVERDE [Capitan General Don Domingo de Monteverde]. Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia 1956 39(154): 105-128. During the period under Charles IV when the king's personal favorites were advanced, Monteverde was made frigate captain of the Spanish marine. By taking advantage of natural catastrophes by treachery he won several victories (1812), marched into Caracas, where, after General Miranda had handed over the republic to him, he had absolute power. He intended the extirpation of the Creole population and the immigration of Spanish settlers. His permanent suspiciousness, which later degenerated into a persecution complex, led him to perform acts of atrocious cruelty. Bolívar's invasion brought his tyranny to an end.

Elisabeth Wimmer

2633. Garrido, Víctor. EN TORNO AL GENERAL JOSE JOAQUIN PUELLO [Concerning General José Joaquín Puello]. Clio 1956 24(106): 1-7. Analysis of the conduct of the mulatto General Puello which culminated in the entry of the rebellious General Santana in the city of Santo Domingo on 12 July 1844. No bibliography.

F. E. Kidder

2634. González Bustamante, J. J. MARIANO ARISTA, PRECURSOR DEL PLAN DE AYUTLA [Mariano Arista, the precursor of the Ayutla plan]. Memoria de la Academia Nacional de Historia y Geografía 1955 11(3): 5-47. The plan of Ayutla, issued in 1854, was a revolutionary program in Mexican history. It asked for a rebuilding of Mexico along liberal lines. It is impossible to determine the immediate author of Ayutla, and it is important to study its roots. The initial atmosphere against the conservative regime was created during the presidency of Mariano Arista (1851-1853). Arista made possible a meeting of minds of the liberal crusaders, and he must be included among the intellectual creators of Ayutla.

C. W. Arnade

2635. González Rubio, Carlos. EL LIBERTADOR Y LA CONCESION ELBERS [The liberator and the Elbers concession]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* 1955 42(491/492): 573-590. Describes the effort of Juan B. Elbers to establish steam navigation on the Magdalena River, 1824-1832. Citations from contemporary newspapers in the United States, where the first steamboats were acquired, throw new light on the background to the vessels themselves. On the whole Elbers was unsuccessful, so that Bolívar cancelled the concession, because of his failure to maintain regular service. D. Bushnell

2636. Ibarra de Anda, Fortino. VIEJO PROYECTO DE FRANCIA [The old project of France]. *Memoria de la Academia Nacional de Historia y Geografía* 1955 11(Primer Boletín Extraordinario): 22-28. A summary of the causes which made Napoleon III invade Mexico. C. W. Arnade

2637. Langley, Harold D. (Marywood College). BOLIVAR AS SEEN BY AN AMERICAN SAILOR. *Hispanic American Historical Review* 1956 36(3): 329-332. A document representing a brief excerpt from a rare book, Nathaniel Ames, *A Mariner's Sketches* (Providence, 1830). Describes a visit by Simón Bolívar to the frigate *United States* at Chorillas, Peru, on Washington's Birthday, 1825. R. B. McCornack

2638. Martín R., Theodoro. LA BATALLA DE SANTA ROSA (COSTA RICA) 20. DE MARZO DE 1856 [The Battle of Santa Rosa (Costa Rica) of 20 March 1856]. *Estudios Centro Americanos* 1956 11(102): 82-86. This was the first battle to take place in Central America against the advocates of slavery. William Walker's landing in Realjo was the immediate stimulus to the battle. Elisabeth Wimmer

2639. Molina de Lines, María. APUNTES PARA UNA BIBLIOGRAFIA SOBRE LA CAMPAÑA FILIBUSTERA DE 1856-7 DE COSTA RICA Y NICARAGUA (PUBLICADA FUERA DE COSTA RICA) [Notes for a bibliography on the filibuster campaign of 1856-57 by Costa Rica and Nicaragua, published outside of Costa Rica]. *Revista de Historia de América* 1955 40(4): 601-610. An unannotated bibliography of monographs and articles in English, French, German and Spanish. The resources of nine U.S. libraries were combed but listings do not indicate the location of items. One of the leading figures cited is William Walker. F. E. Kidder

2640. Molina y Morales, Roberto. CORONEL DON LEON CASTILLO "EL HERMANO LEÓN" [Colonel Don León Castillo "Brother León"]. *Estudios Centro Americanos* 1955 10(100): 653-657. León came from a poor family, joined the army in his youth and distinguished himself by his great courage. One day, lying severely wounded on the battlefield, he had a vision of the Blessed Virgin of Carmel and decided that he would from that time on dedicate his life to the service of the poor. Elisabeth Wimmer

2641. Obando Lombana, Jorge. DATOS DESCONOCIDOS SOBRE LA MUERTE DEL GENERAL JOSE MARIA OBANDO [Unknown data on the death of General José María Obando]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* 1955 42(493/494): 731-740. Discusses traditions and factual details relating to the death of ex-President Obando, assassinated while taking part in the Liberal Revolution of 1860-1861. D. Bushnell

2642. Pacheco Moreno, Manuel. EL TRIUNFO DE MEXICO EN GUAYMAS, CONTRA LA INVASION DEL CONDE RAOUSSET [The triumph of the Mexican forces in Guaymas, against the invasion of Count Raousset]. *Memoria de la Academia Nacional de Historia y Geografía* 1955 11(1): 8-14. Sketches the filibustering invasion of Count Raousset, who with an army of French and German adventurers, invaded the Mexican Pacific coast from California. Raousset was defeated at the port of Guaymas by Mexican army units under General Yáñez on 13 July 1854. The battle report by Yáñez to his superiors is transcribed. The author blames the Mexican consul at San Francisco for a lack of vigilance in this matter. C. W. Arnade

2643. Rivera Rivera, Julio (Student, Univ. of Puerto Rico). ORIGENES DE LA ORGANIZACION OBRERA EN PUERTO RICO (1838-1898) [Origins of labor organization in Puerto Rico, 1838-1898]. *Historia (Puerto Rico)* 1955 5(1): 91-112. A paper prepared for a graduate seminar and based on published sources. Rivera describes workers' con-

ditions in the 19th century, alludes to the workers' movement in Spain, and traces the importance of Santiago Iglesias and others in the beginnings of organized labor in Puerto Rico. Bibliographical footnotes. F. E. Kidder

2644. Rodríguez Piñeres, Eduardo. TRAVESURAS DE DON ANTONIO LEOCADIO GUZMAN EN TIERRAS COLOMBIANAS [Pranks of Don Antonio Leocadio Guzmán in Colombia-Venezuelan lands]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* 1955 42(493/494): 703-719. A broad outline of the career of Antonio L. Guzmán, concerning mainly his role in the dissolution of the union between Venezuela and New Granada (Gr or Great Colombia) and his later abortive attempt to revive the union, ca. 1863. D. Bushnell

2645. Sunyer, Carlos Pi. UNA CARTA INEDITA DEL LIBERTADOR PARA EL CORONEL CAMPBELL [An unpublished letter of the liberator to Colonel Campbell]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia* 1956 39(154): 129-133. This letter, which lay almost forgotten in a London archive, for the first time mentioned and commented upon in a report made by Campbell to his superior. In it Bolívar bewails the fact that Peru broke the peace treaty and renewed the attack, and expresses his concern about the situation in various South American countries. Elisabeth Wimmer

2646. Torrea, Juan Manuel. LOS CADETES DEL COLEGIO MILITAR DE 1847 [The cadets of the military college of 1847]. *Memoria de la Academia Nacional de Historia y Geografía* 1955 11(3): 28-35. A patriotic essay telling of the heroic defense of the Mexican cadets of 1847 at the cast of Chapultepec against the U.S. Army. C. W. Arnade

2647. Torrea, Juan Manuel. LOS CHINACOS--LOS RURALES. *Memoria de la Academia Nacional de Historia y Geografía* 1955 11(2): 38-48. A historical account of the Mexican rurales, the army units whose duty it was to keep order in the countryside. They were colorful soldiers. The rurales were created in 1861. The author gives some antecedents of these units, and a picture of the different units and where they were stationed. C. W. Arnade

2648. Torrea, Juan Manuel. NUESTROS NOTABLES DIPLOMATICOS DE AYER. ABOGADO JOSE MARIA ORTIZ MONASTERIO [Our distinguished diplomats of yesterday. The lawyer José María Ortiz Monasterio]. *Memoria de la Academia Nacional de Historia y Geografía* 1955 11(Primer Boletín Extraordinario): 30-33. A biographical summary of the faithful career bureaucrat, José María Ortiz Monasterio (1807-1869). C. W. Arnade

2649. Torrea, Juan Manuel. NUESTROS NOTABLES DIPLOMATICOS DE AYER. ABOGADO LUCAS DE PALACIO Y MAGAROLA [Our distinguished diplomats of yesterday. The lawyer Lucas de Palacio y Magarola]. *Memoria de la Academia Nacional de Historia y Geografía* 1955 11(Boletín Extraordinario): 58-61. A biographical summary of Lucas de Palacio y Magarola (1812-1874), a career diplomat who held many positions. C. W. Arnade

2650. Torrea, Juan Manuel. UN GENERAL EXTRA-VAGANTE [An extravagant general]. *Memoria de la Academia Nacional de Historia y Geografía* 1955 11(6): 36-40. The story of General José M. González de Mendoza, who at one time was prefect of Mexico City under the Habsburg regime. The author states that General González de Mendoza was one of the most colorful men of Mexican history. He had a great sense of humor and was extremely independent-minded. And was known as "el loco Mendoza" [the crazy Mendoza]. The author believes that General Mendoza was responsible for the great Mexican defeat of Puebla of 1863 against the invading French army. Mendoza was taken prisoner to France and later joined the imperial cause. C. W. Arnade

2651. Unsigned. COPIA DE UNA CARTA DE FRAY SERVANDO TERESA DE MIER A DON LUCAS DE PALACIO Y VIANA, COMISARIO GENERAL DEL ESTADO DE SAN LUIS POTOSI [Reproduction of a letter from Father Servando Teresa de Mier to Lucas de Palacio y Viana, general commissioner of the state of San Luis Potosí]. *Memoria de la Academia Nacional de Historia y Geografía* 1955 11(6): 62-64. This letter is dated Mexico, 4 August 1827, taken from the

ivate archive of Mr. Lucas de Palacio, sheds some new light on the war of the Masonic lodges. It gives some detailed information about the confusing events that took place in Vera Cruz in 1827 between the "Escoceses" and "Yorkinos," the two rival lodges. C. W. Arnade

2652. Valero Silva, José. DON LORENZO DE ZAVALA. SU ENSAYO HISTORICO SOBRE LAS REVOLUCIONES DE IBERIA EN ESPAÑA [Don Lorenzo de Zavala and his study titled "An essay on the Revolutions in New Spain"]. *Memoria de la Academia Nacional de Historia y Geografía* 1955 11 (Segundo Boletín Extraordinario): 41-53. A survey of the life of Lorenzo de Zavala. He was a controversial figure, a leader in the fight of independence, a statesman during the first governments of Mexico. Zavala, who became the first vice-president of the independent Republic of Texas, is considered a traitor in Mexico. The author reviews Zavala's ideas as extracted from his most famous book, cited in the title of the article. The book was published in 1831-1832. C. W. Arnade

2653. Vilardi, Julián A. (Instituto Argentino de Cultura Histórica). LAS "NOTICIAS" DE 1825 [The "Sketches" of 1825]. *Revista Interamericana de Bibliografía* 1955 5(1/2): 8-44. The genealogy of the various editions of *Noticias históricas, políticas y estadísticas de las Provincias Unidas del Río de la Plata* (1825) by Dr. Gregorio Funes, a volume subsequently used by Bernardino Rivadavia to spread in Europe more exact knowledge of the historical realities of the Argentine nation. F. E. Kidder

United States of America

See also: 2417, 2474, 2475, 2492, 2532, 2544, 2558, 2646, 2652, 2857, 2860, 2865, 2866, 2872, 2879

2654. Allendorfer, Frederick von. THE WESTERN IRRISH BRIGADE (23rd ILLINOIS INFANTRY REGIMENT). *Irish Sword* 1955 2(7): 177-183. Describes the formation of the "brigade" by Irishmen in Chicago immediately after the Civil War broke out and its acceptance by the government as the first independent regiment from Illinois. The author gives the list of officers and an account of the regiment's defense of Lexington, Missouri, during which it suffered such large casualties that it had to be mustered out of service. D. Large

2655. Arndt, Karl J. THREE HUNGARIAN TRAVELERS VISIT ECONOMY. *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* 1955 79(2): 197-217. This article reproduces excerpts from three different accounts of visits to the Harmony Society community at Economy, Pennsylvania. The accounts, all by Hungarian travelers, are those of: Sándor Farkas de Böllön (1831), Nicolaus Niembusch von Strehlenau (1832), (the poet Lenau), and Theresa Pulszky (1852). The three pictures thus obtained, are useful since they contrast the community when it was flourishing and after its decline had begun. D. Houston

2656. "Athos". SOME ASPECTS OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR 1861-1865. *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution* 1956 101(603): 387-395. Summarizes the land operations of the American Civil War and comments on the aspects of the campaigns having special contemporary interest. The war is considered under the following headings: 1) Policy, Geography, and Means, 2) Summary of operations in the West 1861 - 1863, 3) Outline of operations in the East 1861 - 1863, 4) Grant appointed C.I.C., 5) Sherman's offensive in the West, 6) Grant's offensive in Virginia, 7) and 8) the length of Confederate resistance and the reasons why it proved so long. Jackson's and Early's valley campaigns of 1862 and 1864 respectively are analyzed in an appendix. J. A. S. Grenville

2657. Bailey, Hugh C. (Howard College). ALABAMA'S POLITICAL LEADERS AND THE ACQUISITION OF FLORIDA. *Florida Historical Quarterly* 1956 35(1): 17-29. Based on personal correspondence and state papers of the 1820's. Judge Charles Tait and other Alabama statesmen insisted on seizing Florida and cutting short the slow Adams-Onís negotiations. A movement to annex to Alabama all Florida territory west of the Apalachicola River failed in the U.S. Senate by four votes. G. L. Lycan

2658. Bainton, Roland H. YALE AND GERMAN THEOLOGY IN THE MIDDLE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. *Zeitschrift für Kirchengeschichte* 1954/55 66(3): 294-302. A miscellany of diary excerpts of Yale divinity students who attended German universities, and of visiting German theology students at Yale during the mid-19th century. R. Mueller

2659. Boromé, Joseph A. WILLIAM PETER, HER MAJESTY'S CONSUL IN PHILADELPHIA, 1840-53. *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* 1956 80(4): 416-443. Contains several dispatches and letters of the British consul in Philadelphia, taken from the Public Record Office in London. In addition to being consul, William Peter was a popular literary figure. The items here published deal with a variety of topics, including finances, trade, the Irish Repeal movement, United States-Cuban relations, democracy in America. D. Houston

2660. Bridges, Hal (Univ. of Colorado). D. H. HILL'S ANTI-YANKEE ALGEBRA. *Journal of Southern History* 1956 22(2): 220-222. Most textbooks used in Southern schools in the 1850's and 1860's were written by Northern authors but Daniel Harvey Hill's *Elements of Algebra* (1857) was distinctive as a document of Southern nationalism. Its anti-Yankee problems involved Yankee traders who sold watered milk or bad pork, and accidents on Northern-owned railroads. Ruby Kerley

2661. Butterfield, Roger. GEORGE LIPPARD AND HIS SECRET BROTHERHOOD. *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* 1955 79(3): 285-301. Surveys the life of George Lippard (1822-54), a journalist and the author of numerous popular muckraking, political novels. He also was the founder of the Brotherhood, a secret labor organization of ambiguous character. D. Houston

2662. Cage, William L. THE CIVIL WAR LETTERS OF WILLIAM L. CAGE, edited by T. Harry Williams (Louisiana State Univ., Baton Rouge). *Louisiana Historical Quarterly* 1956 39(1): 113-130. Family letters from a Mississippi Confederate soldier to his wife, dated 1861-1863. Largely personal in nature, with pithy comments on military life and some minor accounts of battles. E. D. Johnson

2663. Catton, Bruce. LINCOLN'S DIFFICULT DECISIONS. *Civil War History* 1956 2(2): 5-12. A speech delivered at the celebration of the 125th anniversary of Lincoln's arrival at New Salem, Illinois. The author traces Lincoln's important decisions, beginning with Fort Sumter. He sees the Emancipation Proclamation as the most momentous and difficult of all Lincoln's war-time decisions. "From the moment he signed this document it was certain that an incalculable new era would begin in American life . . . We have not yet come even moderately close to the realization of this ideal." W. E. Wight

2664. Catton, Bruce (Editor, *American Heritage*). LINCOLN'S MASTERY IN THE USE OF VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS AND POLITICAL GENERALS. *Lincoln Herald* 1955 57(3): 3-11. The author praises Lincoln's military policies, characterized chiefly by his reliance on a volunteer citizen's militia rather than on regulars and by awarding general's commissions in the army to win support for the North in doubtful States. R. Mueller

2665. Cohen, Victor H. (U.S.A.F. Historical Division). CHARLES SUMNER AND THE TRENT AFFAIR. *Journal of Southern History* 1956 22(2): 205-219. Senator Sumner has been regarded as one of those who early advised disavowal of the capture of James M. Mason and John Slidell, Confederate Commissioners to Great Britain and France, by Captain Wilkes. The American people and leaders approved Wilkes' action until word of England's indignation over this violation of neutral rights on the high seas became known. Contemporary evidence of Sumner's first attitude is scanty, but the author believes from the correspondence cited that Sumner first approved Wilkes' action but later saw that his position was untenable and undertook to make the country see it also. His interpretation of international and maritime law involved in the Trent affair is quoted from his Senate speech of 9 January 1862. Ruby Kerley

2666. Current-Garcia, Eugene. "YORK'S TALL SON" AND HIS SOUTHERN CORRESPONDENTS. American Quarterly 1955 7(4): 371-384. Presents the need for a study of William T. Porter, editor of the Spirit of the Times, his relations with his Southern contributors, and an evaluation of the Spirit as an outlet for Southern writing. Examples from the contents of the sporting paper are cited to illustrate the comic and noncomic materials included in its coverage of the pre-Civil War South. Letters from contributors are quoted to show the phenomenal success of Porter. The value of the paper is seen as the reflection of an emerging primitive culture and as a mirror of the social life of the times. Ruby Kerley

2667. Doherty, Herbert J., Jr. (Univ. of Florida). FLORIDA IN 1856. Florida Historical Quarterly 1956 35(1): 60-70. Newspaper accounts and census reports are used for illustrating conditions in Florida 100 years ago, when the Florida Historical Society was founded. G. L. Lycan

2668. Doty, Franklin A. (Univ. of Florida). FLORIDA, IOWA, AND THE NATIONAL "BALANCE OF POWER," 1845. Florida Historical Quarterly 1956 35(1): 30-59. Debates in Congress and the territorial legislatures and correspondence among contemporary statesmen show how the problems of slavery and sectionalism caused long, heated controversies before these states--paired, one slave and one free--were admitted to the Union. G. L. Lycan

2669. Downey, Fairfax. FIELD AND SIEGE PIECES. Civil War History 1956 2(2): 65-74. A chapter from Downey's forthcoming book Sound of the Guns. Relates with some detail the work of the heavy artillery in the Civil War with emphasis on the occasions when the artillery was the deciding factor in securing victory. W. E. Wight

2670. Durden, Robert F. LINCOLN'S RADICAL REPUBLICAN ENVOY TO THE HAGUE AND THE SLAVERY QUESTION. Lincoln Herald 1954 56(4): 25-33, and 1955 57(1/2): 12-17. The first article deals with the slavery question at the beginning of the 1860's. Pike, appointed by Lincoln as envoy to the Hague, was opposed to Lincoln's gradual policy of Negro liberation. Negotiations until 1864 between the U.S. and the Dutch governments for a treaty relating to voluntary Negro emigration to Surinam were unsuccessful. The second article deals with the preparation of the treaty on emigration to Surinam. Pike suggested in 1862 a scheme for banishment to the Southern states. The idea was not to be realized. Attention is drawn to Pike's divided attitude to the problem. R. Chand

2671. Gates, Charles M. THE INDIAN TREATY OF POINT NO POINT. Pacific Northwest Quarterly 1955 46(2): 52-58. Reproduces excerpts from the official proceedings of negotiations with various northwestern Indian tribes in 1854 over the cession of land. The treaty illustrates particularly well the problems of making such treaties and the methods used by the government in concluding them. D. Houston

2672. Grant, Ulysses S. III. CIVIL WAR: FACT AND FICTION. Civil War History 1956 2(2): 29-40. An address before the Civil War Round Table of New York City in which the grandson of the Union General defends his grandfather from unfounded charges that are still repeated. He particularly decries the recent reprinting of Sylvanus Cadwallader's Three Years with Grant and uses Charles A. Dana's Recollections of the Civil War to prove that Cadwallader's charges against Grant are unfounded. W. E. Wight

2673. Gunderson, Robert G. OGLE'S OMNIBUS OF LIES. Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography 1956 80(4): 443-452. In 1840 Congressman Charles Ogle made a speech in the House of Representatives in which he described President Martin Van Buren as living in the style of a foreign potentate. This speech set the tone for the presidential campaign of that year and helped defeat Van Buren and elect William Henry Harrison, who was portrayed as a simple man of the people. The article reviews the episode, and concludes that Ogle's charges were pure fabrications. D. Houston

2674. Gutman, R. THE BIRTH STATISTICS OF MASSACHUSETTS DURING THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. Population Studies 1956 10(1): 69-94. A series of pro-

cedures to test the accuracy of the birth statistics collected Massachusetts from 1842 to the end of the 19th century is described. The State of Massachusetts established the "first vital" registration system in the U. S. The birthrate has varied between the years 1844 and 1901, but, like the estimated birthrate of the U.S. white population, it shows a decline when the birthrate of 1901 is compared with that of 1844. Detailed statistical tables are supplied. J. A. S. Grenville

2675. Hammond, William W. THE MILITARY OCCUPATION OF COLUMBIA COUNTY: A RE-EXAMINATION. Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography 1956 80(3): 320-329. Columbia county, Pennsylvania, was occupied by the Union Army in 1864. Throughout the war the county was a hot-bed of anti-draft, anti-war and anti-Republican sentiment. It has commonly been charged since that the purpose of the military occupation was to control local elections in the interests of the Republican Party, or even to enforce a Republican "party dictatorship." The purpose of this article is to show that such was not the case, but that the sole aim of the occupation was to round up deserters, and not to silence the political opposition. D. Houston

2676. Hutchinson, C. A. (Univ. of Virginia). MEXICAN FEDERALISTS IN NEW ORLEANS AND THE TEXAS REVOLUTION. Louisiana Historical Quarterly 1956 39(1): 1-47. Describes the activities of several Mexican Federalist exiles in New Orleans, 1835-1838, particularly of Valentín Gómez Farias and General José Antonio Mexía. Basing his opinions on contemporary newspapers and official documents the author contends that these Federalists, though siding at first with the Texans, were loyal Mexicans who thought they were fighting for a federalized republican Mexico that would include Texas. When they learned that Stephen A. Austin and his followers were fighting for an independent Texas, they became disillusioned and gradually the members of the group returned to Mexico. E. D. Johnson

2677. Hyman, Harold M. (ed.) (Univ. of California, Los Angeles). PORTRAIT OF PATRONAGE: "POLITICAL HISTORY OF EMPLOYEES IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT," 1869. Journal of Southern History 1956 22(1): 91-From records in the National Archives the editor presents by agency and name a list of employees who were to be removed from the Treasury Department's payroll. A Grant supporter drew up the list in 1868 and he cites the reasons for removal in each case. Some reasons were: support of the Democratic doctrine, inefficiency, immorality, and refusal to take loyalty oaths. Ruby Kerley

2678. Idzerda, Stanley J. WALT WHITMAN, POLITICIAN. New York History 1956 37(2): 171-184. A study of the political activities of Whitman from 1840-1859, principally as editor of the Brooklyn Democratic newspaper Eagle and, later, the Freeman. The election of Lincoln to the Presidency in 1860 marked the end of Whitman's political career. Barbara Waldstein

2679. Jones, Wilbur Devereux (Univ. of Georgia). THE INFLUENCE OF SLAVERY ON THE WEBSTER-ASHBURTON NEGOTIATIONS. Journal of Southern History 1956 22(1): 48-58. In presenting the Webster-Ashburton negotiations of 1842, which sought to settle the Maine boundary dispute and improve relations between the two countries, the author shows that the success of the negotiations was hindered by the strong British feeling against slavery and strong pro-slavery sentiment in Washington. Most of the minor problems were concerned with slavery: with the British release of the slaves on the Creole which was brought into Nassau, navigation of the Bahama Channel off the Florida coast, suppression of the African slave trade, and extradition. Ruby Kerley

2680. Kincaid, Robert L. (Lincoln Memorial Univ.). A LIVING LINCOLN. Lincoln Herald 1955 57(3): 12-19. Reprint of an address at the Lincoln Museum, Washington D. C. on 17 April 1956, commemorating the ninetieth anniversary of Lincoln's death. The author praises the living spirit of Lincoln's humanitarian character, and describes how he inspired his friend, General Otis Howard, to found Lincoln Memorial University as a testimonial to Lincoln. R. Mueller

2681. Lerner, Eugene (Univ. of Idaho). INVESTMENT DURING THE CIVIL WAR - A NOTE ON THE McCORMICK BROTHERS. Journal of Economic History 1956 16(1): 34-40

w these prospering Chicago manufacturers of farm machinery
aded (in part) the penalties of inflation during the American
il War and found investments, in particular real estate in
icago, to the amount of about a million dollars as a profita-
hedge. F. L. Nussbaum

2682. Lugo, Américo. FIGURAS AMERICANAS: SUMNER
merican personalities: Sumner]. *Clio* 1955 23(105): 185-
3. Bibliographical essay on the U.S. statesman and
ator, Charles Sumner, described as the "most idealistic of
orth American public men and the purest political glory of the
S." because, in 1870, with two speeches he saved the Domini-
an Republic from annexation by the U.S. F. E. Kidder

2683. McMurtry, R. Gerald. LINCOLN AND FOSTER.
incoln Herald 1955 57(1/2): 18-22. A character study
Abraham Lincoln and Stephen C. Foster, showing their
emperamental similarities, their attitude to the slavery
uestion and their influence, direct and indirect, on American
istory. Barbara Waldstein

2684. Malpass, George N. "ANTI-LINCOLN" PATRIOTIC
NVELOPE DESIGNS. *Lincoln Herald* 1955 57(3): 25-30.
n original study of anti-Lincoln envelope designs that were
irculated in the North during the Civil War. An appended
abulation describes all designs and annotated inscriptions on
uch envelopes discovered by the author to date. R. Mueller

2685. Mandelstamm, Valentin. NORTON Ier EMPEREUR
DES ETATS-UNIS [Norton the First, Emperor of the United
States]. *Historia* (France) 1955 (104): 33-37. The story
of Joshua Norton, born in England. After staying in Capetown
and for a short while in Rio de Janeiro, he went to San Francis-
co in 1849. A wealthy businessman, he suffered serious losses
after a few years. Then, in September 1859, he proclaimed
himself "Emperor of the United States" in a letter published
as a joke in the local paper, the *Bulletin*. It was widely read
and commented upon, and, for twenty years, Norton was ac-
cepted as "emperor" in San Francisco. He died, completely
ruined, in 1880. H. Monteaige

2686. Mies, John W. BREAKOUT AT HARPER'S FERRY.
Civil War History 1956 2(2): 13-28. Based on printed
sources. A study of the breakout or escape of the Union
cavalry led by Benjamin F. Davis, the only Southern born man
in his class at West Point to remain in the Union, from the
Confederate entrapment at Harper's Ferry in September, 1862.
Follows in detail the trail from Harper's Ferry to Greencastle,
Pennsylvania, of this "first Union cavalry action of any magni-
tude." With maps. W. E. Wight

2687. Muir, Andrew Forest (Houston, Texas). JOHN
WURTS CLOUD, PRIEST AND PLANTER. *Historical
Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church* 1956 25(3): 230-
254. A biographical sketch of Cloud (1797-1850), an active
clergyman until 1831, who settled in Texas, fought against
Mexico, became a planter and minor political figure, and died
insolvent. Throws some light on life in Texas. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

2688. Mulder, William (Univ. of Utah). IMMIGRATION
AND THE "MORMON QUESTION": AN INTERNATIONAL
EPISODE. *Western Political Quarterly* 1956 9(2): 416-433.
Describes the relations between the Utah Mormons and the
attempts, both private and governmental, to prevent additional
Mormon immigration. H. Kantor

2689. Neill, Wilfred T. SURVEYORS' FIELD NOTES AS
A SOURCE OF HISTORICAL INFORMATION. *Florida
Historical Quarterly* 1956 34(4): 329-333. Recommends
to historians engaged in research on the Seminole period in
Florida the study of the field notes of government surveyors
who mapped out parts of the state of Florida from 1830-1840.
Barbara Waldstein

2690. Porter, Kenneth W. (Univ. of Illinois). NEGROES
AND INDIANS ON THE TEXAS FRONTIER, 1831-1876.
Journal of Negro History 1956 41(3): 185-214. Article to
be continued.

2691. Posey, Walter B. (Emory Univ. and Agnes Scott
College). THE BAPTISTS AND SLAVERY IN THE LOWER
MISSISSIPPI VALLEY. *Journal of Negro History* 1956 41(2):
117-130. Using printed sources mainly, the attitudes of the

Baptist Churches toward slavery is surveyed. The Baptists,
in keeping with the language of the entire South, were some-
times apologetic for the slavery system, then tacitly ac-
knowledgeed it and finally made a defense on scriptural grounds.
With these attitudes, the separation from the Northern Baptist
Brethren was inevitable and came about in 1845 when the
Southern Baptist Convention was organized. W. E. Wight

2692. Ryan, Thomas R., C. PP.S. (Vincentian Academy,
Pittsburgh). ORESTES A. BROWNSON AND THE IRISH.
Mid-America 1956 38(3): 156-172. Disputes the claim of
many biographers of Orestes Brownson that he was anti-Irish.
Though Brownson joined and participated in the Know-Nothing
movement, he never subscribed to its anti-Catholic campaign.
He emphasized that revolutionary and un-American doctrines
were invariably imported by non-Catholic immigrant groups.
Only when he became disappointed with the Irish government
did Brownson exhort his fellow Irish immigrants to shed
European traditions and become absorbed in the American
social stream. R. Mueller

2693. Smith, James M. (Institute of Early American
History and Culture). THE "SEPARATE BUT EQUAL"
DOCTRINE: AN ABOLITIONIST DISCUSSES RACIAL SEGREG-
GATION AND EDUCATIONAL POLICY DURING THE CIVIL
WAR. *Journal of Negro History* 1956 41(2): 138-147.
In a letter of a leading abolitionist written in 1864, the author
finds an eloquent discussion, from the abolitionist viewpoint,
of educational policy and the rights of a minority group four
years before the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment. The
general attack on separate educational facilities is held to
parallel closely the line of reasoning of Chief Justice Warren
and his fellow justices in repudiating the legalization of the pre-
judice of color. W. E. Wight

2694. Smith, Wilson (Princeton Univ.). FRANCIS LIEBER'S
MORAL PHILOSOPHY. *Huntington Library Quarterly* 1955
18(4): 395-408. Lieber's eminence as a father of modern
American political scientists and sociologists, the eclecticism
and activism of his investigative procedures, and the manifold
variety of his accomplishments, have masked the fact that he
had a large moral philosophy. This philosophy, the key to
which is a Kantian view of the necessary relationship between
ethics and law, is seen in an examination of his work in the
field of prison reform in the 1830's and 1840's. H. D. Jordan

2695. Staudenraus, P. J. (Univ. of Wisconsin). "ERA OF
GOOD FEELINGS" RECONSIDERED. *Mid-America* 1956
38(3): 180-191. Traces the original use of the expression
"Era of Good Feeling" to a report in the Boston newspaper
Columbian Sentinel on President Monroe's tour of New England
in 1817. The newspaper characterized with this expression
the prevailing political mood in New England during Monroe's
presidency when peace between the political parties resulted
from apathy and absence of controversial issues rather than
from constructive bi-partisan harmony, which this expression
has been generally understood to imply. The "Era of Good
Feeling" also described the contemporary flourish of humani-
tarian reform societies which members of the urban middle
class were organizing. R. Mueller

2696. Staudenraus, P. J. (Univ. of Wisconsin). VICTIMS
OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE, A DOCUMENT. *Journal
of Negro History* 1956 41(2): 148-151. A letter written in
1822 describing the sailing for Liberia of Negroes captured as
they were being smuggled into South Carolina. The writer re-
lates how slaves were captured in Africa and gives a description
of those about to sail. W. E. Wight

2697. Stern, Theodore. THE KLAMATH INDIANS AND
THE TREATY OF 1864. *Oregon Historical Quarterly* 1956
57(3): 229-273. An historical sketch of the Klamath
Indians up to 1864, when they signed a land treaty with the
government of the United States. Includes information on the
relations of the Klamaths with other Indians of the area, their
relations with whites, and the tribal characteristics which in-
fluenced their development. C. C. Gorchels

2698. Thompson, William Y. (Louisiana Polytechnic
Institute). THE U.S. SANITARY COMMISSION. *Civil War
History* 1956 2(2): 41-63. Based upon manuscript and
printed sources. The organization and work of the Sanitary
Commission are carefully and painstakingly examined. Reveal
some little known facets of the Commission's work such as the

relief of both Confederate and Union prisoners. The work of the Commission did not receive a prominent place in the great mass of secondary literature that came out of the Civil War because the soldier and the politician shared the center of attention. The conclusion is that even though the North might have won the war without the Commission's endeavors, it is quite evident that "victory was made easier through its services."

W. E. Wight

2699. Tingley, Donald Fred (Eastern Illinois State College Charleston). THE JEFFERSON DAVIS - WILLIAM H. BISSELL DUEL. Mid-America 1956 38(3): 146-155. A recently discovered letter by Jefferson Davis in the Illinois State Historical Library refutes the hitherto popular view that he withdrew from a challenge to a duel by the Illinois Governor, W. H. Bissell. Actually, the two were reconciled after Davis had explained that his earlier praise of a Mississippi regiment for its exploits in the Mexican War had implied no adverse judgment of an Illinois regiment participating in the same campaign. R. Mueller

2700. Todd, Edgeley W. (Colorado Agricultural and Mechanical College). JAMES HALL AND THE HUGH GLASS LEGEND. American Quarterly 1955 7(4): 362-370. Since recent writers have rediscovered the Western trapper as a literary figure, the author presents an early story--the Hugh Glass legend and James Hall's publication of it. Glass' combat with a grizzly bear has been published in many versions but Hall, an Illinois lawyer, printed it in March 1825 in The Missouri Trapper. It is shown that Hall recognized the trapper as a literary figure and a national character as well as a symbol of a phase of American life. Ruby Kerley

2701. Unsigned. SEATTLE'S FIRST TASTE OF BATTLE, 1856. Pacific Northwest Quarterly 1956 47(1): 1-8. These excerpts from contemporary letters and diaries describe the Indian attack of 26 January 1856 on Seattle. D. Houston

2702. Unsigned. THE DIARIES OF SIDNEY GEORGE FISHER, 1841-44. Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography 1955 79(2): 217-236; 79(3): 343-363; 79(4): 485-505. The sixth, seventh and eighth installments of the diary of a prominent Philadelphian. The diary provides a good glimpse of the life of the time, concerned for the most part with matters of local interest. Of broader interest are the accounts of the various financial crises of the period, particularly the failure of the Second Bank of the United States. D. Houston

2703. Urban, C. Stanley (Park College, Parkville, Mo.). THE IDEOLOGY OF SOUTHERN IMPERIALISM: NEW ORLEANS AND THE CARIBBEAN, 1845-1860. Louisiana

Historical Quarterly 1956 39(1): 48-73. A discussion of the reasons behind the interest in expansion into Cuba and Nicaragua in the ante-bellum South, and particularly of the part played by New Orleans leaders and newspapers in this expansionist policy. Based on the author's dissertation. E. D. Johnson

2704. Wiley, Bell Irvin (Emory Univ.). A TIME OF GREATNESS. Journal of Southern History 1956 22(1): 3-35. From many diaries and letters the author has formed his opinions of the "plain Americans of the Civil War period--the Johnny Rebs and Billy Yanks" and their home folks. He found them an earthy people with little education, provincial, sentimental, patriotic, dependable, and generous, able to withstand hardship and to face death courageously. The author illustrates their humor, the melancholy of their popular songs, and their colorful expressions. Some avoided recruitment in the army or deserted, but the conduct of the plain folk during this crisis presents a more impressive record than that of the privileged classes. Ruby Kerley

2705. Woolfolk, George R. (Prairie View A. and M. College). PLANTER CAPITALISM AND SLAVERY: THE LABOR THESIS. Journal of Negro History 1956 41(2): 103-116. Surveys the question "Was slavery profitable?" The major difficulty in earlier interpretation is held to be a tendency simply to equate "economic efficiency" with illusive dollar and cents "profits." Such an approach is said to defy all attempts at documentation and delineation. The basic questions should be: did planter capitalism based on slavery facilitate and successfully support or sustain an orderly pattern of economic existence? Could wealth be produced and exchanged creatively? Investigation of planter capitalism of the Long River counties of East Texas answers the question in the affirmative. W. E. Wight

2706. Yearley, Clifton K., Jr. THOMAS PHILLIPS, A YORKSHIRE SHOEMAKER IN PHILADELPHIA. Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography 1955 79(2): 167-197. The career of this Philadelphia artisan encompassed labor activity on both sides of the Atlantic. A member of the Chartist movement, Thomas Phillips immigrated to the United States in 1852. Ten years later he founded one of the first Rochdale Plan Cooperatives in the United States, the Union Cooperative Association of Philadelphia. After his co-operative ventures failed, he turned his attention to the trade union movement in which he ultimately became an important figure. Since he tried almost every type of labor activity, Phillips, who died in 1916, affords an excellent example of the 19th century-labor leader. D. Houston

D. 1871-1918

GENERAL HISTORY

2707. Astori, Guido. S. PIO X ED IL VESCOVO GEREMIA BONOMELLI [Pius X and Bishop Geremia Bonomelli]. Revista di Storia della Chiesa in Italia 1956 10(2): 212-266. Publishes a large number of letters from the correspondence between Pius X and Geremia Bonomelli, in the years 1884-1914. The letters, which are commented upon extensively, refer to the principal events of this period, the relationship between state and church, the political activity of the Catholics, the condemnation of modernism. Several explanatory passages by the Pope of his mode of action, and the attitude assumed by the Bishop of Cremona, are significant. A. Monticone

2708. Baldocchi, Pasquale. MANCINI E LA QUESTIONE MAROCCHINA [Mancini and the Moroccan question]. Rivista di Studi Politici Internazionali 1956 23(2): 211-249. Detailed description of the diplomatic negotiations regarding the partitioning of the spheres of political influence in North Africa from Pasquale Stanislao Mancini's accession to office in May 1881 until the Congo Conference in Berlin in 1885. Dealt with in greatest detail are the Spanish and French efforts in Morocco, the attempts at forming an Italian-English-Spanish front to oppose the French claims in 1881/1882, the Morocco memorandum of April 1884 and France's offer to Italy to occupy Tripoli. Based on published diplomatic documents. F. Fellner

2709. Barnes, C. Rankin (National Council, Protestant Episcopal Church). BISHOP SATTERLEE'S MISSION TO RUSSIA IN 1896. Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church 1956 25(3): 255-262. The diary of the bishop's trip to petition the Tsar to secure peace between Armenians and Turks, with an introduction. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

2710. Baylen, Joseph O. (Mississippi State College for Women). THE UNITED STATES AND THE LONDON NAVAL CONFERENCE OF 1908-1909: A STUDY IN ANGLO-AMERICAN AMITY. Historia (Puerto Rico) 1955 5(1): 62-90. Detailed study of negotiations leading up to the International Prize Court Convention and the Declaration of London. Baylen asserts the importance of Anglo-American co-operation in the approach to war-time maritime law. Extensive bibliographical footnotes. F. E. Kidder

2711. Calvet, Henri. UN ECONOMISTE VICTORIEN: WALTER BAGEHOT [A Victorian economist]. Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine 1956 3(2): 156-163. An appreciation of the well-known British editor of The Economist, based on Bagehot's own published economic writings as well as various recent English books and articles concerning him. A detailed review of his major economic ideas ends with

the conclusion that, as a leading Victorian social and economic thinker, Bagehot's most lasting contribution has been his deep understanding of the important role played by the human (or psychological) factor in economic behavior. H. D. Piper

2712. Chastenot, Jacques. LA CONFERENCE D'ALGERAS [The conference of Algieras]. *Historia (France)* 1956 3(110): 15-23. An undomesticated study of the Tangiers coup in March 1905, Delcassé's resignation, and the Conference which opened on 16 January 1906. H. Monteagle

2713. Dori, L. ESQUISSE HISTORIQUE DE PORT-SAÏD [A historical sketch of Port Said]. *Cahiers d'Histoire égyptienne* 1956 8(4/5): 311-342. The third chapter of the twentieth century history of this city, covering the years 1900-1914. The author describes the repercussions of the Chinese Boxer Rebellion, the Transvaal and Boer Wars and the rising Suez Canal traffic resulting from the Russo-Japanese War of 1904, in the native and foreign sections of the city, particularly in the Italian colony. Illustrations are provided of various municipal buildings. Documentation based on some printed sources. R. Mueller

2714. Ellsworth, P. T. (Univ. of Wisconsin). THE TERMS OF TRADE BETWEEN PRIMARY PRODUCING AND INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES. *Inter-American Economic Affairs* 1956 10(1): 47-65. Analyzes price fluctuation between 1876 and 1938 and rejects any single explanation for the apparent tendency of prices of raw materials and foodstuffs to decline in relation to those of manufactured goods. The first major decline (1876-1905) is labelled "spurious," being really due to lower transport costs rather than to a decline in prices paid to producers. Following World War I a real decline took place, due to overproduction of primary products, and there was another decline during the depression of 1929-1933, due to the relatively greater success of industrial workers and manufacturers in resisting wage and price cuts. D. Bushnell

2715. Fotieva, L. A. VSTRECHI S V. I. LENINYM V ZHENEVE I PARIZHE [Meetings with V. I. Lenin in Geneva and Paris]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (4): 3-13. An account of the domestic setting of Lenin's life in Geneva and episodic description of Lenin's activities in preparing the publication of the Bolshevik journal *Vpered* in 1905. A few paragraphs are devoted to Lenin's lecture in Paris at the Third Party Congress. M. Raeff

2716. Galkin, I. S. EVROPEISKIE DERZHAVY I KRITSKII VOPROS V 1908-1912 GODAKH [The European powers and the Cretan question in 1908-1912]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (5): 126-140. Account of the diplomatic events that preceded the union of Crete with Greece. The diplomacy of the supervisory powers, Germany and Austria, worked to prevent the union in order to placate the Young Turk regime and to satisfy the needs of great power rivalry in the Mediterranean. But the actions of the Cretons created the conditions which paved the way to union during the Italo-Turkish war. Documentation is largely drawn from the unpublished dispatches of Russian diplomatic agents, particularly consular officers in Crete. M. Raeff

2717. Goldinger, Walter (Vienna). EINE AUSEINANDERSSETZUNG ÖSTERREICH-UNGARNS MIT DER KURIE ÜBER DAS KAISERLICHE NOMINATIONSRECHT FÜR BISCHÖFSTÜHLE [An Austro-Hungarian dispute with the Curia regarding the Imperial prerogative of episcopal nominations]. *Österreichisches Archiv für Kirchenrecht* 1955 6(2): 210-222. Relates the legal and historical backgrounds of a minor diplomatic squabble between Austria-Hungary and the Vatican during 1901-1902. C. F. Latour.

2718. Gooch, G. P. VICTORIAN MEMORIES. *Contemporary Review*. An autobiography of the historian, outlining his life. Eleven parts: Parts I and II, ENGLAND IN THE 'EIGHTIES, [1955 188(1078): 235-241 and (1079): 307-311] tell of his studies at Eton and Kings College, and the life and atmosphere of London in the 'eighties. Parts III, IV and V, CAMBRIDGE IN THE 'NINETIES, [(1080): 307-311, 1956 189(1081): 24-29, and (1082): 101-106] describe his study there, mentioning professors and contemporary students. Part VI, BERLIN IN THE 'NINETIES, [(1083): 159-164] describes the three months he spent at the University of Berlin, where he became acquainted with German culture. Gooch became a close friend of Lord Acton, and reviews his liberalism and ethical

conceptions in Part VII, LORD ACTON, [(1084): 204-209]. Part VIII, PARIS IN THE 'NINETIES, [(1085): 278-283] tells of his visit to Paris, where he was intent on becoming acquainted with the French academic, cultural and political scene. Part IX, THE END OF THE CENTURY, [(1086): 344-348] tells of his earlier significant publications and intellectual activities. Part X, SERVANTS OF HUMANITY, [190(1087): 17-22] describes his philanthropic work. Part XI, THE SOUTH AFRICAN WAR [(1088): 88-92]: Gooch deplored the Boer War. He also makes a brief analysis here of the attitude towards the war of some of the leading newspapers and periodicals. Article to be continued. J. G. Gazley

2719. Heidorn, Günter. DER DEUTSCHE IMPERIALISMUS UND DIE 2. HAAGER KONFERENZ IM JAHRE 1907 [German imperialism and the Second Hague Conference in 1907]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Universität Rostock* 1954/55 4(3/4): 223-237. Discusses the German attitude toward the world situation in its dealings with other imperialistic nations. Imperialism is aided and fostered by militaristic attitudes supported by capitalists. The United States, under the presidency of T. Roosevelt, followed steel king Andrew Carnegie's advice in refusing to disarm. Kaiser Wilhelm was inimical to the disarmament proposals. The article warns that West Germany is today following the same pattern by re-arming, and thereby endangering world peace. A. Dittmann

2720. Kramer, Hans. RÜDIGER FREIHERR VON BIEGELEBEN. EIN ÖSTERREICHISCHES DIPLOMATENLEBEN [An Austrian diplomat's life]. *Mitteilungen des Instituts für Österreichische Geschichtsforschung* 1955 63(3/4): 594-613. Deals with the life and times of a conservative South Tyrolean, who served as an Austrian diplomat from 1869 until his retirement in 1899. His major posts included Bulgaria (1881-1888), Japan, China and Siam (1888-1893). C. F. Latour

2721. Ledré, Charles. A PROPOS DE PLUSIEURS LIVRES RECENTS - SUR QUELQUES ASPECTS DU GOUVERNEMENT DE PIE X [With reference to several recent books - Some aspects of the government of Pius X]. *Revue d'Histoire de l'Eglise de France* 1954 40(135): 249-267. After pointing out the dissimilarity of the pontificates and the differences between Leo XIII and Pius X, the author discusses the conflict between Rome and Paris, caused by a letter from Pius X. Pius X was a very self-willed Pope who was substantially aided by Cardinal Merry del Val. Helga Pültz

2722. Mevil, André. SOUVENIRS ANECDOTIQUES SUR LA CONFERENCE D'ALGERAS [Anecdotal souvenirs of the Algieras conference]. *Ecrits de Paris* 1956 (137): 29-33. A former reporter of the Parisian newspaper *L'Echo de Paris* relates miscellaneous observations of key participants at the Algieras conference in 1906. R. Mueller

2723. Novotny, Alexander (Vienna). PAPST LEO XIII. UND DER BERLINER KONGRESS [Pope Leo XIII and the Congress of Berlin]. *Mitteilungen des Instituts für Österreichische Geschichtsforschung* 1955 63(3/4): 565-570. Lauds Pope Leo XIII's adroit intervention during the Berlin Congress of 1878 on behalf of the Roman Catholic churches in the Near East. The Pope, and especially his able representative, Alessandro Francchi, Secretary of the Vatican State, tactfully limited their intervention only to social, religious and cultural interests of the churches, thereby assuring the co-operation of the major powers attending the Congress. Based on the Vienna Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv files. R. Mueller

2724. Owen, G. E. (Antioch College, Ohio). THE DISCOVERY OF THE ELECTRON. *Annals of Science* 1955 11(2): 173-182. Considers the development of the thought of J. J. Thomson, leading to his epoch-making demonstration in 1897 of sub-atomic particles. R. S. Smith

2725. Pajewski, Janusz. ZE STUDIÓW NAD STOSUNKIEM IMPERIALIZMU NIEMIECKIEGO DO ROSJI W LATACH 1904-1905 [From the studies of the relation of German imperialism to Russia in the years 1904-1905]. *Roczniki Historyczne* 1956 21: 175-195. The weakness of Russian Tsarism, resulting from the 1905 revolution and the Far Eastern reverses, made possible a German move against France with the object of opening Morocco to German expansion. Yet this same weakness was a danger to German imperialism, for a change of political and social regime in Russia would deprive German imperialists of a vital area of exploitation. German support of Tsarism was

therefore not at all disinterested, for German capitalists saw the opportunity for great gain via the export of their capital to Russia. J. Erickson

2726. Rassow, Peter. ZUR INTERPRETATION DES RÜCK-VERSICHERUNGSVERTRAGES [On the interpretation of the Re-insurance Treaty]. *Historisches Jahrbuch* 1955 74: 758-765. The author attempts to arrive at a precise interpretation of the text of article 3 of the Re-insurance Treaty between Germany and Russia (1887) dealing with the Straits question, and examines the facts of its origin. Article 3 was transferred word for word from the Three Emperors' Alliance to the Re-insurance Treaty. Its origin and formulation was based on the political situation of 1881, and not that of 1887. In spite of the general wording, it meant a specific agreement in case of an Anglo-Russian conflict, which had not been provided for in the existing treaties.

K. Selber

2727. Roux, Georges. L'ACTE D'ALGESIRAS [The treaty of Algeciras]. *Ecrits de Paris* 1955 (133): 29-33. The treaty of Algeciras, signed on 6 April 1906, benefitted not only the European signatory powers, but also confirmed Moroccan sovereignty. The creation of the French protectorate over Morocco in 1912 neither abrogated nor infringed this sovereignty.

R. Mueller

2728. Serra, Enrico. RICORDO DI HENRY WICKHAM STEED [A recollection of Henry Wickham Steed]. *Nuova Antologia* 1956 91(1864): 575-582. Recalls his contacts and correspondence after World War II with the late director of the *London Times* and noted foreign correspondent. The author observes that Steed belonged to the age when newspapers circulated mainly among the well-informed and when foreign correspondents were expected to become thorough students of the countries to which they were sent. Steed was in Rome from 1898 to 1902, became very well informed on Italian history and politics and spoke the language perfectly. He was an intimate friend of Foreign Minister Visconti Venosta, but when the latter was succeeded by Prinetti, there was friction. Prinetti took exception to Steed's criticisms of Italian policy in China and spread rumors that Steed had an American newspaper correspondent as a mistress. In reality, she was Clemence Rose, a brilliant Italian lady, who had alienated Prinetti. Steed was transferred to Vienna in 1902. C. F. Delzell

2729. Siebert, Ferdinand (Mainz). ADUA, EINE WENDE ITALIENISCHER UND EUROPÄISCHER POLITIK [Adowa, a turning point in Italian and European policy]. *Historische Zeitschrift* 1956 181(3): 533-579. Using the recently published French and Italian foreign office documents of the period 1896-1898, as well as previously published material, Siebert presents a detailed and suggestive examination of the impact of the Italian defeat in Ethiopia in March 1896, upon Italian policy and the relations of the European Great Powers. Italy, when checked in Africa, paid more attention than before to continental European and Mediterranean affairs, and re-examined her relationship both to her allies of the Triple Alliance and to the other Great Powers. The defeat at Adowa resulted in the fall of the Crispi cabinet and loosened Italy's connection with Germany and Austria-Hungary. As early as April 1896, Crispi's successor, the Marquis Rudini, advised Berlin that Italy would never fight against an Anglo-French combination. The author describes in detail the negotiations through which Italy finally recognized French control over Tunisia in 1896. After the defeat in eastern Africa, Italy displayed an intensified interest in Mediterranean (Crete) and continental (Albania and the Alpine frontier) affairs, and argues that this had the effect of weakening the Triple Alliance. Thus Adowa was a defeat for the Triple Alliance as well as for Italy. The author concludes that the new course of Italian policy led eventually and logically from 1896 to 1915. J. L. Snell

2730. Stoecker, Helmuth (Berlin). ZUR POLITIK BISMARCKS IN DER ENGLISCH-RUSSISCHEN KRISE VON 1885 [On Bismarck's policy during the British-Russian crisis of 1885]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1956 4(6): 1187-1202. Criticizes the view that in 1885 Bismarck worked for the maintenance of peace between Britain and Russia. Even in 1881, Bismarck used the negotiations in connection with the Three Emperors Alliance. In 1884 and 1885 he used the Egyptian problem and above all the Russian expansion to Persia and Korea, in order to play off Britain against Russia. During the crisis of 1885 Bismarck wanted war between Britain and Russia. By weakening Germany's adversaries Bismarck tried to give the

German Reich the necessary freedom for its own imperialist pansions which were about to start. Journal (H. Bülter)

2731. Unsigned. LA DEMOCRACIA CRISTIANA DE LEON XIII [The Christian Democracy of Pope Leo XIII]. *Estudios Centro Americanos* 1956 11(105): 257-261. Pope Leo XIII put forth three Encyclicals about the ever-increasing tension between employers and laborers. His Christian Democracy was not of a political nature, but aimed at intensifying the religious life of the working classes. Elisabeth Wimmer

2732. Unsigned. LES RELATIONS ANGLO-ALLEMANDES DE 1904 A 1914 [Anglo-German relations between 1904-1914]. *Bulletin de la Société des Professeurs d'Histoire et de Géographie de l'Enseignement Public* 1956 46(146): 356-361.

A partial translation of resolutions adopted by an Anglo-German historians' convention, dealing mainly with Anglo-French efforts to restrict German economic and political expansion during the early 20th century. The prospect of a French-German-Russian alliance threatened Britain with isolation, and Germany aggravated British fears by expressing hope that the Petersburg Convention of 1905 would lead to Anglo-Russian and Anglo-French estrangement. Britain, on the other hand, provoked an aggressive German economic policy by assenting to Russian economic expansion into Afghanistan, Persia and Tibet, and by levying excessive import duties on German industrial products. Germany sought to challenge Britain's naval strength by need-less naval demonstrations, and took inadequate steps to insure that Austria-Hungary would localize its difficulties in the Balkans. R. Mueller

2733. Unsigned. ON THE EVE OF THE AMSTERDAM CONGRESS OF 1904. *Bulletin of the International Institute of Social History* 1955 10(3): 176-178. Text of a letter from Hyndman to Bonnier with comments. It shows the attempt of the Parti Ouvrier Français to exclude Jaurès and his supporters from the International. Hyndman rejects the plan but shows himself to be an ally. J. Warnock

2734. Uzuncarsili, İsmail Hakkı. İKİNCİ ABDÜLHAMİD'DİN İNGİLİZ SİYASETİNE DÂİR MUHTIRALARI [Memoranda of Abdul Hamid II about English politics]. *Tarih Dergisi* 1954 7(10): 43-60. The memoranda of Abdul Hamid II give an insight into the Sultan's views on the foreign relations and domestic affairs of the Ottoman Empire. Abdul Hamid felt attracted to Germany because he thought British policy affected the Ottoman Empire adversely. In a 12-point evaluation of English politics the Sultan stated his reasons for closer association with Germany and the Habsburg Empire. The second section of the article throws light on the Sultan's negative response to Ambassador Layard's offer (during 1877/1878) to establish a British base on Cyprus in return for support of the Ottoman Empire against Russian aggression. The third section describes the Sultan's continued scepticism about British policy during Sir William Arthur White's embassy in Istanbul (1887-1891). F. Metig

2735. Verseput, J. HET VRAAGSTUK VAN DE AANLEG VAN SPOORWEGEN IN HET NOORDELIJK GEDEELTE VAN KLEIN-AZIE IN DE PERIODE VOOR HET UITBREKEN VAN DE EERSTE WERELD-OORLOG [The question of the construction of railways in the northern part of Asia Minor in the period immediately preceding World War I]. *Tijdschrift voor Geschiedenis* 1956 69(1): 12-41. Account of the diplomatic repercussions of the Turkish plans to build railways in the northern part of Asia Minor. Russia, which was not in a position to build any in its south-eastern region, felt that Turkish railways in the border area would constitute a serious menace to its safety, the more so since Turkey was increasingly exposed to German influence. This question and the old problem of the Straits were the main topics of Russo-Turkish negotiations during this period. On several occasions, the Russians sought to safeguard themselves by trying to obtain the opening of the Straits. D. van Arkel

2736. Wittram, Reinhard. BISMARCK UND GORČAKOV IM MAI 1875 [Bismarck and Gorchakov in May 1875]. *Nachrichten der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Göttingen 1. Phil.-hist. Klasse* 1955 (7): 221-244. German-Russian relations cooled off after the meeting between Bismarck and Gorchakov in 1875. From then on Bismarck encountered growing Russian indifference when he attempted to align her against France, and even when he offered German assistance to Russian Near and Middle Eastern ventures. Russia further alienated Bismarck by a) emphatically assuring France of her peaceful intentions,

and b) by the interference of Count Shuvalov, Gorchakov's adversary and Russian ambassador to Britain, who convinced Bismarck that Gorchakov was the only obstacle to Russo-German friendship. The estrangement became permanent when Russia endeared herself to France by her consistent efforts to lessen Franco-German tension during the war scare of 1878. The article is supplemented by Bismarck's diary entry, dealing with Gorchakov's Berlin visit, and based on extensive primary documentation, partly official Russian files, published in 1938.

R. Mueller

2737. Woltring, J. BRANDSTOF VOOR BELLIGERENTEN. HET NEDERLANDSE STANDPUNT IN VIER BEWOGEN JAREN [Fuel for belligerents. The Netherlands point of view in four agitated years]. *Tijdschrift voor Geschiedenis* 1956 69(1): 67-86. Discusses the problem of neutrality in naval warfare. It was an awkward problem for the Netherlands during the Russo-Japanese war, since the Russian navy wanted to fuel in the Netherlands Indies. The Japanese point of view was that men-of-war of a belligerent country should not be allowed to fuel in a neutral port. This same question came to the forefront again at the second Hague Peace Conference of 1907. In principle it was decided that only enough fuel could be obtained in a neutral port to allow the ships to reach the nearest port in the home-country. They could not be refueled within a period of three months.

D. van Arkel

WORLD WAR I

See also: 2883

2738. Albrecht-Carrié, René (Barnard College). REVISIONISM REVISITED. *Journal of Central European Affairs* 1956 16(3): 266-282. A review article on the three-volume study by the late Luigi Albertini, *Le Origini della Guerra del 1914* [The origins of the War of 1914] (Milan, 1942-1943; Eng. tr., Oxford, 1952-1955). The author finds that Albertini has swung away from Sidney B. Fay and the "revisionist" school of historiography on the "war guilt question" and has placed somewhat greater responsibility on the Central Powers than did Fay. Albertini was able to utilize a larger body of documentary material than his predecessors, and has made use of interviews with some of the survivors of 1914. Moreover, he was able to retain a measure of detachment, because the original war-guilt controversy was not as important in Italy. The author ranks this study as the best that has dealt with the issue since it was raised. It is time, he concludes, "that the revisionist interpretation, which has held such a monopolistic position in the English-speaking world, should in turn be revised."

C. F. Delzell

2739. Bailey, Sydney D. BREST-LITOVSK: A STUDY IN SOVIET DIPLOMACY. *History Today* 1956 6(8): 511-521. A brief narrative account based on standard sources. The Bolsheviks "had a double and linked purpose throughout the discussions: to secure the best terms they could for their country, and to bid for the support of world opinion." Stalin's subsequent accusation of treason against Trotsky for his conduct of the negotiations was unjustified.

W. M. Simon

2740. Battisti, Ernesta. I SOCIALISTI AUSTRIACI DI FRONTE ALLA GUERRA, DA UN'INTERVISTA CON CESARE BATTISTI, OTTOBRE 1914 [The Austrian Socialists face the War, by an interviewer of Cesare Battisti, October 1914]. *Il Ponte* 1956 12(7): 1176-1186. Battisti was a Socialist deputy in the Austrian Parliament from the Italian-speaking region of Trent. On 12 August 1914, he crossed the frontier into neutral Italy to urge the Italian Socialists to adopt an interventionist, irredentist policy which would gain them Trentino at the end of the war. He found the Italian Socialists divided into two wings--the majority one, led then by Mussolini, was neutralist; but a minority group, which included Giuseppe Canepa, editor of the Genoa newspaper, *Il Lavoro*, was pro-interventionist. In this newspaper an interview with Battisti was published 13 October 1914. It is reprinted here with introductory remarks by Battisti's widow and is interesting for the light it sheds on Mussolini's ambivalent attitude and upon the relationships of Socialists of different countries in time of war.

C. F. Delzell

2741. Bordeaux, Henry. LE GENERAL PETAIN A VERDUN [General Pétain at Verdun]. *Ecrits de Paris* 1956 (135): 61-71. Praises Henri Philippe Pétain as skillful and as a heroic genius during the First World War, especially because of his strategic acumen at the battle of Verdun in February 1916.

R. Mueller

2742. Djordjević, Svetozar. "SKOK U NIŠTA" SERŽANA MIŠELA [The "jump into empty space" by Sergeant Michel]. *Politika* 1956 8 July. Gives information about air warfare on the Salonika Front in World War I, based on a contemporary record by a Serbian pilot whose name is not given.

S. Gavrilović

2743. Djurić, N. NA KRFU PRE ČETRDESET GODINA [On Corfu forty years ago]. *Borba* 1956 29 July. Gives information on the regrouping of the Serbian Army after its retreat through Albania and evacuation to the Greek island of Corfu in 1916.

S. Gavrilović

2744. Franzel, Emil (Editor, Neues Abendland, Munich). POLITIK UND STRATEGIE IM SOMMER 1914 [Policy and strategy in the summer of 1914]. *Neues Abendland* 1956 11(1): 63-88. Reviews the crisis of 1914 with a view to military-political lessons for contemporary Germany. He accepts General Beck's argument that Germany in 1914 had in the Schlieffen plan no war plan but only an initial campaign plan, and one which was divorced from many developments of the period 1905-1914 and from realistic long range political objectives. The author thinks Germany should have fought a defensive war in the West and in the East, while allowing Austria-Hungary to knock out Serbia in a strong and quick campaign.

J. L. Snell

2745. Hubatsch, Walther. ANSIEDLUNGSPÄNE VON FINNEN IN OSTPREUSSEN 1917 [The plan to settle Finns in East Prussia, 1917]. *Zeitschrift für Ostforschung* 1954 3(1): 602-604. Several thousand Finns served as volunteers in the German Army during the First World War. Their commander, Count Schwerin, assumed they would not be able to return home after the end of the war and planned to have them settle in East Prussia. The plan was dropped after the liberation of Finland.

J. Künneht

2746. Kostić, Dušan. USTANIČKA TOPLICA [The revolutionary Toplica]. *Politika* 1956 7 July. Throws light on the role played by the Chetnik leader Kosta Pećanac in the First and Second World Wars. The section relating to Pećanac's role in the revolts in Toplica in southern Serbia (1917) is based on the report of a commission of inquiry organized by the Yugoslav Parliament in 1919.

S. Gavrilović

2747. Kovač, Ante. SLOVENAČKE "TROJKE" U BEČU 1917 [The Slovene "trios" in Vienna in 1917]. *Republika* 1956 3 July. Publishes for the first time the full story of a secret intelligence network which operated in World War I inside the Austrian government in Vienna for the benefit of the Allies, using the diplomatic bag of a neutral legation. The network was organized on a patriotic basis by Slovene nationalists in the interest of Yugoslav independence.

S. Gavrilović

2748. Péju, Marcel. BREST-LITOVSK OU L'INCARNATION [Brest-Litovsk or the incarnation]. *Temps Modernes* 1955 10(112/113): 1727-1748. A study of Trotsky's attitude towards the German conditions of peace at Brest-Litovsk, in January 1918. Lenin and Zinoviev wanted the treaty signed because there was no other way, but Bukharin and the majority of the Central Committee which met in Petrograd on 8 January (old style) wanted to start a revolutionary war against Germany. In February, Trotsky went over to Lenin's position. The author also examines Stalin's policy after 1920.

H. Montegale

2749. Rosen, Edgar H. (Kansas City, Missouri). ITALIEN UND DAS PROBLEM DER SCHWEIZERISCHEN NEUTRALITÄT IM SOMMER 1914 [Italy and the problem of Swiss neutrality in the summer of 1914]. *Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Geschichte* 1956 6(1): 106-112. Describes Italian apprehensions in regard to the possibility of an outbreak of hostilities with Switzerland at the beginning of the First World War. The fears were based primarily on reports of strong anti-Italian feelings in Switzerland and careless remarks of Swiss military leaders. Diplomatic negotiations and an exchange of notes which assured Italy of Swiss neutrality took place in August and September 1914.

L. Kestenberg

2750. Simonović, Miomir. STARI RATNICI PONOVO NA KAJMAKČALANU [The veterans visit Kajmakčalan again]. *Borba* 1956 8 July. An interview with a group of French veterans of World War I (*Poilus d'Orient*), giving information on the Salonika Front, based on personal recollections, un-

published war diaries of Henry Epe and Joseph Donet, and other documents such as military sketch maps. Kajmakčalan is a ridge north of Salonika where the German lines in the Balkans were broken by a combined Allied force (Serbs, French and British) in 1918. S. Gavrilović

2751. Straub (Colonel, retired). DIE ERSTEN PANZER FUHREN SCHRITT-TEMPO. ENTWICKLUNGSGESCHICHTE DES KAMPFWAGENS. TANKSCHLACHT BEI CAMBRAI [The first armored vehicles were driven at walking speed. The history of the development of combat vehicles. The tank battle at Cambrai]. Deutsche Soldat 1956 20(7): 215. Gives the history of the development of modern armored vehicles. Credit is given to 1st Lieut. Burstyn of the Austrian army for the first usable design of an armored tracked vehicle in 1911. Tells of Austrian and German unwillingness to accept the idea, and relates that an agent of the English secret service sent the information to England. The plans were used to develop French tanks. Statistics on French, English and German tanks of the First World War are given. Article to be continued.

A. Dittmann

2752. Sweet, Paul R. (U.S. Editor-in-chief of Documents on German Foreign Policy, 1918-1945). LEADERS AND POLICIES: GERMANY IN THE WINTER OF 1914-1915. Journal of Central European Affairs 1956 16(3): 229-252. Discusses the shift in German thinking with respect to war aims, which occurred after the failure of the armies to win a quick victory in the West during the autumn of 1914. Discusses the thinking at: 1) Supreme Headquarters in Charleville--which proved most significant, 2) Berlin, and 3) the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief in the East. Analyzes the views of General Falkenhayn, Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg, Under-Secretary of State Zimmermann, and others. The author concludes that most of those "directly responsible for German political and military policy took the view that German objectives in the East were subordinate to those in the West, and that the war in the East must therefore be considered primarily in terms of the West. The real 'Easterners' at this period were in the ranks of the Social Democrats, particularly on the Socialist right wing, but they of course were unrepresented in the Government." The Social Democrats "do not appear to have made any concerted effort at this stage of the war to impose their own objectives as to foreign policy upon the Government." C. F. Delzell

2753. Terveen, Fritz (Institut für den wissenschaftlichen Film, Göttingen). DIE ANFÄNGE DER DEUTSCHEN FILM-KRIEGS-BERICHTERSTATTUNG IN DEN JAHREN 1914-1916 [The beginnings of German war-reporting by camera in the years 1914-1916]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1956 6(6): 318-329. Based on the study of periodical files of the professional press, especially Kinematograph, and the Messter and Eiko weeklies, of these years. Describes the beginnings of the German reporting of the war in published photographs and motion pictures, the attitudes of the military and the public, the difficulties of the cameramen, and makes some comparisons with the situation in World War II. H. M. Adams

2754. Unsigned. LES CANADIENS A LA CRETE DE VIMY EN 1917 [The Canadians at Vimy Ridge in 1917]. Revue Historique de l'Armée (Numéro spécial Canada) 1956 12(2): 91-107. Exhaustive description of the plans of attack and operations of both the Allied and German sides in the Vimy Ridge sector, and an analysis of the reasons for the Canadian victory. Map and illustrations. H. M. Adams

2755. Unsigned. [Lajusan]. QUELQUES VUES NOUVELLES DE L'HISTORISME ALLEMAND SUR 1914 AVEC QUELQUES PROPOSITIONS POUR LE PROGRES DE L'HISTOIRE INTERNE DES RAPPORTS DES PUISSANCES [Recent viewpoints of German historical writing on the 1914 World War I era, together with some remarks concerning the development of the inner history of foreign relations between the great powers]. Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Moderne 1955 54(15): 4-6 (supplement to Revue d'Histoire Moderne et Contemporaine 1955 2(4)). A sketchy review of three aspects of World War I history: 1) German popular responsibility and guilt for World War I, particularly with reference to Dehio's views, with which the author disagrees, 2) the significance of the Franco-Russian alliance as a motivating factor in the German decision to go to war, and 3) the difficulty of obtaining objective French textbook accounts of the war. No sources are

given in the text. Numerous comments from the floor follow the reading of this paper before a meeting of the Society.

H. D. Pipe

2756. Vannier, George P. (Maj. Gen.). LE ROYAL 22^e REGIMENT [The Royal 22nd Regiment]. Revue Historique de l'Armée [Numéro spécial Canada] 1956 12(2): 69-75. Account of the origins, in 1914, of the Canadian-French regiment, its heroism at Vimy Ridge [See abstract 2754], and its incorporation into the 1st Canadian Division in World War II. [See abstract 2031]. Illustrated. H. M. Adams

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

See also: 2909

2757. Bonnier, Gaëtan (General). AU SOUDAN DE JADIS SOUVENIRS [In the Sudan of yesteryear. Memoirs]. Revue nationale d'Histoire Militaire 1956 4(17): 87-112. Extract from the unpublished memoirs of General Bonnier and of letters commending him, relating to the operations in the Bamako area of the Sudan (1882-1883) and to those in the Sansanding and Sékou regions (1889-1892), while he was Chief Staff Officer to the Commanders of Upper Senegal and the Sudan. Carla Rich

2758. Désiré-Vuillemin, G.-M. (Agrégée de l'Université). COPPOLANI EN MAURITANIE. Revue d'Histoire des Colonies 1955 42(3/4): 290-342. Reveals Xavier Coppolani as the chief architect of the French colony of Mauretania, viewing it as a link between the Senegal and Morocco. In three expeditions of "peaceful penetration" from 1902 until his death in 1905, Coppolani brought order and French rule to the Trarza, the Brakna and the Tagant. The initial backing of Waldeck-Rousseau and the adherence of two paramount sheikhs were vital to surmount the interference of two Governors-General of French West Africa and the resistance of the warlike tribes. A personal souvenir of Coppolani by his chief military aide follows the article. J. P. Halstead

2759. Maurice, Albert. STANLEY AU SERVICE DU ROI LEOPOLD II [Stanley in the service of King Leopold II]. Synthèses 1956 11(121): 319-338. Gives a brief account of the explorations of Henry M. Stanley in the regions of Central Africa, particularly the Congo Basin. The contacts of Stanley with his fellow explorers and with the Belgian king are emphasized. J. Baughman

2760. Régis, Roger. JACQUES I^{er} EMPEREUR DU SAHARA [James I, Emperor of the Sahara]. Historia (France) 1955 18(106): 290-294. The tragi-comic adventure of Jacques Lebaudy, member of a wealthy family of sugar-refiners. In 1903 he dreamt of building a private empire in the Western Sahara. He failed and died, completely forgotten, in 1919. H. Monteagle

Asia

See also: 2465, 2466, 2835

2761. Fisher, Marguerite J. (Syracuse Univ.). JOSE RIZAL: ASIAN APOSTLE OF RACIAL EQUALITARIANISM. Journal of Modern History 1956 28(3): 259-265. Describes the career, writings, and influences of Rizal, Philippine patriot. Based on Rizal's published works, most of which are propagandistic, or novels-with-a-message. Out of Western political liberalism and the philosophy of the European Enlightenment, Rizal formulated an interpretation of cultural development in terms of environmental, social, and psychological rather than innate racial factors. He applied this to the Philippine Islands, pointing out that the Filipinos were made ignorant, lazy, fearful, and poor, and kept so, by Spanish oppression and not by their racial inferiority. Racial equalitarianism was not a widely held concept even in Europe in his day, and Rizal was the first to proclaim it in Asia, for Asians, as prerequisite for a free, equal, democratic Asia. Journal (Naomi Noble)

2762. Kikuchi, Takaharu (Faculty of Letters, Fukushima Univ.). TAI-BEI BOIKOTTO NO IGI [The meaning of the anti-American boycott in China in 1905]. Rekishigaku Kenkyū 1956 (193): 13-22. The boycott began in May 1905, and was directed at driving out American goods and encouraging native capital. It was at first a reaction to Chinese exclusion

ts in America but it developed into a popular racialistic movement. The article discusses the areas of China involved, the social constituency of the movement, the effect of the boycott in America, and the part it played in strengthening Chinese opposition to the Manchu government. Materials: Yin-ping-chih chuan-chi, Hsin-min Ts'ung-pao, etc. Y. Saeki

2763. Nakamura, Kichisaburō (Waseda Univ.). JIYŪ INKEN UNDO NO HATTEN [The development of the Japanese popular rights movement]. *Shakai Kagaku Kenkyū* 1956 1(1): 183-206. Argues that the popular rights movement did not end in the face of, or at the time of the Chichibu incident and other similar cases involving government suppression. At the same time the demand for parliamentary government did not meet with success with the formation of the Imperial Diet. The conditions that caused the rights movement were rendered more serious by the Sino-Japanese War, and they eventually led to the formation of a socialist movement centered around the laboring class. The spirit of the rights movement was inherited by the socialist movement. Based on *Teiji Bunka Zenshū*, vol. 21, Katayama Sen's *Autobiography*, c. K. Sugiyama

2764. Nozawa, Yutaka (Tokyo College of Education). HŪGŌKU NO HAN-SHOKUMINCHI-KA TO KIGYŌ NO HANMEI---CHŌ KEN NO KIGYŌ KEIEI TO SEIJI KŌDŌ WO EGUTTE [The semi-colonialization of China and the fate of enterprise---with particular regard to the business management and political activities of Chang Chien]. *Tōyōshi-gaku Ronshū* 1956 4: 481-546. In face of an influx of foreign cotton and hemp cloth into China during the late Ch'ing Dynasty, Chang Chien, a progressive member of the gentry, set up a mechanized textile factory. By examining the vicissitudes of his enterprise, the author analyzes the development of modern indigenous Chinese capitalism. Furthermore, he discusses the connection between this development and the growing revolutionary movement. A critical analysis of the political situation in Nan-t'ung Prefecture, which was an example of Chang Chien's political theories transformed into fact is presented in the article, which also points out inconsistencies in these theories. A detailed and new discussion of one of the men who played an important part in the modernization of China.

Y. Saeki

2765. Oliver, Egbert S. (Portland State College, Oregon). THE HERMIT KINGDOM. *Korean Survey* 1956 5(7): 3-6 and 11. Commodore Robert Shufeldt's work in opening up Korea to the Western World is presented. Explains Korea's distrust of foreigners, and Shufeldt's ability to overcome it. Describes Japan's newly awakened interest in Korea and the relationship of the tributary state Korea to China.

A. Dittmann

2766. Ratcliffe, S. K. CURZON IN INDIA: FIFTY YEARS AFTER. *Contemporary Review* 1955 188(1079): 299-302. Among the points made by the author, who at that time was Editor of the *Calcutta Statesman*, are Curzon's deep sense of Britain's imperial mission, his administrative reforms, his interest in the preservation of Indian architectural monuments, and his attempted penetration into Tibet. Curzon's resignation resulted from his quarrel with Kitchener over army organization. J. G. Gazley

2767. Satō Shinji (Nagoya Nanzan Univ.). KŌ YŪ-I NO EMPŌ SHISŌ [K'ang Yu-wei's concept of political reform]. *Shakai Kagaku Kenkyū* 1955 11: 111-136. Hereto, analyses of K'ang Yu-wei's political philosophy have usually been based on his *Ta-tung-shu*, but the present author relies principally on his petitions to the Emperor Tê-tsung instead. The article gives a brief biography of K'ang and classifies his petitions by periods; it discusses his admiration for Peter the Great, his lack of sympathy for parliamentary government, and his deification of Confucius. K'ang's purpose was to reform the bureaucracy and make China rich and powerful. The author also discusses the ways in which K'ang's philosophy differs from both European democracy and Chang Chien-t'ung's idea of westernization. Based on Nan-hai-hsien-*Ch'ing-wu-hsü* tsou-kao, Ch'ing-shih-kao, etc. Y. Saeki

2768. Seki, Junya (Yamaguchi Univ.). CHISO KAISEI NO KISHI-TEKI IGI [The historical meaning of the land-tax reform in the Meiji period]. *Keizai Ronshū* 1956 77(4): 19-24. Argues that the land-tax reform of the early Meiji

period was not only a revision of the relationship that had existed between landowners and tenants in the Tokugawa period, but a recognition of the rights of free farmers, who bore the burden of the land-tax, to hold land. The tax was greatly reduced from the previous period and was made payable in money rather than rice. The development of parasitic landlords in the latter half of the Meiji period was an effect rather than a cause of the land-tax reform. Materials: Minjikyoku yorozu hikae, The Historical Records of the Land-Tax Reform, Proceedings of the Prefectural Assembly, etc. K. Sugiyama

Australia

See: 2469, 2471

Canada

2769. Croteau, John T. (Notre Dame Univ.). LA "FARMERS' BANK OF RUSTICO": UNE DES PREMIERES BANQUES DU PEUPLE [The Farmers' Bank of Rustico: One of the first people's banks]. *Revue d'Histoire de l'Amérique Française* 1956 10(1): 13-48. The Farmers' Bank of Rustico was established by the farmers of Prince Edward Island and operated from 1864-1894. The author examines the economic and social operation of this small, first people's bank of Canada, which proved the viability and usefulness of local banking institutions and set an example for later public banking practices. Carla Rich

Europe

BALKANS and NEAR EAST

See also: 2483, 2856

2770. Haupt, Gh., and X. Slivăţ. ACTIUNILE DE SOLIDARIZARE ALE PROLETARIATULUI DIN ROMANIA CU REVOLUTIA POPULARA DIN RUSIA (IANUARIE 1905-IANUARIE 1906) [The solidarity movement of the Rumanian proletariat with the Russian popular revolution (January 1905-January 1906)]. *Studii, Revistă de Istorie* 1955 8(1): 29-54. Describes the reaction among Rumanian socialists and workers, in newspapers and in meetings, to various events of the 1905 Revolution in Russia and the attitude of the conservative Cantacuzino government towards these events, as well as that of the Rumanian Mensheviks headed by Dobrogeanu-Gherea and of the Rumanian security services. G. Ciorănescu

2771. Haupt, Gh. DIN ISTORICUL LUPTEI PENTRU TRECEREA CERCURILOR SOCIALISTE DIN ROMANIA PE POZITII MARXISTE (1881-1884) [About the fight for the adoption by the Rumanian socialist circles of a Marxist attitude]. *Studii, Revistă de Istorie* 1955 8(3): 7-29. The doctrines of Marx and Engels penetrated into Rumania around 1875-76. The *Capital* is referred to in the reports of the Iaşi socialist circle between 1878-1880. This circle founded in 1884 the review *Contemporanul* which had a revolutionary socialist attitude till 1884 and adopted a Marxist attitude afterwards. In 1883, the anarchist periodicals *Dacia viitoare* in Brussels, and *Emanciparea* in Bucharest were published. The relations established by the Rumanian socialists with the Russian Marxist group "Labor's Liberation" and with Plekhanov contributed to the liquidation of anarchism and the Rumanian Populist movement. In 1884 the *Revista Socială* was published in Iaşi. The periodical intended to propagate scientific socialism. G. Ciorănescu

2772. Jovičić, Milan. DIPLOMATSKI ŠTRAJK U BEOGRADU [The diplomatic "strike" in Belgrade]. *Nedeljna Informativna Novina* 1956 24 June. Refers to the recall of the British Minister from Belgrade after the assassination of King Alexander (Obrenović) and Queen Draga by a group of Serbian officers in 1903. The British interests were left in charge of an unaccredited Foreign Office official, Wilfrid Tessiger. Since he refused to assume the status of chargé d'affaires, the government of the newly proclaimed King, Peter I Karageorgević, treated him officially as "a distinguished foreigner residing in Belgrade." S. Gavrilović

2773. Milutinović, Kosta. PRVA POBEDA NAPREDNE MISLI U SRBIJI [The first victory of progressive thought in Serbia]. *Republika* 1956 12, 19, 26 June, and 3 July. Four articles on the controversy in the mid-1870's between the Serbian antagonists and protagonists of the contemporary

materialistic teachings of European naturalists, such as Darwin and others. The articles are based on two directives issued by the Minister of Education and Church Affairs, Filip Hristić, in 1874 (*Službene Novine* [Official Gazette], Belgrade); on a protest by the students of the Belgrade School of Higher Learning signed by Jovan Žujović and 29 others (*Zastava* [Flag], Novi Sad); on unpublished correspondence between Darwin and his Serbian translator, Milan Radovanović, and other sources.

S. Gavrilović

2774. Nikitin, S. A. VYDAIUSHCHIISSIA DEIATEL' SERBSKOGO RABOCHEGO DVIZHENIIA D. TUTSOVICH [An outstanding leader of the Serbian workers' movement - D. Tutsovich]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (5): 108-115. Sketch of the life and political activity of D. Tutsovich, a leader of the revolutionary left wing of the Serbian Socialist Party before 1914. Points out that Tutsovich was concerned with the organization of a truly socialist revolutionary party, was a consistent anti-militarist, and an advocate of a democratic federation of all Balkan peoples. Based on recently published collections of Tutsovich's writings and recent Yugoslav histories of the Serbian socialist movement. M. Raef

2775. Uzunçarşılı, İ. Hakki. SAİD PAŞA'YA DAİR BAZI VESİKALAR [Some documents about Said Pasha]. *Tarih Dergisi* 1955 8(11/12): 105-134. These documents on the "little" Said Pasha, who was chancellor nine times and died on 1 March 1914, have not been used or were inadequately exploited in his biographies. They throw light on the relationship between Abdul Hamid II and Said Pasha. The documents consist of correspondence and communications between the Court and Said Pasha and a personal memorandum by Said Pasha when he sought refuge in the British Embassy (4 December 1895). F. Metigil

BELGIUM

See: 2488, 2759

FRANCE

See also: 2509, 2513, 2758, 2760

2776. Angrand, Pierre. UN EPISODE DE LA REPRESSION VERSAILLAISE: L'AFFAIRE TRIBELS (MAI 1871 - OCTOBRE 1872) [An episode in the repressions of Versailles: The Tribels case (May 1871 - October 1872)]. *Pensée* 1956 (68): 126-134. Attention is drawn to recently opened archives at the Quai d'Orsay dealing with the arrest, trial and execution of a Dutch jeweler who lived in Paris. He was innocently accused of treason by a French military tribunal during the period 1871-1872. The author cites this case as one of many attempts by the Army to whitewash its defeat at Sedan and seek victims after the rising of the Commune. R. Mueller

2777. Blanchard, Marcel. CORRESPONDANCE DE FELIX FAURE TOUCHANT LES AFFAIRES COLONIALES: 1882-1898 [Correspondence of Félix Faure concerning colonial affairs: 1882-1898]. *Revue d'Histoire des Colonies* 1955 42(2): 133-185. Extracts from the papers of M. François Berge, Faure's grandson, comprising selections of Faure's correspondence while deputy for Seine-Inférieure, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, Minister of Marine and President of the Republic, and revealing his role in the development of the Ministry of the Colonies. Notable among the 48 items is the correspondence with Eugène Etienne, Jules Ferry, Admiral Peyron, de Lanessan, de Brazza and Paul Doumer.

J. P. Halstead

2778. Cordonnier, Chanoine Ch. MONSEIGNEUR D'HULST PREDICATEUR DE NOTRE-DAME [Monsignor d'Hulst, preacher at Notre Dame]. *Ecrits de Paris* 1956 (136): 26-32. A favorable review of the sermons by Monsignor d'Hulst of Notre Dame during the 1890's. The author cites primary sources attesting to the success of these sermons in combatting growing Marxism and other anti-religious doctrines.

R. Mueller

2779. Cousteix, P. LA COMMUNE DE LIMOGES [The Commune of Limoges]. *Actualité de l'Histoire* 1956 (15): 28-32. The Commune of Limoges, established early in April of 1871, was a movement clearly inspired by the Commune of Paris. The workers' movement in Limoges had, since early in 1870, made great strides forward in organization so that by March 1871 there were leaders ready and able to assume power. The history of the Limoges Commune, however, is short; it was little more than "an aspiration." R. E. Planck

2780. Dansette, Adrien. ARMAND FALLIERES OU LA SAGESSE ELYSEENNE [Armand Fallières or the Elysian wisdom]. *Historia* (France) 1956 19(111): 156-162. Fifty years ago Armand Fallières was elected President of the Republic, and he remained in the Palais de l'Elysée from 1913 to 1919. This anecdotal article tries to show how, in a troublous period which was leading to war, the French president was determined to avert a general conflict. H. Monteagle

2781. Dominique, Pierre. LE FORT CHABROL [Fort Chabrol]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1956 7(74): 169-177. Description of a manifestation of anti-Semitism in France, 14 August - 20 September 1899. The article presents the view that Jules Guérin, working with the police, staged this episode to divert attention from Dreyfus's trial in Rennes.

R. C. De

2782. Dominique, Pierre. MAURICE BARRÈS PRECUEUR. LE PROGRAMME DE NANCY. [Maurice Barrès the forerunner. The Nancy program]. *Ecrits de Paris* 1956 (137): 62-68. Discusses the program of a political movement led by Maurice Barrès, which called for a Socialist economy under a monarchical government with elements of agrarianism and anti-Semitism. The movement lasted from 1900 to 1910 and was part of the anti-Dreyfus vogue. R. Mueller

2783. Hadamard, Jacques. L'AFFAIRE DREYFUS [The Dreyfus affair]. *Pensée* 1956 (68): 77-88. Commemorates the fiftieth anniversary of the acquittal of Captain Alfred Dreyfus, chiefly based on *Journal de l'Affaire Dreyfus, l'Affaire Dreyfus et le Quai d'Orsay* [Journal of the Dreyfus Affair, Dreyfus and the Quai d'Orsay] (Paris, 1955), by Maurice Paléologue. The final trial of Dreyfus revealed the gross ineptitude and corruption of the French military tribunals which deliberately perverted justice to distract public attention from the debacle of 1870-1871 and provide scapegoats for it. This was confirmed by data furnished to the author by relatives of Dreyfus who had witnessed the trials. French military tribunals entered the First World War reformed and cleansed thanks to the ills that had come to light upon the discovery of Dreyfus' innocent conviction. R. Mueller

2784. Laveau, Claude F. ALFRED DREYFUS A SAINT MARTIN-DE-RE [Alfred Dreyfus at Saint-Martin-de-Ré]. *Actualité de l'Histoire* 1956 (15): 20-27. Dreyfus was incarcerated for about one month in January and February 1871 at Saint-Martin-de-Ré before being sent to Devil's Island. Unpublished documents in the departmental archives of Charente-Maritime contain much of human interest concerning the elaborate preparations for his reception, the circumstances of his internment, and the special measures taken to arrange for his embarkation to Guiana. R. E. Planck

2785. Roberts, John (Oxford Univ.). CLEMENCEAU THE POLITICIAN. *History Today* 1956 6(9): 581-591. A biographical sketch interpreting Clémenceau as an intellectual and a doctrinaire radical. "Clémenceau's lack of scruple about means does not really obscure the fact that he was a man of principle." He was "the most disappointed, but the greatest of French Prime Ministers." W. M. Simon

2786. Sorre, Maurice. LE PROBLEME DE LA REVOLUTION CONSTITUTIONNELLE DE 1875 A 1884 DEVANT LES CHAMBRES [The problem of constitutional amendment before the French Chambers from 1875 to 1884]. *Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire Moderne* 1955 54(15): 2-3. Discusses constitutional amendment procedure in France. The question was raised in the amending joint session whether the joint session could consider amendments other than those previously proposed by the separate Chambers. The Parliament permitted other amendments to be referred to committees, which in turn allowed the point of previous questions to be fully discussed on each admission of previously unproposed amendments was motivated by a desire to avoid filibustering on the Left. L. M. Caldwell

2787. Tixier, Gilbert (Univ. of Poitiers). POINCARÉ ET LE REDRESSEMENT FRANÇAIS (1912-14) [Poincaré and French revival (1912-14)]. *Revue Politique et Parlementaire* 1955 57(651): 185-191. A laudatory summary of the efforts made by Raymond Poincaré, Prime Minister in 1912, President of the French Republic in 1913, to strengthen the French army and finances. H. Monteagle

2788. Turner, Justin G. NOTES AND DOCUMENTS. RE: THE AFFAIRE DREYFUS. Publication of the American

wish Historical Society 1955/56 45(4): 258-259. This manuscript resolution, unanimously adopted at a General Assembly of inhabitants of St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1906, which was sent to the French Government, provides an interesting addendum Dreyfusiana. F. Rosenthal

GERMANY

also: 2528, 2529, 2538, 2938, 2948.

2789. Chlebowczyk, J. PLACE NOMINALNE W ZAGŁĘBIU PRATRAWSKO-KARWINSKIM W OKRESIE PRZECHODZENIA DO APITALIZMU MONOPOLISTYCZNEGO (NA PRZELOMIE XIX XX W.) [Nominal wages in Zagłębie Ostrawsko-karwińskie in the period of the transition to monopolistic capitalism - at the end of the 19th and 20th century]. Sobótka 1956 11(1): 59-104. Wage structure--the important element in the situation of the proletariat--as well as the circumstances of transitions under capitalism can be well illustrated by considering the mining proletariat of Zagłębie Ostrawsko-karwińskie, an extensive coal-producing area. The changes and the intensification in production methods were a vital factor affecting wage structure. The employment of women in the Silesian coal-mines cannot be overlooked as part of the intensification of production, which is characteristic of this capitalist phase. Detailed statistical tables of wages, employment structure (youths, women, surface workers) and profits are supplied. J. Erickson

2790. Drabkin, Ia. S. O KHARAKTERE I DVIZHUSHCHIKH LAKH NOIABR'SKOI REVOLIUTSII V GERMANII [Concerning the nature and driving forces of the November revolution in Germany]. Voprosy Istorii 1956 (5): 77-90. Giving an account of the revolutionary events and ferment in Germany in November 1918, the article points out that while the objective conditions were ripe for a socialist revolution, the German proletariat was not prepared for it psychologically and organizationally (because of the influence of the Social Democratic Party and trade unions). Thus, socialist appeasers and capitalist-militarist-bourgeois elements transformed the proletarian movement into an anti-monarchical, republican, liberal-democratic - i.e. bourgeois - revolution. Based on contemporary left wing socialist literature, Lenin's writings, and recent historical studies from East Germany. M. Raeff

2791. Einhorn, Marion (Berlin). ZUR ROLLE DER RÄTE IM NOVEMBER UND DEZEMBER 1918 [On the part played by the soviets in November and December 1918]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1956 4(3): 545-559. Contribution to the discussion on this subject based on documentary evidence from archives. Refutes the view that the worker- and soldier-soviets during and after the November revolution were only control organs and appendages to bourgeois parliamentarism. In view of the fact that the soviets carried out a number of revolutionary measures in the course of a few days following November 1918, it may be said that a large number of them, during the revolution and shortly after, represented the revolutionary and democratic power of workers and peasants. As the councils existed side by side with the bourgeois government it is possible to speak of a period, albeit short, of "dual power" in Germany, as Lenin defined it for the time following the Russian Revolution in February 1917. In Germany the soviets could not become organs of the dictatorship of the proletariat because there was no Marxist-Leninist party which could have brought off this transition. Journal (H. Bülter)

2792. Fricke, Dieter, and Hans Radandt (Berlin). NEUE DOKUMENTE ÜBER DIE ROLLE ALBERT SÜDEKUMS [New documents on the part played by Albert Südekum]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1956 4(4): 757-765. Publication of unpublished letters written by Südekum, with a commentary showing that he acted as intermediary between Bethmann-Hollweg and the party leadership in July 1914. Südekum, a Social Democratic member of the Reichstag, reassured the German Chancellor that the leadership of his party did not plan mass actions by the proletariat in protest against the menace of a world war. At the end of World War I and after the establishment of the fascist dictatorship in Germany, Südekum became an agent of German imperialism against the Soviet Union and attempted on behalf of his bosses to prepare the splitting off of the Ukraine from the Soviet Union. Journal (H. Bülter)

2793. Kemmerich, Max. BISMARCK. Militärpolitisches Forum 1956 5(5): 6-13. A nationalistic defense of the Chancellor's character and foreign and domestic policies. F. B. M. Hollyday

2794. LaForgue, Jules. UNTER DEN LINDEN IN THE 'EIGHTIES. Yale Review 1956 45(3): 410-416. Translated by William Jay Smith, this is a description of Berlin in the early 1880's by a French scholar who was literary advisor to Empress Augusta. Political, economic and social sidelights add to the obvious literary value of this excerpt from LaForgue's complete journal. E. D. Johnson

2795. Rathmann, Lothar (Leipzig). BISMARCK UND DER ÜBERGANG DEUTSCHLANDS ZUR SCHUTZZOLLPOLITIK (1873/75 - 1879) [Bismarck and the German transition towards a policy of protectionism, 1873/75 to 1879]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1956 4(5): 889-949. Analyzes published and unpublished documents from the Deutsches Zentralarchiv, Potsdam and Merseburg. Following the economic crisis of 1873 Bismarck, together with representatives of German industry and Prussian Junkers, prepared the transition from Free Trade to protectionism. Although protectionist tendencies were initiated by heavy industry, Bismarck was chiefly interested in getting the Reichstag to pass a law relating to agrarian customs, as demanded by the landlords. He therefore supported a change from Free Trade policy only when in 1877-1878 the big industrialists and the landowners agreed to unite in a common economic policy. Journal (H. Bülter)

2796. Savory, Douglas L. RECOLLECTIONS OF A GERMAN UNIVERSITY. Contemporary Review 1956 190(1088): 84-88. The author was an instructor in the English language and literature at the University of Marburg in 1907. Separatist feeling for Hesse-Cassel was still strong and correspondingly there was considerable anti-Prussian sentiment. He found social relations with the faculty cordial but very formal. His salary was only 75 (Br.) pounds a year. He attended student drinking and singing parties and, with considerable reluctance and distaste, the duelling bouts between the student clubs. J. G. Gazley

2797. Schumann, Wolfgang (Jena). DIE LAGE DER DEUTSCHEN UND POLNISCHEN ARBEITER IN OBERSCHLESIE N UND IHR KAMPF GEGEN DEN DEUTSCHEN IMPERIALISMUS IN DEN JAHREN 1917 UND 1918 (VOR DER NOVEMBERREVOLUTION) [The conditions of German and Polish workers in Upper Silesia and their struggle against German Imperialism in the years 1917 and 1918 (prior to the November revolution)]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1956 4(3): 466-500. Based on documents of the Deutsches Zentralarchiv, Potsdam and Merseburg, and certain Polish archives. The economic and social conditions of miners in Upper Silesia were in many respects inferior to those of workers in other German mining districts. This is supported by comparative data. As the conditions of Upper Silesian miners deteriorated in the course of World War I, revolutionary movements arose there, especially in connection with the great strikes in Germany during 1917. At first the miners fought only for an improvement of their social conditions. As a result of the great socialist October Revolution these movements became more and more political in character and demand. Due to misguidance by the Polish Trade Union in Upper Silesia the Polish workers turned nationalistically against their German oppressors, not realizing that the Polish capitalists made common cause with the Germans against the working class of both nations. Journal (H. Bülter)

2798. Schumann, Wolfgang (Jena). ZUR ROLLE DER RÄTE IN DER NOVEMBERREVOLUTION IN OBERSCHLESIE N [On the part played by the soviets in the November revolution in Upper Silesia]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1956 4(4): 738-750. Contribution to the discussion on the subject based on documents from the archive in Breslau. Refutes the opinion that a period of "dual power" of the bourgeois government on the one hand and worker- and soldier-soviets on the other existed in Germany following the 1918 November revolution. The part played by the soviets in Upper Silesia differed locally. In the larger towns the soviets were led, in the main, by opportunists. In a great number of smaller towns and villages of the industrial district there were soviets which, for a short period, took over political power, disposed of the old local soviets. Such actions always remain confined to a small area and there can be no question of a "dual power." Journal (H. Bülter)

2799. Sexau, Richard. DIE "WILHELMINISCHE" EPOCHE [The "Wilhelminian" epoch]. Neues Abendland 1956 11(3): 265-278. A well-posed tintype of the era of William II of Germany, which shows the unpleasant features of militarism and Byzantinism, but which generally emphasizes the admirable features of the era. J. L. Snell

2800. Wilhelmus, Wolfgang (Greifswald). DIE ROLLE DER RÄTE IN VORPOMMERN [The part played by the soviets in Western Pomerania]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1956 4(5): 964-989. Local research on the class character of the worker- and soldier- soviets (Räte) during the 1918 November revolution shows that they played an even more negative part in the economically underdeveloped areas than in industrial areas of Germany. Although there were revolutionary tendencies among them, the soviets in Western Pomerania generally served as organs of power of the bourgeoisie. The article includes an appendix of documents on the soviet movement. Based on unpublished documents of the Landesarchiv of Stralsund and Greifswald. Journal (H. Bülter)

GREAT BRITAIN

See also: 2545, 2550, 2554, 2555, 2766, 2772, 2864, 2869, 2874, 2885

2801. Abel, Deryck. THE CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN MINISTRY OF 1905. Contemporary Review 1955 188(1080): 389-394. Covers the background of this famous ministry, its formation, the election of 1906, and some of the chief pieces of legislation enacted. The author regards this ministry as meriting more than all others the appellation "The Ministry of All the Talents," and mentions briefly the outstanding men who composed it. J. G. Gazley

2802. Coppock, J. T. THE STATISTICAL ASSESSMENT OF BRITISH AGRICULTURE. Agricultural History Review 1956 4(2): 66-79. Evaluates the Agricultural Returns of Great Britain in the second half of the 19th century. The statistics are generally reliable and of great value in tracing agricultural changes which were rapid and fundamental in this period. A detailed analysis of the limitation and weakness of these statistics is made. J. A. S. Grenville

2803. Dunn, Waldo H. (ed.). CARLYLE'S LAST LETTERS TO FROUDE. Twentieth Century 1956 159(952): 591-597, and (955): 241-246. Part III. A group of letters written between 5 December 1872 and 10 April 1874. References are largely of a personal nature but Froude's controversy with Fr. Burke and several other matters are touched upon. Part IV. These letters are dated 20 June, 13 July, and 18 July 1874, and 6 August 1875. Carlyle speaks of Froude's work in commendatory terms, brands Lecky "bilge-water with a drop of formic acid in it," bespeaks his boredom with Bancroft, and warmly endorses Froude's hope of promoting the federation of South Africa. R. E. Planck
See also: 345 and 1229

2804. McCready, H. W. (McMaster Univ.). ALFRED MARSHALL AND TARIFF REFORM, 1903. SOME UNPUBLISHED LETTERS. Journal of Political Economy 1955 63(3): 259-267. The British economist Alfred Marshall sided with the Free Traders against the protectionists in the controversy preceding and following the British tariff reform of 1903. Marshall expressed his views with great vigor to his friend Lujo Brentano, the German economist. Eight of Marshall's letters to Brentano, all written in 1903, are reprinted. R. Mueller

2805. Sires, Roland V. LABOR UNREST IN ENGLAND 1910-1914. Journal of Economic History 1955 15(3): 246-266. Attitudes and reactions of labor, industry and government under the Trade Disputes Act of 1906 in the dockers' strike of 1911, the Railway strikes of 1911, and the coal strike of 1912. F. L. Nussbaum

2806. Wilde, Richard H. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN'S PROPOSAL OF AN IMPERIAL COUNCIL IN MARCH, 1900. Canadian Historical Review 1956 37(3): 225-246. Uses Minto, Laurier, and other private papers (Public Archives of Canada), newspapers, and parliamentary debates. Shows that at the height of patriotic excitement over contingents sent by the self-governing colonies to the Boer War, Chamberlain proposed their participation in the peace settlement and in forming a permanent imperial council primarily for co-operatively reshaping imperial defences. Laurier rightly feared Opposition tampering with Quebec opinion and Britain's intention to entangle Canada in expensive military commitments and, despite Minto's best efforts, flatly declined to join an imperial council, thus frustrating Chamberlain much to his annoyance and somewhat to his embarrassment. Author

HABSBURG EMPIRE

See also: 2789, 2829, 2848

2807. Bogićević, Vojislav. DA LI JE MINISTAR KALAJ ZABRANIO SVOJU "ISTORIJU SRBA" NA PODRUČJU BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE [Did Minister Kállay ban his History of the Serbs in the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina?]. Godišnjak Istoriskog Društva Bosne i Hercegovine 1955 (7): 203-208. Undated minutes in document No. 813 of 8 June 1901, State Archives, Sarajevo, file "Joint Ministry of Finance," explain that it was not Benjamin von Kállay's History, published in Hungarian in 1877, but Gavrilović's Serbian translation (1882) which was banned during von Kállay's tenure (1882-1903) of the office of Imperial Minister in charge of the administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina. S. Gavrilović

2808. Bogićević, Vojislav. "IZNIMNE MERE" U BOSNI I HERCEGOVINI U MAJU 1913 ["Emergency measures" in Bosnia and Herzegovina in May 1913]. Godišnjak Istoriskog Društva Bosne i Hercegovine 1955 (7): 209-218. Describes measures taken against local nationalists and social democrats during the international crisis which arose at the end of the 1912 Balkan Wars, after Austria decided to prevent Serbia from gaining access to the Adriatic Sea. Based on State Archives, Sarajevo, files "Territorial Government in Sarajevo Praesidial"; and "Joint Ministry of Finance, Office of Bosnia and Herzegovinian Affairs, Praesidial"; on stenographic record of the first meeting of the Diet of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 2 December 1913; and on other sources. S. Gavrilović

2809. Collective authorship. KOLEKTÍV PRACOVNÍKO ARCHÍVU MESTA BRATISLAVY: BRATISLAVSKÉ PRVÉ MAJÉ (1890-1918) V SVETLE DOKUMENTOV ARCHÍVU MESTA BRATISLAVY [A collective publication of the Bratislava archivists; the First of May in Bratislava (1890-1918) in the light of the Bratislava archives]. Sborník Archivních Prací 1955 5(2): 3-26. The first signs of the influence of international working-class organization made itself felt on the Bratislava proletariat during the 1870's. They were German, Slovak, Czech and Hungarian worker elements combined in this growing front, whose organ became the paper Vorwärts - Napred - Előre. The first "First of May Manifesto" was produced in 1890, to be followed by a succession of demonstrations during the 1891-93 period. The celebrations after 1894 were marked by the participation of workers from most of the industries of Bratislava. The First of May 1905 was a demonstration in support of the Russian movement, while those in subsequent years were marked by worker opposition to militarism. Four official documents, three for 1890 and one for 1912, are reproduced in the text. J. Erickson

2810. Egyed, A. LUPTA TARANILOR ROMANI SI MAGHIARI DIN ALESD IN ANUL 1904 [The 1904 struggle of the Rumanian and Hungarian peasants from Aleșd]. Studii, Revistă de Istorie 1955 8(2): 31-50. Description of the revolt of Rumanian and Hungarian peasants in the Aleșd borough, district of Bihor on 24 April 1904, on the occasion of the foundation of the Kossuth independent party local group. The author interprets it as a socialist-inspired revolt of the poor peasantry who asked for land distribution, reduction of taxes and political rights. G. Ciorănescu

2811. Ekmečić, Milorad. ULOGA DON IVANA MUSIĆA U HERCEGOVAČKOM USTANKU 1875-78 GODINE [The role of Nobleman Ivan Musić in Herzegovinian uprisings in the years 1875-78]. Godišnjak Istoriskog Društva Bosne i Hercegovine 1955 (7): 141-169. Musić, a senior Catholic priest (Dominus) and Croat leader in Herzegovina, was not a patriot as some historians thought--Marko Vego, Don Ivan Musić i Hrvati u hercegovačkom ustanku 1875-1878 [Nobleman Ivan Musić in Herzegovinian uprisings, 1875-1878], (Sarajevo, 1955)--but a confidential agent in the pay of Austrian imperial interests. Based on State Archives, Vienna, Informationsbüro file "Ivan Musić" which contains some seventy documents; Kriegsarchiv, Vienna, Militärkanzlei Seiner Majestät, 1876; State Archives, Zagreb, Grenz-Verwaltung Praesidial; collection "Bosnischer Aufstand"; extensive local literature. S. Gavrilović

2812. Hanák, Péter. L'INFLUENCE DE LA REVOLUTION RUSSE DE 1905 EN HONGRIE [The influence of the 1905 Russian Revolution in Hungary]. Acta Historica 1955 4(1-3): 279-317. Bourgeois historiography treated the history of Hungary exclusively as that of a part--often as a dependency--

the West, although the country's economic and social evolution belonged for centuries to that of the East European peoples. The impact of Russia was especially significant after the turn of the century, when the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy came the outpost of Western, and above all German, imperialism, while Russia was the center of revolutionary movements. The Russian Revolution of 1905 had a far-reaching influence on the internal developments of the Monarchy in general, and on the struggle for the democratic transformation of Hungary in particular. S. Borsody

2813. Jindra, Z. PRŮMYSLOVÉ MONOPOLY V AUSTRO-UHERSKU [Industrial monopolies in Austria-Hungary]. *Československý časopis Historický* 1956 4(2): 231-240.

In its great concentration of industry, as in its centralization of capital, Austria bore marked resemblances to Russia. The economic crisis of the 1870's accelerated the process of amalgamation and concentration, which took on monopolistic form. The number of monopolistic groupings increased after 1885. Characteristic of Austria-Hungary was the high degree of organization in monopolistic capitalism, with its centralized cartels, inter-cartel alliances, and the first steps towards trusts. The State, adopting a commercial protectionist policy, lent considerable aid to the formation of monopolies, and the working classes, inspired by the events of 1905 in Russia, replied by protests against the high cost of living. The rate of capitalization in Austria-Hungary was faster than that of any similar development in older capitalist states, the process being implemented from 1848 to 1885. Detailed statistical information is supplied. J. Erickson

2814. Jovanović, Živorad. JUGOSLOVENSKI LETOPIS [Yugoslav chronicle]. *Republika* 1956 31 July. Gives information on the sixth congress of the United Serbian Youth (Ujedinjena omladina srpska) held at Vršac on 2 August 1871. The organization was banned in 1872 on account of its nationalist character. In the same year its publication, *Mlada Srbadija* (Young Serbs), was discontinued. Vršac is a Serbian city in the province of Voivodina which at the time was under Austrian rule. S. Gavrilović

2815. Kann, Robert A. (Rutgers Univ.). COUNT OTTO CAR CZERNIN AND ARCHDUKE FRANCIS FERDINAND. *Journal of Central European Affairs* 1956 16(2): 117-145. Based on archival research in the Nachlass of Archduke Francis Ferdinand. Seeks to determine whether Count Czernin, the confidant of the Heir Apparent and the first Foreign Minister elected by the last Emperor Charles, exercised any significant political influence on the former. The main reason for examining the relationship between the Archduke and Czernin "is that some knowledge of it is essential in order to understand Francis Ferdinand's empire reform plans." It is well known that the Archduke did not personally draft most of these projects. After analyzing Czernin's attitude toward various problems of empire reform, militarism, foreign policy, and personnel policy, the author concludes that Czernin was much more reactionary in his own outlook and much less influential on the Archduke than has commonly been supposed. "If providence would have called Francis Ferdinand to face the supreme test as ruler, his guiding principles could not have been determined primarily by the siren song of an aristocratic desperado but by Austria's imperial tradition as he saw it according to his lights." C. F. Delzell

2816. Kapidžić, Hamdija. PANDURSKI "PUČ" U NEVESINJU 1879. GODINE [The "putsch" of the pandurs in Nevesinje in 1879]. *Godišnjak Istoriskog Društva Bosne i Hercegovine* 1955 (7): 119-140. A history of the first year of Austrian rule in Herzegovina with special emphasis on the unsolved agrarian problem. The pandurs were an Austrian security force recruited locally. Nevesinje is a local district. Based on State Archives, Vienna, Political files (Consulates in Trebinje, Mostar, etc.); Kriegersarchiv, Vienna, Feldakten; State Archives, Sarajevo, file "Joint Ministry of Finance"; State Archives, Cetinje, file "Ministry of the Interior," and other sources. S. Gavrilović

2817. Kramer, Hans. DIE VERSAMMLUNGSREDEN MUSSOLINIS IN DEUTSCHTIROL IM JAHRE 1909 [Mussolini's speeches at meetings in the German Tyrol in 1909]. *Historisches Jahrbuch* 1955 74: 765-771. Describes the political activity of Mussolini in Trentino and Tyrol in 1909. Mussolini, at that time still a socialist and an opponent of the Irridentists,

was the editor of two provincial social publications in Trient, from February to September 1909. In the spring of the same year, he spoke at a number of socialist meetings in South Tyrol, and in Innsbruck to Italian seasonal workers on trade union and socialist subjects. In September he was expelled by the Austrian authorities. K. Selber

2818. Leichter, Otto. FRIEDERICH AUSTERLITZ - ZU SEINEM 25. TODESTAG [Friederich Austerlitz - on the 25th anniversary of his death]. *Zukunft* 1956 (7): 181-186. A review of the life and political accomplishments of Friederich Austerlitz, editor of the Austrian Socialist newspaper, *Arbeiter Zeitung*. Excerpts from Austerlitz's editorials are used to show his belief in his struggle for social equality. Austerlitz's goal was to have the *Arbeiter Zeitung* mold the Austrian Socialist Party and thus become the leader of public opinion. Austerlitz was perhaps the greatest journalist Socialism has produced. A. Dittmann

2819. Masić, Dr. V. ŽERAJČEV ATENTAT [Žerajić's assassination attempt]. *Republika* 1956 19 June. Publishes his recollections of the attempt made by the Bosnian nationalist, Bogdan Žerajić, on the life of the Austrian Military Governor of Bosnia and Herzegovina, General von Varešanin, in Sarajevo on St. Vitus' day (15 June, Old Style), in 1910. The author knew Žerajić when he was a student in Zagreb, Croatia, and saw him in a street in Sarajevo a few hours before he fired his pistol shots at the Austrian Governor. S. Gavrilović

2820. Menczer, Béla. EIN TOTENGRÄBER ÖSTERREICHS? [A gravedigger of Austria?]. *Wort und Wahrheit* 1956 11(5): 400-403. The recently deceased British journalist Wickham Steed should be remembered by his writings during the First World War not merely as a foe of the Habsburg Empire--despite his support of Masaryk--but also as its staunch advocate. He vigorously favored the survival of part of the Habsburg Empire, and especially its hegemony in the Danubian basin. R. Mueller

2821. Naidus, V. S. VLIJANIE PERVOI RUSSKOI REVOLIUTSII NA REVOLIUTSIONNOE DVIZHENIE V GALITSII [The influence of the First Russian Revolution on the revolutionary movement in Galicia]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (4): 71-86. Account of labor and peasant unrest in Galicia following the events of 1905-1906 in Russia. The street demonstrations helped to develop the revolutionary tactics and spirit of the proletariat; they were also manifestations of national solidarity. The culmination of the agitation took place in Fall 1905 in connection with demands for universal suffrage in the Austro-Hungarian Empire. The article is based primarily on the contemporary radical press and on documents in the Cracow archives. M. Raeff

2822. Plutyński, Antoni. DOKOŁA CZYTELNI AKADEMICKIEJ WE LWOWIE [On the student's "library" in Lwów]. *Wiadomości* 1956 11(27): 2. Personal recollections of the students' life in Lwów at the turn of the century, with many details from their political and social activities. Also gives characteristics of Jan Ludwik Popławski, one of the leaders of the National Democracy and of Adam Skałkowski, later a prominent historian. A. F. Dygnas

2823. Tichý, Vítězslav. ŽURNALISTICKÁ ČINNOST J. VRCHLICKÉHO [The journalistic activity of J. Vrchlický]. *Česka Literatura* 1956 4(1): 61-69. Vrchlický did not confine his literary and critical activities to the Prague newspapers only, but was influential in providing a wider range to Czech journalism than that of the more conservative Czech middle class. Vrchlický's critical interpretations of French literature, placed in relation to their significance for the Czech intellectual movements in the late 19th century, are listed and supplementary information is given on Czech journals and reviews. J. Erickson

2824. Unsigned. PETAR KOČIĆ. *Republika* 1956 26 June. Kočić (1878-1914) was a noted Bosnian revolutionary nationalist, author and publisher of Bosnian newspapers, *Otadžbina* [Fatherland] and the periodical *Razvitak* [Development]. During his school days he was associated with the Academic Society "Zora" [Dawn] organized by Yugoslav nationalist students at the University of Vienna. S. Gavrilović

ITALY

See also: 2817

2825. Gerschenkron, Alexander (Harvard Univ.). NOTES ON THE RATE OF INDUSTRIAL GROWTH IN ITALY, 1881-1913. *Journal of Economic History* 1955 15(4): 360-375. An avowedly partial undertaking to describe Italian development in relation to a schematic formulation: 1) the big initial push, 2) preference of producers' goods, 3) concentration, 4) institutional factors, the State, banks, etc. The results of the investigation were on the whole positive. F. L. Nussbaum

2826. Jacomini di San Savino, Francesco. EMILIO VISCONTI VENOSTA. *Rivista di Studi Politici Internazionali* 1956 23(2): 277-282. Short character sketch of the person who was several times Italian Foreign Minister. F. Fellner

POLAND

See also: 1864, 2609, 2789, 2797, 2822

2827. Lenartowicz, Bronisław. SPRAWA ROBOTNIKA NIELETNIEGO W LATACH 1870-1890 W FABRYKACH ZGIERZA [The problem of child labor in Zgierz factories: 1870-1890]. *Przegląd Nauk Historycznych i Społecznych* 1954 5: 157-167. Based on papers from the Province of Łódź Archives (mostly on the city records). Analyzes the problem of child labor and pay and gives statistical tables. A. F. Dygnas

2828. Moszczeńska, Wanda. SPOŁECZNO-POLITYCZNA WYOMOWA TWÓRCZOŚCI M. HANDELSMANA W LATACH 1905-7 I 1917-18. Z PROBLEMATYKI BADAŃ NAD PROCESEM PRZEMIAN IDEOLOGICZNYCH OKRESU IMPERIALIZMU. CZĘŚĆ I WYJŚCIOWE POZYCJE IDEOLOGICZNE W LATACH REWOLUCYJNYCH (1905-7) [Social and political meaning of M. Handelsman's writings in the years 1905-1907 and 1917-1918: concerning studies on the process of ideological changes in the period of imperialism. Part I: Ideological starting point in the revolutionary years of 1905-1907]. *Kwartalnik Historyczny* 1956 63(3): 111-150. Analysis of the works written by one of the most prominent Polish historians in the years 1905-1907, especially of his two books on the constitution of 1791. Those works are compared with the contemporary works on the same subject by more conservative authors, such as O. Balzer, J. Siemiński, S. Askenazy. In conclusion, the attitude of Handelsman is classified as progressive. A. F. Dygnas

2829. Śliziński, J. E. ORZESZKOWA I G. ZAPOLSKA A CZESI [E. Orzeszkowa and G. Zapolska and the Czechs]. *Przegląd Zachodni* 1955 11(9-12): 64-112. The influence of the Poles on the Czech revival literature is well known. E. Orzeszkowa had a wide range of contacts with the Czechs in the late 19th century. Selections from her correspondence and writings are published, giving her views on Czech-Polish solidarity and on the implications of the Polish uprising (specifically 1863). Much light is thrown on the views of E. Jelinka, "the patron of Czech-Polish solidarity." A second part of the article outlines the activity and influence among the Czechs of the Polish dramatist, Gabriela Zapolska, quoting extensively from her writings and correspondence. J. Erickson

2830. Tych, Feliks. PRZECIWKO UPRASZCZANIU HISTORII POLSKIEGO RUCHU ROBOTNICZEGO [Against the simplification of the history of the Polish working-class movement]. *Nowe Drogi* 1956 6(84): 60-67. This criticism of previous methods of writing the history of the Polish working-class movement is limited to the period up to and including 1918. The first major simplification which must be attacked is the omission of any indication of a socio-economic background in the development of the working-class movement and the Polish Communist Party. Attention must be paid to the organizational aspects of the growth of this movement, and to the significance of the agitation and propagandist activities of the workers' party during the 1905-1907 disturbances. J. Erickson

RUSSIA

See also: 2770, 2771, 2812, 2821, 2846, 2991

2831. Arkhymovych, O. GRAIN CROPS IN THE UKRAINE. *Ukrainian Review* 1956 (2): 21-34. Emphasizes the agri-

cultural value of the Ukraine, compared with that of the remainder of Russia and describes the rise of agricultural research stations during the Tsarist and Bolshevik regimes. The forcible change to industrial crops in the Ukraine and the consequent shift of grain growing from the Ukraine to the eastern parts of the Soviet Union between the First and Second World Wars aimed at making the economy of the Ukraine dependent Great Russia. Article to be continued. R. Mueller

2832. Burdzhakov, E. N. O TAKTIKE BOL'SHEVIKOV MARTE - APRELE 1917 GODA [Concerning the tactics of Bolsheviks in March-April 1917]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (4): 38-56. An account of the hesitations and compromises which beset the Petrograd Bolshevik organization before the return of Lenin. Kamenev, Stalin, and Muranov formulated hesitations and appeasing policies on the question of Bolshevik (Soviet) support of the Provisional Government and of the war. The right-wing orientation of Kamenev came to dominate the editorial policy of Pravda. Lenin's April theses provoked a great deal of opposition in party organizations. This opposition was overcome only gradually during the following months, mainly as a result of the evolution of conditions, as Lenin predicted. M. Raev

2833. Conway, A. A WELSHMAN IN RUSSIA. *National Library of Wales Journal* 1956 9(3): 301-306. An account of the experiences of Evan Williams, a Welsh miner, in Southern Russia during the years 1871 and 1872. It is based on his published letters. Williams found Russia compared badly with Wales. Not only were the Russians dirty, but Williams wrote that he found it difficult to distinguish the men from the women. He was, however, much impressed by the ceremonies of the Greek Church and the many fine buildings he saw. J. A. S. Grenville

2834. Gusev, S. I. IZ ISTORII BOR'BY ZA STROITEL'STVO BOL'SHEVISTSKOI PARTII [From the history of the struggle for the building of the Bolshevik party]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (5): 17-33. Abridged version of a paper written by a prominent Bolshevik leader in 1932 and not published heretofore. The author argues that during the period of reaction, 1907-1912, the proletariat defined itself fully as a separate class; conditions ripened for a bourgeois-democratic revolution (and its immediate passage into a socialist one); the Bolshevik party extended and improved its organization. Lenin clearly understood this situation and analyzed its implications for the party in his writings of the time. These writings form the main documentation of the article. M. Raev

2835. Iakunin, A. F. OB EKONOMICHESKIKH USLOVIYAH FORMIROVANIA UZBEKSKOI BURZHUAZNOI NATSII [Concerning the economic conditions of the formation of an Uzbek bourgeois nation]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (5): 100-107. The author disagrees with facts and interpretations given by M. G. Vakhabov in his article, "O formirovanii uzbekskoi burzhuaaznoi natsii" [On the formation of an Uzbek bourgeois nation] in *Voprosy Istorii* 1954, No. 7 [See abstract 1: 877]. On the basis of contemporary economic reports, studies, and periodicals, the author points out that before 1917 Uzbekistan was developing a full-fledged agrarian capitalism and participating fully in the capitalistic internal market of the Russian Empire. Since a bourgeois nation develops not on the basis of industrial capitalism, but with the disintegration of feudalism and the emergence of capitalistic economic forms, conditions in Central Asia before 1914 had already created the necessary economic foundation for an Uzbek bourgeois nation. M. Raev

2836. Imann-Gigandet, G. LA REVOLTE DU POTEMKIN [The revolt of the "Potemkin"]. *Historia* (France) 1955 18(105): 153-158. Describes the mutiny which took place on the Russian battleship *Potemkin*, of the Black Sea fleet. The direct origin of the mutiny, which broke out on 26 (13) June 1905, was a general discontent about the food. The ship's officers were massacred and a revolutionary committee of twenty members was set up. Later the rebels took refuge in Rumania, reaching Constanța on 8 July. H. Monteagle

2837. Imann-Gigandet, G. L'IMPOSTURE DU POPE GAPONE [The imposture of the priest Gapon]. *Historia* (France) 1956 19(114): 473-479. Gapon, ambitious and enlightened, had his hour of celebrity in January 1905 when he led the popular manifestation at St. Petersburg, which ended with a massacre of the crowd by the Cossacks and is known as Bloody Sunday. The author thinks that he was at that time not yet sold to the Tsarist police. But later, having sought refuge

broad, notably in Paris, he got in touch with the police and became one of its agents, in order to be able to re-enter his country. He was found out by the revolutionaries who killed him soon after his return in 1906. H. Monteagle

2838. Jacoby, J. L'ASSASSINAT DU TSAR NICOLAS II [The assassination of Tsar Nicolas II]. *Historia* (France) 1956 9(112): 253-260. Describes the circumstances of massacre of the Russian imperial family in Ekaterinenburg in the night of 16 to 17 June 1918. H. Monteagle

2839. Lifshits, L. M. VAZHNYI DOKUMENT O BOR'BE ZA SOZYV VI (PRAZHSKOI) PARTIINOI KONFERENTSI [An important document on the struggle for the calling of the 6th (Prague) Party Conference]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (4): 107-115. Reproduces a declaration on the intra-party situation in 1911 which has previously been ascribed to S. Chaumian. By textual analysis and comparison with previously published materials, the author shows that the document was actually written by Lenin in preparation for the 6th Party Conference. The ideas expressed in this document are the foundation of Lenin's article "O novoi fraktsii primirentsev ili lobrodetel'nykh" [On the new faction of compromisers or do-gooders]. The Institute of Marx-Lenin has also recognized Lenin as author of this paper and published it in *Kommunist*, 1956, No. 5, pp. 38-40. M. Raeff

2840. Miliukov, P. I. PERVAIA PARLAMENTSKAIA KAMPANIA BOL'SHEVIKOV [The first parliamentary campaign of the Bolsheviks]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (4): 57-70. An account of the discussions concerning the tactics to be followed by the Bolshevik group in the elections to the Second Duma. Lenin correctly saw that the reactionaries were no more the main danger and that, therefore, the socialist proletarian parties should form a bloc to fight energetically against the bourgeois liberal Kadets, instead of entering into a false and unequal alliance with them (as the Mensheviks and SRs advocated). The results of the elections showed the strength of the Bolshevik line and organization among the industrial workers of the big towns. M. Raeff

2841. Schapiro, Leonard (London School of Economics and Political Science). THE VEKHI GROUP AND THE MYSTIQUE OF REVOLUTION. *Slavonic and East European Review* 1955 34(82): 56-76. Discusses the views of a group of liberal Russian intellectuals who, on the eve of World War I and the great Russian Revolution, broke with the main philosophical and social foundations inherited from the Russian radical thinkers of the 1860's and 1870's: positivism and materialism. Running counter to the prevalent beliefs of the radical intelligentsia who had damned the Russian state as thoroughly and irremediably evil, the Vekhi group called for a moral re-education of the intelligentsia, for a legal order as the foundation of government, and for the fusion of state and nation. The Vekhi group included such distinguished Russian intellectuals as S. N. Bulgakov, N. A. Berdyaev, S. L. Frank, P. A. Novgorodtsev, B. A. Kistyakovsky, and P. B. Struve. V. S. Mamatey

2842. Storchkov, Ia. M. O STAT'E V. I. LENINA "PARTIINAI ORGANIZATSIIA I PARTIINAI LITERATURA" [Concerning Lenin's article "Party organization and party literature"]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (4): 29-37. The true import of Lenin's argument in this article becomes apparent from an analysis of the circumstances of party life that prevailed at the time of his writing. Lenin was fighting against the extreme individualism, anarchism, and rejection of party discipline on the part of party writers. He demanded that they submit completely to party discipline. While opposing the concept of an aristocracy of the spirit and of Nietzschean superman, allegedly defended by some party writers (of menshevik orientation), Lenin did not deny creative freedom to writers outside the party. M. Raeff

2843. Tkachenko, P. S. O NEKOTORYKH VOPROSAKH ISTORII NARODNICHESTVA [Concerning some questions of the history of populism]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (5): 34-45. After pointing out the inadequate and sometimes misleading picture given of the populist movement of the 1870's in Soviet historical literature, the author stresses the need for a more exhaustive and sympathetic study of the "Land and Freedom" movement. Particularly important would be careful studies of its local organizations and ideology (in particular the eco-

nomic views of the populists), as the movement is important for the socialist ideas and organizations of the 1890's. M. Raeff

SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

See also: 2969, 2970

2844. Kaartvedt, Alf. SVERIGES STILLING TIL MINISTERIET SCHWEIGAARD EN RAPPORT FRA EBBE HERTZBERG TIL C. H. SCHWEIGAARD [Sweden's attitude to the Schweigaard ministry. A report made by Ebbe Hertzberg to C. H. Schweigaard]. *Historisk Tidsskrift* (Norway) 1956 37(7): 306-323. The existence of the Schweigaard ministry, newly formed in 1884 after the state council trial, was dependent upon Sweden's attitude to the Norwegian conflict. The article consists chiefly of Hertzberg's report. He had obtained very thorough information not only about Swedish opinion, but also about its premises and causes, so that the report represents an excellent source of information. The conclusion that the Swedish attitude offered the ministry no support and that it would be exposed to the attack of the Opposition led the Norwegian government to give in quickly. T. Mann

2845. Schmidt, Børge. DEN NORSKE ARBEJDER PIONER MARCUS THRANE'S BESOG I DENMARK I 1882-83 [The visit of Norway's labor pioneer, Marcus Thrane, to Denmark in 1882-83]. *Historiske Meddeleser om København* 1954 4(1-3): 65-78. The diary gives an irregular presentation of Marcus Thrane's day by day account (1882-83) of his travels in Denmark, labor meetings, financial expenses, disappointments, theatre visits, family problems, etc. Børge Schmidt's contribution to this article is the editing and re-writing (of misspelled words) of Marcus Thrane's diary, now in the Library of the University of Oslo (Ms. 4 to 1781). Initially, the author compares Marcus Thrane to Louis Pio, the Danish labor pioneer. R. Sorensen

2846. Smith, C. Jay, Jr. (Univ. of Georgia). RUSSIA AND THE ORIGINS OF THE FINNISH CIVIL WAR OF 1918. *American Slavic and East European Review* 1955 14(4): 481-502. During World War I, Russia considered Finland dangerous and took measures to keep it in line. The machinery of Russian control collapsed when the tsar fell. Three phases characterized 1917. From 15 March through July, the Finns tried to get maximum freedom from Russia. In the second phase, ended by the general strike of 13-20 November called at Lenin's behest, the Social Democrats opposed the peasant and middle classes. Civil war, incited by Russia, featured the third phase and drove Finland against its will into Germany's arms. The reluctance of the Social Democrats to revolt alone saved Finland immediately after the Bolshevik Revolution. Because of German pressure, Russia recognized Finland's independence 4 January 1918. Later in January, Red Guards fought the nationalist Protective Corps, called the "White Guard" by the Communists but actually the Finnish Army under Mannerheim. R. B. Holtman

SPAIN

See also: 2849

2847. Paléologue, Maurice. AU MARIAGE D'ALPHONSE XIII [At the wedding of Alfonso XIII]. *Table Ronde* 1956 (106): 31-48. An extract from the personal diary of the diplomat, describing the extraordinary embassy in which he took part, when he was sent from Paris to Madrid in May-June 1906, for the marriage of the King of Spain, Alfonso XIII and the Princess Victoria-Eugenia of Battenberg. H. Monteagle

Latin America

See also: 2643, 2647, 2858

2848. Blaas, Richard (Vienna). DIE GEDÄCHTNISKAPELLE IN QUERETARO UND DIE WIEDERAUFNAHME DER DIPLOMATISCHEN BEZIEHUNGEN ZWISCHEN ÖSTERREICH-UNGARN UND MEXICO [The memorial chapel at Queretaro and the renewal of diplomatic relations between Austria-Hungary and Mexico]. *Mitteilungen des Österreichischen Staatsarchivs* 1955 8: 191-222. In 1897, Prince Khevenhüller unofficially suggested to Gen. Porfirio Diaz that Austro-Mexican diplomatic relations, which had been broken since Emperor Maximilian's execution in 1867, might be renewed if the Mexican Government agreed to build a memorial chapel at the place of Maximilian's death. The Mexican Government

finally agreed to a compromise, whereby an Austrian resident of Mexico headed the sponsorship committee for the building of the chapel, which was completed in March 1901. Diplomatic relations between the two countries were resumed in June of that year. C. F. Latour

2849. Martín, José Luis (Univ. of Puerto Rico). DON ANTONIO CORTON, PERIODISTA, ENSAYISTA Y CRITICO DE NUESTRO SIGLO XIX [Antonio Cortón journalist, essayist and critic of our 19th century]. *Historia (Puerto Rico)* 1955 5(1): 113-135. Antonio Cortón (1854-1913), native of San Juan, is presented as the greatest Puerto Rican critic at the turn of the century and among the most brilliant of the Spain of his time. A biographical section includes mention of his election to the Spanish Cortes and his activities in Spain where he spent two-thirds of his life. There is an analysis of his five principal works and a record of his journalistic activities, including those on behalf of popular causes. F. E. Kidder

2850. Perdomo Escobar, José Ignacio. EL ARZOBISPO PAUL [Archbishop Paul]. *Boletín de Historia y Antigüedades* 1955 42(493/494): 631-655. Address in praise of José Telésforo Paul, Bishop of Panama (1865-85), Archbishop of Bogotá (1885-89), and advisor to the Councillors who drafted Colombia's 1886 Constitution. Followed (on pp. 655-667) by a commentary by Horacio Rodríguez Plata, who adds data on the writings and family background of Perdomo. D. Bushnell

2851. Serrano, J. N. Contreras. INVASION A LA GOAGIRA COLOMBIANA, COMBATE DE CARAZUA. ANTECEDENTES [Invasion of the Colombian Goagira. Battle of Carazúa. Antecedents]. *Boletín de la Academia Nacional de la Historia* 1956 39(153): 38-47. Describes the war of 1901, brought about because the frontier between Colombia and Venezuela was violated. The Venezuelans who had forced their way into Colombia had to yield to the superior force of the Colombian army. The final frontier was settled by negotiation. Elisabeth Wimmer

2852. Torrea, Juan Manuel. EL COLEGIO MILITAR Y EL GRAL. CAAMAÑO [The military academy and General Caamaño]. *Memoria de la Academia Nacional de Historia y Geografía* 1955 11(8): 49-53. Reminiscences of the author about a dinner at the military academy in 1883 in which the colorful General Caamaño told the cadets about his past. C. W. Arnade

2853. Torres, Juan Manuel. LA CIUDADELA, 1871. *Memoria de la Academia Nacional de Historia y Geografía* 1955 11(8): 5-14. Sketches the 1871 revolt against President Juárez that took place in the fort of Ciudadela in Mexico. General Sóstenes Rocha was responsible for the capture of La Ciudadela and the defeat of the mutinous army unit. The article gives a detailed account of the battle between the government forces and the revolutionaries. C. W. Arnade

2854. Valderrama, Lucila (National Library of Peru). SQUIER MANUSCRIPTS IN THE BIBLIOTECA NACIONAL DEL PERU. *Hispanic American Historical Review* 1956 36(3): 338-341. Lists with brief descriptions the six manuscripts of Ephraim George Squier (1821-1888), archeologist, historian, diplomat and journalist, and author of Peru: Incidents of Travel and Exploration in the Land of the Incas (New York and London, 1877). R. B. McCornack

Middle East

2855. Cox, Frederick J. (Michigan Univ.). ARABI AND STONE: EGYPT'S FIRST MILITARY REBELLION, 1882. *Cahiers d'Histoire Egyptienne* 1956 8(2/3): 155-175. An account of the events in Egypt from the days of Mehemet Ali leading to the first military rebellion in 1882. General Charles P. Stone was Chief of Staff of the Egyptian Army and head of the American Mission in Egypt from 1870-1882. His letter to Alfred Mordecai (7 September 1882) forms the bulk of the survey. Barbara Waldstein

2856. De Leone, Enrico. L'ASSEDIO DI SANA DEL 1905 ATTRAVERSO IL CARTEGGIO INEDITO DI GIUSEPPE CAPROTTI [The siege of Sana, 1905, as described in the unpublished document collection of Giuseppe Caprotti]. *Oriente Moderno* 1956 36(2): 61-81. Concerns the struggle of Imam Yahya against Ottoman rule between the years 1904 and

1906. On the basis of an unpublished paper of an Italian merchant, G. Caprotti, who lived for a long time in the Yemen the author analyzes the causes of the uprising of 1904, the negotiations with Constantinople, and the Imam's victory in the campaign against the punitive expedition which the Porte had entrusted to Faizi Pascia. P. Pastorelli

United States of America

See also: 2674, 2685, 2688, 2692, 2706, 2762, 2788

2857. Avery, Mary W. THE W. PARK WINAN MANUSCRIPTS. *Pacific Northwest Quarterly* 1956 47(1): 15-20. These manuscripts are composed of the diaries and miscellaneous personal papers accumulated between 1857 and 1915 by a wealthy merchant. They provide a wealth of detail for the local history of the Colville and Walla Walla (Washington) areas. D. Houston

2858. Bastert, Russell H. (Williams College). DIPLOMATIC REVERSAL: FRELINGHUYSEN'S OPPOSITION TO BLAINE'S PAN AMERICAN POLICY IN 1882. *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* 1956 42(4): 653-671. Assassination of Garfield and elevation of Arthur to the Presidency were responsible for a change in the Latin American policy of the United States. Blaine hoped that a Pan American meeting would solve many thorny problems. Frelinghuysen was honest, but unimaginative. Actually it was Bancroft Davis, the first Assistant Secretary of State, and not Frelinghuysen, who "sabotaged" Blaine's policy, and Davis was closely advised by Hamilton Fish in this action. By the late 1880's, however, Blaine's idea of inter-American conferences gained bipartisan support, and the first such meeting was held in 1889, thus inaugurating today's inter-American system of diplomacy and defense. G. L. A. Reilly

2859. Berthoff, Werner B., and David B. Green. HENRY ADAMS AND WAYNE MACVEAGH. *Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography* 1956 80(4): 493-513. Fifteen letters on miscellaneous topics exchanged between Henry Adams and his friend MacVeagh. D. Houston

2860. Callow, Alexander, Jr. SAN FRANCISCO'S BLIND BOSS. *Pacific Historical Review* 1956 25(3): 261-279. Christopher Augustine Buckley, the Democratic political boss of San Francisco from 1882 to 1891, learned his political tactics in San Francisco's early days and rose to control of the city, despite being blind. Capitalizing on the violence of the period, the potential wealth of the city, and the de-centralized municipal organization, Buckley built up an organization which controlled the city's political life. He is shown to be a type of politician peculiar to the "saloon boss" era. In 1890, at the zenith of his power, he gave the city's votes to Stanford, the Republican candidate for governor. Buckley's ties with the railroads are investigated at some length. His flight abroad in 1891, and subsequent decline and eclipse are examined. J. Warnock

2861. Chaffee, Mary Law (Ohio State Univ., Athens, Ohio). WILLIAM E. B. DUBOIS' CONCEPT OF THE RACIAL PROBLEM IN THE UNITED STATES. *Journal of Negro History* 1956 41(3): 241-258. Describes DuBois' break with the philosophy of Booker T. Washington, his leadership of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and his withdrawal from that organization in 1934. His present radical position of complete socialization "has alienated him from the majority of Negro intellectuals" but "his latter-day extremes can hardly nullify the constructive influence of his earlier career." Based on the writings of DuBois and some of his contemporaries. W. E. Wight

2862. Cohen, Naomi W. THE MACCABAEAN'S MESSAGE: A STUDY IN AMERICAN ZIONISM UNTIL WORLD WAR I. *Jewish Social Studies* 1956 18(3): 163-178. An analysis of this journal's propaganda-approaches to American Judaism between 1901 and 1913. Concludes that it succeeded in arousing sympathy with the objectives of world Zionism but that it failed to help in formulating "a philosophy for American Jewish Life," as well as in its attempts to arouse a sense of positive commitment to Zionism. A. B. Rollins, Jr.

2863. Deutsch, Herman J. INDIAN AND WHITE IN THE INLAND EMPIRE. *Pacific Northwest Quarterly* 1956 47(2): 44-51. A general account of the Indian wars in the Pacific Northwest 1880-1912. Based on government documents. D. Houston

2864. Dudden, Arthur P. JOSEPH FELS OF PHILADELPHIA AND LONDON. Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography 1955 79(2): 143-167. The story of Joseph Fels (1854-1914), a soap manufacturer, millionaire, philanthropist and social reformer. Fels used his immense prestige in business to further his many reforming schemes. A follower of Henry George, he eventually became the world leader and chief financier of the single tax movement. In 1901 Fels moved to London and spent the remainder of his life closely associated with George Lansbury and other British reformers. D. Houston

2865. Ellsworth, Albert J. CLASSICS OF THE OREGON ACADEMIES. Pacific Northwest Quarterly 1955 46(1): 5-11. Reviews the history of secondary education in Oregon, 1850-1900, which had a classical basis throughout the whole period. D. Houston

2866. Fisher, Paul (Univ. of Missouri). A FORGOTTEN ENTRY OF THE FOURTH ESTATE. Journalism Quarterly 1956 33(2): 167-174. Describes activities and way of life of itinerant ("tramp") printers who played an important role in American printing from about 1865 to 1916. The "tramps" furnished extra labor, colorful traditions and ideals of individual freedom. Many became union organizers but a union six-day week order in 1915 helped to bring their era to an end. L. Gara

2867. Hoffman, Charles (Queens College). THE DEPRESSION OF THE NINETIES. Journal of Economic History 1956 16(2): 137-164. An analysis of the Panic of 1893 and the depression in the United States. Investment fell off radically - new capital issues on the stock exchange, railroads, agriculture (but the street railway boom was greatest, 1893-1898). Consumption and prices of goods similarly declined. The economy's relations with the rest of the world were unfavorably affected by foreign distrust of the American money policy and the struggle over the gold standard. The article gives only brief attention to the unfortunate operation of the money and credit system. F. L. Nussbaum

2868. Hughes, W. Dudley F. (Newport, R. I.). AGREEMENT OF FUNDAMENTALS: CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN DR. HUNTINGTON AND DR. MANNING ON THE CRAPSEY CASE, 1906. Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church 1956 25(3): 263-276. Based on the correspondence between broad-churchman Huntington and high-churchman Manning re the denial of Virgin Birth by Algernon Sidney Crapsey, a priest. While the Roman Catholic Church fought modernism and other denominations were torn by Higher Criticism, the Episcopal Church was divided on the extent to which the Creeds could be interpreted. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

2869. Jackson, W. Turrentine. BRITISH CAPITALISTS IN THE NORTHWEST MINES. Pacific Northwest Quarterly 1956 47(3): 75-85. Surveys British gold mining operations in the northwestern United States, 1870-1900. On the whole these operations were failures; less than one-half of the companies paid any dividends. Most of these British companies were purely speculative and in many cases their management was incompetent. A few, however, were successful, and these followed the pattern of similar American ventures, pouring in huge amounts of money to increase productivity. Article based on contemporary periodicals. D. Houston

2870. Kaplan, Sydney. TAUSSIG, JAMES AND PEABODY: A "HARVARD SCHOOL" IN 1900? American Quarterly 1955 7(4): 315-331. This examination of the writings of Frank Taussig the economist, William James the philosopher, and Francis G. Peabody the theologian seeks to discover if there are methodological similarities in their approaches and a unity in the solutions they worked out to the problem of the American workingmen's efforts to better their condition. Illustrations from their works show emphasis on historic and evolutionary development, use of the scientific method, and their concern with the concrete and factual. These three Harvard professors were concerned with the labor and socialist problems of their day. All rejected socialist panaceas, championed gradualism in social change, and demonstrated their faith in America in an optimistic tone. Ruby Kerley

2871. Kellar, Herbert A. (State Historical Society of Wisconsin). DOUGLAS CRAWFORD MCMURTRIE: HIS-

TORIAN OF PRINTING AND BIBLIOGRAPHER. Revista Interamericana de Bibliografía 1955 5(1/2): 3-20. An intimate biographical essay on an American bibliophile who was also a gourmet, a friend of the crippled, a printer and the mentor of the American Imprints Inventory. F. E. Kidder

2872. MacDonald, Rita, and Merrill G. Burlingame. MONTANA'S FIRST COMMERCIAL COAL MINE. Pacific Northwest Quarterly 1956 47(1): 23-28. Describes the operations of a coal mine in Montana after 1865; based on newspaper accounts. D. Houston

2873. MacMahon, Arthur W. WOODROW WILSON AS A LEGISLATIVE LEADER AND ADMINISTRATOR. American Political Science Review 1956 50(3): 641-676. The political theories and practices of Woodrow Wilson are analyzed in this study. Wilson had a strong theoretical preference for parliamentary government and he viewed the presidential office as distinctly political. The various ways that he sought to further his legislative programs are discussed. On the whole Wilson was not a legislative draughtsman, but he supplied an almost constant stream of influence, both public and private. As an administrator Wilson was less of an innovator since his concept of the presidency was too purely personal. The study is based on memoirs and government documents. D. Houston

2874. Mann, Arthur (Smith College). BRITISH SOCIAL THOUGHT AND AMERICAN REFORMERS OF THE PROGRESSIVE ERA. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1956 42(4): 672-692. By the 1890's many Americans felt that the New World bore an ominous resemblance to its rejected parent. Thus a number of reformers in the United States came to believe that the social question was international in scope. They looked especially to British thought and practice to guide them in facing the new order in American society. British laissez faire was to American progressives what British empiricism had been to German idealism. Progressives used the former as a point of departure. Some approached the social problem with Carlyle and Ruskin, through aesthetics. Like their contemporaries many felt that the leadership in this movement must be supplied by educated gentlemen and ladies. The major British contribution, however, was its social criticism, and it filtered up rather than down into American society. G. L. A. Reilly

2875. Mead, Sidney E. (Univ. of Chicago). AMERICAN PROTESTANTISM SINCE THE CIVIL WAR. II. FROM AMERICANISM TO CHRISTIANITY. Journal of Religion 1956 36(2): 67-89. During the last quarter of the 19th century organized religion in America met two great challenges--the one to its social program, the other to its system of thought. Changing social conditions forced a shift from the gospel of wealth to the social gospel while evolutionary thought produced the differing responses of biblical authoritarianism, romantic liberalism and scientific modernism. Protestantism gradually abandoned its emphasis on individual salvation and laissez-faire individualism; although this tendency was resisted by fundamentalists who sought, often blindly, to cling to the theological foundations of Christianity to which the denominations have begun again to return. N. Kurland
See also: 1542

2876. Meier, August. THE NEGRO AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY 1875-1915. Phylon 1956 17(2): 173-191. Studies the attempts of nominally Republican Negro leaders either to come to an understanding with the Democrats or to maintain political independence. Particular attention is paid to the movements of the 1880's, and those between 1908 and 1912. Corruption and poor policy is seen as motivating Negro disaffection in the 1880's; indifference and even hostility under Roosevelt and Taft, coupled with Democratic sympathy, were the forces at work in the second period. The first attempt failed due to the increasing restriction of the franchise in the South. The second ended in disillusionment with Wilson. Attention is devoted to the role of the Negro opponents of Booker T. Washington in this struggle. J. Warnock

2877. Morgan, Murray. MACHINES TO THE RESCUE. Beaver 1956 Autumn: 15-17. An account of the fantastic suggestions of some amateur American inventors for reaching the snow-bound Klondike miners, supposedly facing starvation during the winter of 1897/98. Barbara Waldstein

2878. Pease, William H. (Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute). DOCTRINE AND FELLOWSHIP: WILLIAM CHANNING GANNETT AND THE UNITARIAN CREEDAL ISSUE. Church History 1956 25(3): 210-238. From 1877 to 1894 Gannett, the liberal spokesman, led the fight for inclusiveness and against any creed, while Jabez T. Sunderland, the conservative spokesman, demanded some theistic affirmation. In the West the issue was fought, while the American Unitarian Association sought to straddle the fence. The constitution of 1894 gave inclusiveness priority over doctrine, and Gannett emerged victorious. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

2879. Ridge, Martin (San Diego State College). IGNATIUS DONNELLY AND THE GRANGER MOVEMENT IN MINNESOTA. Mississippi Valley Historical Review 1956 42(4): 693-709. The Grange was established in Minnesota in 1868. At this time Donnelly was still a Republican Party leader in the state. A farmer, he became convinced that the farmer's best chance of securing his aims lay in the political arena. At first he had to combat the farmer's suspicion of the politician. Later he came to the conclusion that the Granger-Democratic fusion was the best long-term objective. The Panic of 1873 nearly cost the Republicans their control of the Legislature, and Donnelly was now in a key position as acknowledged leader of the Anti-Monopolists. After mediocre success, a reaction against Grangerism set in. Since there never was a truly Granger legislature in Minnesota, it is not surprising that Donnelly's program attacking both the corporations and the railroads led to no effective regulatory legislation and met with success only in its exposure of abuses. G. L. A. Reilly

2880. Roberts, Robert R. (Mankato State Teachers College). THE SOCIAL GOSPEL AND THE TRUST-BUSTERS. Church History 1956 25(3): 239-257. Analyzes the social gossellers' position on monopolies, 1875-1900. The movement rapidly developed from a mere appeal for honesty in business. Gladden provided a theoretical basis for the attack on laissez faire and showed the relevance of Christian concern in economic life. Most of the leaders favored free competition; Herron, opposed to competition, was not typical. No socialists, the social gospel leaders were for private property, against monopoly where it was avoidable, and for government regulation of industries which inevitably tended towards monopoly. E. Oberholzer, Jr.

2881. Stevenson, Aldai E. DIE POLITISCHE PHILOSOPHIE WOODROW WILSONS IN HEUTIGER SICHT. GEDANKEN ZUM 100. GEBURTSTAG [Wilson's political philosophy seen today. Reflections on his 100th birthday]. Europa Archiv 1956 11(3): 8573-8576. Wilson's far-sighted humanitarianism stemmed from his basic conviction that all elements of

society must participate in the promotion of the common weal. Wilson applied this theory to his domestic and international policies and gave it expression in the reforms which he introduced during his presidency and in the philosophy guiding his efforts to found the League of Nations. R. Mueller

2882. Trefousse, H. L. (Brooklyn College). BEN BUTLER AND THE NEW YORK ELECTION OF 1884. New York History 1956 37(2): 185-196. Descriptive analysis of the abortive attempt of General Benjamin Butler to beat Grover Cleveland by running as a People's Party candidate in New York. Includes documentation of the charge that Butler's movement was Republican-supported and that it was also supported by dissident Tammany Democrats. A. B. Rollins, Jr.

2883. Unsigned. NEWTON D. BAKER ON EXECUTIVE INFLUENCES IN MILITARY LEGISLATION. American Political Science Review 1956 50(3): 700-702. This is a previously unpublished letter written by Newton D. Baker to Dr. Howard White on 8 May 1925. Baker asserts that in the United States, prior to American entry into World War I, legislative determination of military policy was more profoundly influenced by military men than by either the executive or the legislature itself. He cites particularly the work of a number of retired army officers in this connection. The genesis of the United States military draft law of 1917 is also discussed. Baker asserts that he was prompted to propose it by the necessity of preventing the disorganization of war industries as well as by democratic principles. D. Houston

2884. Wells, Merle W. POLITICS IN THE PANHANDLE. Political Northwest Quarterly 1955 46(3): 79-89. Political intrigues, 1886-88, designed to "annex" northern Idaho to Washington territory to form a single state were the culmination of twenty years of strife. The plans were frustrated by southern Idaho politicians and the whole of Idaho was admitted to the union as a single state. The article is based on newspapers and the Congressional Record. D. Houston

2885. Wolfenden, Madge, and James H. Hamilton. THE SITKA AFFAIR. Beaver 1955 Winter: 3-7. Documents recently made available in the archives of the British Admiralty reveal that the dispatching of the British warship Osprey to Sitka in 1879, to protect white inhabitants from revolting Indians, did not constitute British interference with American possession of Sitka. Actually, the Osprey came in response to an American request to the British Navy for help since the U.S. naval strength in this area was inadequate to meet the emergency. The United States Department of State later suppressed the publication of this request, fearing loss of prestige. R. Mueller

E. 1918-1939

GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 2714, 3014

2886. Andriyevsky, Dmytro. RUSSIAN SOVIET COLONIALISM AND THE WEST. Ukrainian Quarterly 1956 12(2): 110-118. The attitude of the Western Powers, in the early days of the Soviet regime, towards the nationalities within what had been the Russian Empire was not consistent with the general support given to the doctrine of self-determination. This lack of political support on the part of the West was of considerable assistance to the Soviets. During the Second World War the German policy towards the subject peoples of the Soviet Empire was so brutally harsh that all hopes of German support for the subject nationalities faded. The dissolution of the Soviet Empire is "a historical necessity," for the colonialism and imperialism engendered by an empire draws off energy needed for the internal exploitation of Russian resources. J. Erickson

2887. Csöpey, Dénes. L'ITALIA E L'UNGHERIA FRA LE DUE GUERRE MONDIALI [Italy and Hungary between the two World Wars]. Corvina 1955 28(2): 83-102. The former Hungarian councillor of embassy describes in a lecture the rapprochement of Italy, which was disappointed after the First World War, with an embittered Hungary, and the later unsuccessful efforts of the Hungarian governments to keep the country out of the Second World War. Contains interesting personal experiences. T. Bogayay

2888. Fotino, N. REGIMUL SEMICOLONIAL AL DUNAR IMPUS DE IMPERIALISTI ANGLO-FRANCEZI. STATUTUL DEFINITIV AL DUNARII DIN ANUL 1921 [The semi-colonial regime of the Danube imposed by the Anglo-French imperialism. The final 1921 statute of the Danube]. Studii, Revistă de Istorie 1955 8(2): 7-29. The author considers that the international statute of the Danube, established by the 1921 conference in Paris, does not recognize the freedom of navigation principle but establishes the subjection of the Danubian countries to the French-British imperialism and eliminates the Soviet influence in the Danubian basin. G. Ciorănescu

2889. François-Poncet, André (French Academy). HITLER ET MUSSOLINI [Hitler and Mussolini]. Historia (France) 1956 18(105): 121-130. The author, who was French ambassador in Germany and then in Italy, draws a first-hand portrait of the two men. He studies briefly their political relations from the first meeting in Venice in June 1934 to the Second World War. H. Monteaigle

2890. François-Poncet, André (French Academy). IL Y A 30 ANS, CE QU'É FUT LOCARNO [Locarno thirty years ago]. Historia (France) 1955 18(107): 403-410. Discusses the Dawes Plan of 1924 and examines the importance of the Locarno Conference of 1925. H. Monteaigle

2891. Freund, Michael (Kiel Univ.). HITLERS AUSSEN-POLITIK [Hitler's foreign policy]. Aussenpolitik 1955 6(7): 13-419. The success of Hitler's foreign policy between 1933-1939 was largely a consequence of most of his objectives having been rooted in traditional German aspirations, which had been vocal since 1918 and had all been advocated by most political parties during the Weimar Republic. Therefore, many Germans attributed the outbreak of the Second World War to the injustices of Versailles rather than to Hitler's imperialism, and to the even more tragic failure of the West to differentiate between just German claims and aggressive National Socialist demands. Had the West consented to a gradual return of the Sudetenland to Germany, Czechoslovakia would have been able to strengthen its military and economic position, and the Germans could have opposed Hitler's demand for immediate annexation. The West's failure to advance a constructive alternate proposal, however, left the German people with no choice but to acquiesce in Hitler's course. R. Mueller

2892. Hoptner, J. B. YUGOSLAVIA AS NEUTRALIST: 1937. Journal of Central European Affairs 1956 16(2): 156-176. The author, who is writing a history of the Yugoslav Regency, analyzes the origins and negotiations of the Italo-Yugoslav Pact of 1937, which emerged from Yugoslavia's first attempt to cast herself in the role of neutral. Foreign Minister Milan Stojadinović rejected French moves to transform the Little Entente treaties into one single, general defensive pact. Dubious of support from the French or the British in case of a crisis, he referred to follow Britain's example of the Gentleman's Agreement of January 1937 with Fascist Italy. Just as the Anglo-Italian agreement sought to insure security in the Mediterranean and friendship with Italy, the Yugoslav-Italian agreement sought to insure security in the Adriatic and along the Albanian frontier. Both the French and Czech governments were angry with Yugoslavia's move, arguing that it would lead to the destruction of the Little Entente and Central Europe. The author concludes that the new policy of neutralism was unpopular in Yugoslavia but that "Europe's mounting economic and political pressures and the many weaknesses of Yugoslavia and its allies in the French security system made such a policy inevitable. Its objective was to buy time, to seek some means of co-existence with a powerful neighbor, to preserve the Yugoslav state. To that extent the Italo-Yugoslav Pact served a positive and logical purpose." C. F. Delzell

2893. Houštěcký, M. PLÁN RAKOUSKO-NĚMECKÉ CELNÍ UNIE V R. 1931 A POSTOJ ČESKOSLOVENSKA [The Austro-German plan for a customs union in 1931 and the attitude of Czechoslovakia]. Československý Časopis Historický 1956 (1): 27-51. The German proposal for a customs union with Austria in 1931 was one of the international results of the great depression. It was also an attempt to undermine the positions of French imperialism in Central Europe. With English support French opposition to this plan was determined and sustained, to prevent the German penetration of Central Europe. The Little Entente was faced with a crisis. The Czech bourgeois camp was divided in its attitude, but in offering Austria several economic advantages both the French and the Czechs hoped to divert Austria from Germany, and thus to consolidate their position in Central Europe. Under this political-economic pressure, on 3 September 1931, Austria, in concert with Germany, renounced this plan for a customs union. J. Erickson

2894. Komarnicki, Tytus. CZY PILSUDSKI URATOWAL BOLSZEWIZM? [Did Pilsudski save Bolshevism?]. Wiadomości 1956 11(31): 2. In 1918-1920 the Allies hardly considered Polish interests in the situation created by the Russian Revolution. Pilsudski therefore had to follow his own policy. He rightly had a low opinion of the value of the White Russian troops, and he could in any case not have given them any help before the Autumn of 1919. On the other hand, he fully appreciated the danger of Bolshevism, and aimed at its destruction, by trying to secure the co-operation of the West in establishing permanent peace in Eastern Europe. A. F. Dygnas

2895. Lang, C. L. L'ALLEMAGNE ET SON EMIGRATION [Germany and its emigration]. Politique Etrangère 1955 20(4): 453-466. Reports on the reception abroad of refugees from Nazi Germany and their employment possibilities. Israel particularly benefitted by the influx of scholars into its universities and it was also able to build up modern industries. The author also discusses the restitution laws in Germany after the war, and states that the press and public in Germany are trying to re-establish friendly relations with the Jews. Helga Pültz

2896. McGhee, George C. (former U.S. Ambassador in Ankara). DIE TÜRKEI IN DER WESTLICHEN WELT [Turkey in the Western World]. Aussenpolitik 1955 6(6): 366-374. Attributes the improvement of United States - Turkish relations after the First World War to Turkey's growing suspicion of Soviet Russian designs in the Black Sea Straits, and to her opposition towards Communist activities in Turkey. As a result, Russo-Turkish relations cooled off, while the Soviet government withheld aid for Turkey's industrialization program. Turkey, thereupon, turned to the United States for help, cementing her amiable relations with the West. R. Mueller

2897. Ort, A. PLÁN DUNAJSKÉHO PAKTU [The plan for a Danubian pact]. Československý Časopis Historický 1955 3(4): 593-611. The international relations of the 1930's were characterized by an attempt at collective security. The peaceful policy of the Soviet Union attracted many of those states who were afraid of the fascist aggressors. In contrast, the great imperialist powers lost no chance to weaken this collective approach. The plan of a Danubian pact--conceived by Mussolini together with Laval--was designed to impede the realization of this collective security. The division of interest between the interested parties as well as the great socio-economic variations in Central Europe, rendered this proposed pact abortive. The beginning of military operations in Abyssinia put an end to all discussions. J. Erickson

2898. Quaroni, Pietro (Ambassador of Italy). LE BERIA QUE J'AI APPROCHE [The Beria I met]. Historia (France) 1955 18(106): 247-250. Excerpts from the recently published book: Ricordi di un Ambasciatore, by Pietro Quaroni, who met Beria twice: in 1926 in Tiflis and in 1944 in Moscow. H. Monteaigle

2899. Rexach, Rosario. DON JOSE ORTEGA Y GASSET, CABALLERO DE LA VERDAD [Don José Ortega y Gasset, champion of truth]. Cuadernos Americanos 1956 89(5): 106-122. Deals with Ortega as a philosopher. His thought differed greatly from the traditional ideas of his contemporaries. He was greatly concerned about Spain's intellectual life and his publications in the Revista del Occidente created a bridge between Spain and Europe. Elisabeth Wimmer

2900. Rogier, L. J. (Nijmegen Univ.). MUSSERT BIJ MUSSOLINI EN PACELLI [Mussert's visit to Mussolini and Pacelli]. Annalen van het Thijmgenootschap 1955 43(2): 97-108. Based on documents in possession of the National Institute of War-documentation, this article deals with the Dutch National Socialist leader Mussert and his difficulties with the Roman Catholic clergy, who condemned Dutch National Socialism in 1936 and forbade Roman Catholics to join the movement. Mussert's visit to Cardinal Pacelli, arranged with the aid of Mussolini, was of no avail to improve relations. In a white paper he tried to demonstrate that the two ideologies were not mutually inconsistent. His attempts to reconcile the Roman Catholics were later held against him, and this helps to explain why the Germans did not want to see him in power in the Netherlands. D. van Arkel

2901. Rosenfeld, Günter (Berlin). DAS ZUSTANDEKOMMEN DES RAPALLO-VERTRAGES [The conclusion of the Treaty of Rapallo]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1956 4(4): 678-697. Based on unpublished documents of the Deutsches Zentralarchiv, Potsdam and Merseburg. The German government re-established diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia chiefly for economic reasons. The negotiations before and after the Genoa Conference in April 1922 showed that Britain and France were trying to prevent Germany from independently concluding a treaty with Soviet Russia. Even Foreign Minister von Rathenau was not in favor of a separate move on the part of Germany. Only on the eve of the negotiations in Rapallo did A. von Maltzan succeed in convincing Chancellor Wirth and Rathenau of the necessity to accept the renewed offer of a treaty by the Soviet Russian delegation. The feelings of the masses of the German people in favor of the recognition of Soviet Russia in no small measure influenced this decision of the German delegation. Journal (H. Bülter)

2902. Rubinshtein, N. L. PROGRESSIVNOE OBSHCHESTVENNOE MNENIE ZA RUBEZHOM O V. I. LENINE [Progressive public opinion abroad about V. I. Lenin]. Voprosy Istorii 1956 (4): 20-28. Surveys a few expressions of admiration and devoted loyalty to Lenin by left wing socialist and communist organizations in the period 1918-1922. A brief listing of laudatory opinions of Lenin by "progressive" liberal writers

(H. G. Wells, Lincoln Steffens, George Lansbury, Arthur Ransome, etc.) follows. M. Raeff

2903. Scharnagl, Anton (deceased). DAS REICHSKONKORDAT UND DIE LÄNDERKONKORDATE ALS KONKORDATSSYSTEM [The Reich Concordat and the Länder Concordats as a Concordat system]. *Historisches Jahrbuch* 1955 74: 584-607. Describes the negotiations for a Concordat by Bavaria, Prussia, and the Reich government with the Holy See, from 1920 to 1933, partly on the basis of unpublished archival material. The Reich Concordat of 1933 is still to be regarded as valid, as it is compatible with the principles of the new Federal German constitution. The Länder Concordats have been sanctioned as laws by the Reich Concordat and their validity therefore continues. O. Stenzl

2904. Skubiszewski, Krzysztof. GDAŃSK W PRAWIE MIĘDZYNARODOWYM W OKRESIE 1919-1939 [Danzig in international law in the period 1919-1939]. *Czasopismo Prawno-Historyczne* 1956 8(1): 258-271. Five separate stages of the Danzig question in international law are distinguished. The first is from 28 June 1919 to 10 January 1920, when Danzig was under German sovereignty, though this could not prevent the creation of the Free City. From 10 January to 15 November 1920 Danzig conformed to Article 100 of the Treaty of Versailles, being under Allied Condominium. The enactment creating the Free City was made on 15 November 1920, providing the third stage, where, it is argued, 1) Danzig was not a State; 2) Danzig's sovereignty was split between Poland, the League of Nations and others, and 3) the Free City was not an independent organism. 1933-1939 saw the gradual reduction of the Free City statutory agreement, due to German designs on Danzig and Danzig's wish to join the Reich. On 1 September 1939 the Gauleiter of Danzig quite illegally incorporated the Free City into Germany. J. Erickson

Paris Peace Settlements

2905. Kusielewicz, Eugene. WILSON AND THE POLISH CAUSE AT PARIS. *Polish Review* 1956 1(1): 64-79. The thirteenth of Wilson's Fourteen Points declared his friendly attitude to Poland; this assumed an independent Polish state. Danzig, however, was not mentioned, and his silence at Paris on this point created the impression that he opposed the ceding of Danzig to Poland. Dmowski was unable to get Wilson to commit himself on this vital question. The second disputed issue was the status of Upper Silesia. Lloyd George was the only member of the Supreme Council to propose and defend a plebiscite in Silesia and Wilson the only member offering active opposition to this. The evidence suggests that Wilson, on the questions both of Danzig and of Silesia, yielded to the manifold objections of Lloyd George. J. Erickson

2906. Lietz, Zygmunt. PLEBISCYT NA POWIŚLU W ROKU 1920 [The plebiscite in the Powiśle area in 1920]. *Roczniki Historyczne* 1956 21: 195-282. This plebiscite on former East Prussian territory took place on 11 July 1920, in conformity with the stipulations of the Treaty of Versailles. Two sections were involved, the eastern Olsztyn and the western Kwidzyn. The Polish defeat here can be traced fundamentally to the influence of a long period of Germanization in an area which was ethnically Polish. The Inter-Allied Commission showed a high degree of partiality, as did certain administrative officials. Members of a German nationalist organization resorted to violence in efforts to intimidate the Poles, and did not stop at murder. The Polish government, in the author's view, did not pay sufficient attention to the plebiscite, occupied as it was with the question of an offensive war against the Soviet Union. No attention was paid to the social issues involved, which could not but influence the vote against the Poles. J. Erickson

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Africa

2907. Armellini, Quirino (General). LA CONDOTTA DELLA GUERRA D'ETIOPIA [The conduct of the Ethiopian War]. *Rivista Militare* 1956 12(5): 689-704. A survey of the Ethiopian War, with a brief mention of the various battles simultaneously fought in the northern and southern sectors of Ethiopia. The author examines the evolution of Italy's colonial

policy which led to the war, and summarizes a "Memorial" written by Mussolini, which was the basis for the conduct of the campaign. Describes the political, military and diplomatic preparatory stages, and analyzes the conduct of the war which resulted in Italy's victory. Melanie Grandi

2908. d'Esme, Jean. ABD EL KRIM DANS LE RIFF [Abd el Krim in the Riff]. *Historia* (France) 1956 19(114): 503-507. Recalls the insurrection of the Riff, in Spanish and French Morocco, in 1925. H. Monteagle

2909. Rainero, Romain. ORIGINI E SVILUPPI DEL MOVIMENTO NAZIONALISTA ALGERINO [Origins and developments of the Algerian nationalist movement]. *Orient e Moderne* 1956 36(6): 353-365. After depicting the repercussions of the First World War on the growing Algerian nationalist movement, the author examines the creation of the nationalist parties, and their activities until 1939. P. Pastorelli

Asia

See also: 2767

2910. Amano, Motonosuke (Osaka Municipal Univ.). DAINIJI KOKUNAI KAKUMEI SENSO [The Second Revolutionary War in China]. *Matsuyama Shōgyō Daigaku Ronshū* 1956 6(4): 45-80. In 1927 the Chinese Communists who left the Wu-han government attempted to establish Red strongholds in Kiangsi, Hunan, and Kwangtung Provinces, but failed. They therefore decided at the Sixth National Congress to attempt more gradual revolutionary movements in one or more provinces. The article traces developments from the rise to power of Mao Tsé-tung, through the long march to the establishment of the bastion in Yenan. Source materials: Communist documents and surveys by the South Manchurian Railway Co. Y. Saito

2911. De Stefanis, Emilio F. L'INCIDENTE DI MUKDEN [The Mukden incident]. *Rivista di Studi Politici Internazionali* 1956 23(2): 250-276. A description, following a survey of the Japanese interests in Manchuria and Japanese-Chinese opposition since the beginning of the 19th century, of the events of April 1931, leading to the Mukden incident, up to the outbreak of war in September of the same year. Based on the Records of Proceedings, Exhibits, etc. of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (Tokyo 1946-48). F. Fellner

Europe

AUSTRIA

See also: 2818, 2954

2912. Lhotsky, Alphons (Vienna). DIE VERTEIDIGUNG DER WIENER SAMMLUNGEN KULTUR- UND NATURHISTORISCHER DENKMÄLER DURCH DIE ERSTE REPUBLIK [The First Republic's defense of the Vienna collections of artistic and natural art monuments]. *Mitteilungen des Instituts für Österreichische Geschichtsforschung* 1955 63(3/4): 612-649. The Italian armistice commission in Vienna arbitrarily confiscated art treasures in Vienna museums, claiming that they were looted by Austrian armies during the 19th century. Formal restitution claims were subsequently advanced at the Versailles Conference by the governments of Belgium, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, and they were partly honored in the Peace Treaty. During the 'twenties, the Austrian Ministry of Education prevented the transfer of several Austrian art objects to Italy. The treaty which Austrian archivists, art experts, and historians prepared during these years, asserting Austria's right to retain most of the claimed art objects, are invaluable for their competent scholarly preparation and for furnishing the basis for rejection of the claims. Extensive original documentation is cited. R. Mueller

2913. Tzöbl, Josef A. WILHELM MIKLAS. EINE TRAGÖDIE DES PFLICHTGEFÜHLS [Wilhelm Miklas. A tragedy of conscientiousness]. *Österreichische Monatshefte* 1956 3(4): 18-19. Commemorative necrology for a leading former President of the First Austrian Republic (1928-1938). C. F. Latour

BALKANS

2914. Avakumovic, Ivan (Student, Nuffield College, Oxford). THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF YUGOSLAVIA. *Occidente e*

2(3): 197-213. Surveys the origin and development of the Communist Party, describes the revolutionary conflicts, especially in 1941-1945, and continues the analysis of the Communist decade since 1945. H. M. Adams

2915. Bajec, Milan. DOSIJE "K. Z. P. 150" IZ GODINE 1934 [File "K. z. p. 150", year 1934]. *Borba* 1956 20 May. Publishes documents and data relating to Communists interned in the Lepoglava and Sremska Mitrovica prisons in pre-war Yugoslavia and more particularly to a member of the Yugoslav Politburo, Moša Pijade. "K. z. p." stands for Kazneni zakonski postupak (Criminal law procedure). The documents are in the archives of the Ministry of Justice, Belgrade. S. Gavrilović

2916. Bajec, Milan. VUKOVARSKI KONGRES [The Congress of Vukovar]. *Borba* 1956 7-22 July. Sixteen articles describing the proceedings of the Second Congress of the Yugoslav Communist Party held in Vukovar, near Belgrade, from 20 to 24 June 1920. The articles are based on a rough record made by two police informers who attended the meetings. The record consists of fifty-one sheets of notepaper written in pencil, of which only one is missing. Other available sources are also used: the contemporary Communist newspaper *Radničke Novine*, the social-democratic *Nova Istina*, and recollections of Pavle Pavlović, one of the Chairmen of the Congress, etc. The official minutes of the Congress are lost. S. Gavrilović

2917. Jovanović, Batrić. BELVEDERSKE DEMONSTRACIJE [The Belvedere demonstrations]. *Borba* 1956 26 June. Describes a mass demonstration which took place on 26 June 1936 outside Cetinje, Montenegro, in protest against the detention of some 300 Communists and Communist sympathizers in the Terapija prison in the old fortress of Dubrovnik. The demonstration is referred to as a major event in the history of the Yugoslav "pre-revolutionary period." S. Gavrilović

2918. Ristović, Ljubiša. ŽIVOTNI PUT BLAGOJA PAROVIĆA [The life and work of Blagoje Parović]. *Borba* 1956 4 July. Parović, alias Schmit, was a pre-war member of the Yugoslav Politburo. The article gives his biography (1904-1937) and throws some light on the conflict which existed inside the supreme organ of the Yugoslav Communist Party between the then First Secretary Josip Čičinski Gorkić and Tito. Based on the minutes of meetings of the Politburo of the Yugoslav Communist Party, 1934-1935, contemporary Communist newspapers (*Borba* and *Radničke Novine*), and personal recollections of Brana Jevremović, Toša Vujasinović, and Božidar Maslarić. S. Gavrilović

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

2919. Mencl, V. K HISTORII II SJEZDU KSČ [Contribution to the history of the Second Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia]. *Československý Casopis Historický* 1955 3(4): 557-593. In the first years of its existence, the Czech Communist Party was gravely menaced by rightist tendencies at its center, as well as by opportunist tendencies which invalidated many of the Czech Party's attempts to aid its German comrades. The October days of 1923 were critical. The resolutions of the Third and Fourth Congresses of the Communist International (1923), although adopted by the Czechs, had been applied in an opportunistic fashion. To the Second Congress of the KSČ the Communist International sent a delegation headed by Manuilsky; the Czech Leftists were able to conclude firm internal alliances, re-order the Party organization, and push through resolutions on Party tactics. This Second Congress (31 October - 4 November 1924) represents a great victory in the struggle for the Bolshevization of the Party. J. Erickson

2920. Pivoluska, Ján. ÚRAD EXPOZITÚRY MINISTERSTVA ZEMEDELSTVA V BRATISLAVE [The office of the Expositúra in the Ministry of Agriculture in Bratislava]. *orník Archivních Prací* 1956 6(1): 212-225. The agency of the Expositúra in the Ministry of Agriculture was set up in 1920, and during the period from 1920 to 1928 it became the center for controlling issues of agrarian policy. Between 1921 and 1925 the office had eight sections, which included legal and organizational units, agricultural production offices, forestry and agrarian technical commissions, accountancy and assistance offices. The functions of these sections are analyzed in detail;

subsequently there was a significant expansion in sections dealing with special issues, such as livestock and agrarian mechanization, as also in the status and power of the presidium. The records of the transactions of the Expozitúra provide ample evidence of the trends in agrarian policy in Slovakia between 1920 and 1928, as well as showing the tendency to throw off the relics of feudalism in agriculture. J. Erickson

FRANCE

See also: 2785, 2944, 2949

2921. Audry, Colette. TOMBEAU DE LEON BLUM [Grave of Léon Blum]. *Temps Modernes* 1955 10(112/113): 1753-1802. A study of the life and ideas of Léon Blum and of the French Socialist Party between the two World Wars. The leader of the S. F. I. O. was an intellectual aristocrat. The author discusses at length the Blum government in office, after the electoral victory of the Popular Front in 1936. H. Monteagle

2922. Bordeaux, Henry. LE MARECHAL PETAIN A L'ACADEMIE FRANÇAISE [Marshal Pétain at the Académie Française]. *Ecrits de Paris* 1956 (137): 69-77. Recollections from the ceremonies at the Académie Française in 1919, at which an honorary degree was awarded to Marshal Henri Philippe Pétain. Pétain's acceptance address at this and other ceremonies in his honor lauded the tradition and achievements of the French Army. R. Mueller

2923. Danos, Jacques. LE FRONT POPULAIRE: COMMENT ON MENE LA GAUCHE A LA DEFAITE [The Popular Front: how the Left is led to defeat]. *Temps Modernes* 1955 10(112/113): 1803-1826. Reviews ten years of French political history before the Second World War. Insists on the importance of the 1929 financial and economic crisis, and of the fascist action in Paris on 6 February 1934. The period 1936-1937 is marked by the experiment of the Popular Front, accompanied by "an alternate strike of capital and of the workers." H. Monteagle

2924. Eastman, Harry C. FRENCH AND CANADIAN EXCHANGE RATE POLICY. *Journal of Economic History* 1955 15(4): 403-410. The experiences of Canada from 1950 to the present and of France from 1919 to 1926 do not indicate that a free exchange rate has a disequilibrating influence, but they demonstrate the contrary. F. L. Nussbaum

2925. Fabre-Luce, Alfred. GAULLE TISSE SON LINCEUL [De Gaulle weaves his shroud]. *Ecrits de Paris* 1956 (140): 19-26. In his memoirs and speeches De Gaulle does not answer the accusations raised against him. He passes lightly over important circumstances. One would like to do homage to him for some of his bold intuitions but his cynical and conceited attitude does not permit it. Gertrud Greuter

2926. Parker, R. A. C. (Univ. of Manchester). THE FIRST CAPITULATION: FRANCE AND THE RHINELAND CRISIS OF 1936. *World Politics* 1956 8(3): 355-373. Attempts to explain some of the reasons for French inaction by examining the explanations produced by those who were ruling France at the time. The source material is based on the annexes to reports from the Commission set up by the National Assembly in August 1946 to inquire into events in France from 1933 to 1945, and on the published memoirs of several ministers. French foreign policy in the years of decline toward the catastrophe of 1940 lacked will-power, determination and courage. Although Albert Sarraut, the prime minister, and Flandin, the foreign minister, saw the future clearly and understood the action required to check Hitler, they were too weak to impose the consequences of their conclusions on the British, who misunderstood the situation. G. A. Mugge

2927. Rimbart, Pierre. DE LA SCISSION DE TOURS AU FRONT POPULAIRE [From the scission of Tours to the Popular Front]. *Revue Socialiste* 1955 (89): 215-226. This is part of a series of articles dealing with the history of the French Socialist Party, founded fifty years ago. The number of members fell rapidly after the scission, to less than 50,000 in 1922, but in 1937 there were again nearly 300,000 members and at the general elections of 1936 the Party had 2,000,000 votes and 146 representatives. The article discusses the events of February 1934 which brought the Socialist and Communist Parties together briefly for a common strategy, up to the Popular Front. H. Monteagle
See also: 1: 2163

2928. Vallat, Xavier. RECTIFICATIONS NECESSAIRES A UN PROCES VERITABLE [Needed revisions for a fair trial]. *Ecrits de Paris* 1956 (136): 46-53, and (137): 78-87. In the first article the author pleads for a fairer treatment of Marshal Pétain than that by his recent biographer, Louis Noguères, who castigates Pétain for treasonable negligence of France's military preparedness between the World Wars. The author submits evidence according to which Pétain championed French military strength and opposed right-wing and pro-German political pacifist and appeasement movements. In the second article the author objects to Noguères' accusation of duplicity and abuse of public office while Pétain was on a mission to Spain in 1939. R. Mueller

GERMANY

See also: 2792, 2926, 3025

2929. Buchheim, Hans (Institut für Zeitgeschichte, Munich). EIN NS-FUNKTIONÄR ZUM NIEMÖLLER-PROZESS [A Nazi official concerning the Niemöller trial]. *Vierteiljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte* 1956 4(3): 307-315. A previously unpublished document concerning the first two days of Pastor Martin Niemöller's trial in Berlin in 1938. The document is noteworthy in that the writer, a Nazi official reporting to Rosenberg on the trial, is highly critical of the handling of the case from the standpoint of legality and justice and condemns the methods of the Nazi authorities. The editor's introduction deals with aspects of the struggle between church and state prior to the trial. C. R. Spurgin

2930. Fearnside, W. Ward (Univ. of California). THREE INNOVATIONS OF NATIONAL SOCIALIST JURISPRUDENCE. *Journal of Central European Affairs* 1956 16(2): 146-155. Analyzes the departure from the "rule of law" of National Socialism in three fields: ex post facto penal legislation; conviction by analogy; and conviction for an offense charged in the alternative. "National Socialism evolved on anti-individualistic philosophy rationalized to serve the desire of the National Socialist leadership for unrestrained power. Hence, the Movement opposed the very values protected by a rule of law." C. F. Delzell

2931. Friedman, Philip (YIVO). WAS THERE AN "OTHER GERMANY" DURING THE NAZI PERIOD? *Yivo Annual of Jewish Social Science* 1955 10: 82-127. Cites evidences of sympathy for and help to Jews in Hitlerite Germany. B. W. Korn

2932. Gast, Helmut (Cottbus). DIE PROLETARISCHEN HUNDERTSCHAFTEN ALS ORGANE DER EINHEITSFRONT IM JAHRE 1923 [The proletarian Hundertschaften as organs of the united front in 1923]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1956 4(3): 439-465. Based on the documents of the Ministry of the Interior of the former government of Saxony. The proletarian "Groups of a Hundred" came into existence in 1923. Led by the Communist Party of Germany they were to be the military organs for the defense of the achievements of the November 1918 revolution. The struggle for the maintenance of these achievements united within the ranks of the "Hundertschaften" members of the KPD and the Social Democratic Party of Germany as well as a great number of independent workers. Since the Summer of 1923 the militarily organized proletarian "Hundertschaften" took part in the fight against open fascism and against the results of inflation in Saxony. In the revolutionary situation in Autumn 1923 the proletarian "Hundertschaften" were defeated. The "Rote Frontkämpferbund" took up their traditions. Journal (H. Bülter)

2933. Giannini, Amedeo (Italian Ambassador). COSTANTINO VON NEURATH. *Rivista di Studi Politici Internazionali* 1956 23(3): 441-442. An obituary. F. Fellner

2934. Girard, Ilse (Berlin). ZUR POLITISCHEN AUSWIRKUNG DER ERSTEN ARBEITERDELEGATION NACH DER SOWJETUNION [On the political consequences of the first workers' delegation to the Soviet Union]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1956 4(5): 1009-1019. Publishes documents from the *Deutsches Zentralarchiv*, Potsdam which show that the German government greatly feared the danger arising from reports by members of the first workers' delegation to Soviet Russia. The governments of the German

Länder quickly came to an agreement with the Reich government on effective combined measures to counteract the propaganda value of the meetings held by delegation members. Journal (H. Bülter)

2935. Görlitz, Walther. WORAN SCHEITERTE DIE WEIMARER REPUBLIK? [What caused the failure of the Weimar Republic?]. *Zeitwende* 1956 27(4): 223-229. To know the reasons for the failure of the Weimar Republic, one must keep in mind the inevitability of past events. No secret machinations led to this failure. The cause was that this state structure was the resolution of a dilemma, that it did not arise from popular desires, but was dictated by the victors. Moreover, the party system was continually subject to a steady process of decay, there was a lack of capable persons, the bourgeois center was splintered, so that Hitler encountered no formidable opponent. J. Küneth

2936. Hammerstein, Kunrat Freiherr von. SCHLEICHER, HAMMERSTEIN UND DIE MACHTÜBERNAHME 1933 [Schleicher, Hammerstein and the seizure of power in 1933]. *Frankfurter Hefte* 1956 11(2): 117-128. This is the second in a series of three articles dealing with efforts during 1932-1933 by the author, Schleicher, Hugenberg and other nationalist and army leaders to persuade Hindenburg to retain the Papen ministry rather than delegate to Hitler the forming of a new cabinet. Original documentation, drawn largely from the author's personal correspondence. R. Mueller See also: 532

2937. Hartung, Fritz (Berlin). ZUR GESCHICHTE DER WEIMARER REPUBLIK [On the history of the Weimar Republic]. *Historische Zeitschrift* 1956 181(3): 581-591. A review article which treats the first volume of Erich Eyck's *Geschichte der Weimarer Republik* in a generally favorable way, but which suggests that the dates 1924 and 1929 were more significant in the history of the republic than was Eyck's terminal date, 1925. J. L. Snell

2938. Hierl, Ernst. EIN GROSSER FRIEDENSKÄMPFER KARL GAREIS, GEBOREN 1889, ERMORDET 1921 [A great fighter for peace: Karl Gareis, born 1889, assassinated 1921]. *Geist und Tat* 1956 11(7): 204-209. An article on the life and theories of the leader of the Independent Socialists in the Bavarian legislature who was killed after being denounced by Held, later the Minister President. Held shielded Frick, who became Minister of the Interior under Hitler, in his refusal to carry out the disarmament program. There are numerous quotations but no exact references. H. Hirsch

2939. Kluge, Paul (Institut für Zeitgeschichte, Munich). ZUM POLITISCHEN PROBLEM DES DEUTSCHEN HEERES UNTER REPUBLIK UND DIKTATUR [Concerning the political problem of the German Army under the republic and the dictatorship]. *Merkur* 1956 10(1): 78-88. The author debates whether the statesmen during the Weimar Republic regarded the German Army as a shield against foreign aggression or as a tool to promote the schemes of domestic demagogues. He challenges the contention of Wheeler-Bennet in *The Nemesis of Power* that military developments in Germany were peculiar to German thought, and cites similar developments influencing the growth of the British Army. After commenting favorably on recently published works on the German Army by leading opponents of National Socialism and anti-militarists, the author concludes that the unrealistic pacifism and opposition to any form of military organization by the Social Democrats during the Weimar Republic, as well as the political meddling of Schleicher and Seeckt left the arm isolated and a prey to the right-wing political adventurers of Papen. R. Mueller

2940. Langenfass, Friedrich. DAS PHÄNOMEN HITLER [Hitler the phenomenon]. *Zeitwende* 1955 26(11): 757-763. Deals with the works of Otto Dietrich, August Kubizek and Fritz Hesse on Hitler. Light is thrown on Hitler's most outstanding personal characteristics. J. Küneth

2941. Liermann, Hans (Erlangen). FÖDERALISMUS UND UNITARISMUS IM DEUTSCHEN STAATSKIRCHENRECHT [Federalism and unitarism in German state church law]. *Österreichisches Archiv für Kirchenrecht* 1955 6(1): 56-69. Reviews the historical basis of the issue, with emphasis on the inter-war period, and especially 1919-1934. C. F. Latour

2942. Matthias, Erich (Bad Godesberg). DER UNTERGANG DER ALTEN SOZIALDEMOKRATIE 1933 [The decline of the old Social Democracy, 1933]. *Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte* 1956 4(3): 250-286. An inquiry into the underlying causes of the weakness of the German Social Democratic Party and its inability to defend the Weimar constitutional regime against the Nazi dictatorship in 1932-33. Many of the errors in judgment on the part of the party and trade union leadership can be traced back to habitual modes of thought characteristic of German Socialism since the 19th century. Failure to act decisively in the crisis was a result of too much faith in the unassailability of the traditional governmental and political institutions, an eschewal of force in keeping with a tradition of non-violence and pacifism, and an ideology composed of elements of Marxism and social evolutionism, which would justify any policy of weakness by appealing to historical analogy or by acknowledging the necessity of occasional lapses in the inevitable progress of Socialism. Also discussed are the attitudes of the younger Socialists and the formation of resistance groups. C. R. Spurgin
See also: 1607

2943. Matthias, Erich. DIE SITZUNG DER REICHSTAGS-DEBATTEN DES ZENTRUMS AM 23. MÄRZ 1933 [The meeting of the Reichstag members of the Center Party on 23 March 1933]. *Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte* 1956 4(3): 2-307. Previously unpublished document concerning the attitude of Zentrum party leaders toward Hitler's Enabling Act, expressed in the minutes of a party caucus on 23 March 1932. C. R. Spurgin

2944. Michel, Henri. SUR LE REARMEMENT ALLEMAND [On the German re-armament]. *Annales: Economies, Sociétés, Civilisations* 1956 11(1): 102-110. Favorable review article on G. Castellan: *Le réarmement clandestin du Reich* (1930-35) vu par le 2e Bureau de l'Etat-major français (Paris: Plon, 1954). The book studies not the German re-armament in itself but the way the French intelligence saw it. The primary sources are the Archives of the Deuxième Bureau. The study starts with 31 July 1930 when the inter-allied military commission ceased to control German armament, and ends on 16 March 1935 when compulsory military service was officially re-established in Germany. H. Monteagle
See also: 2949

2945. Petzold, Joachim (Berlin). DER STAATSTREICH AM 20. JULI 1932 IN PREUSSEN [The coup d'état of 20 July 1932 in Prussia]. *Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft* 1956 4(6): 1146-1186. Based on unpublished documents in the Deutsches Zentralarchiv, Potsdam and Merseburg. Petzold's unconstitutional coup d'état against the Social Democratic Braun-Severing government in Prussia, instigated in the interests of German monopoly and agrarian capital, was a decisive step towards setting up the openly fascist dictatorship. In order to prevent this coup d'état the Communist Party of Germany repeatedly proposed unity of action to the Social Democratic Party of Germany. Although many of its members favored unity of action with the Communists, the leadership of the Social Democratic Party turned down the proposal and is also responsible for the disintegration of the Weimar Republic. Journal (H. Bülter)

2946. Schoeps, Hans Joachim. DAS LETZTE VIERTELJAHR DER WEIMARER REPUBLIK IM ZEITSCHRIFTEN-HANDWERK [The last three months of the Weimar Republic, as reflected in the periodicals]. *Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht* 1956 7(8): 464-472. Traces the reaction of the German periodical press to von Papen, Schleicher and Hitler. F. B. M. Hollyday

2947. Seemann, Ulrich. DAS ERSTE JAHR DER REVOLUTIONÄREN NACHKRIEGSKRISE IN DEUTSCHLAND [The first year of the post-war revolutionary crisis in Germany]. *Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift der Universität Jena* 1954/55 4(3/4): 239-253. The article begins with an introduction showing that the power held by the Soviets in Russia after World War I sounded the knell of capitalism. The introduction gives a background of the weakness of German Socialism throughout the world at that time. The political and economic situation in Germany in 1919 is due to the adverse attitude of the bourgeoisie toward the workers. The revolution of 1919 and the murder of the Communist leaders, Karl Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, are reviewed. The article states that these events show the truth of Marxist philosophy in practice. A. Dittmann

2948. Thimme, Annelise (Hamburg). GUSTAV STRESEMANN, LEGENDE UND WIRKLICHKEIT [Gustav Stresemann, legend and reality]. *Historische Zeitschrift* 1956 181(2): 287-338. This analysis of Stresemann's political character is based upon research in pertinent published sources and manuscript materials, including the American microfilm of the Stresemann papers which were found by Allied armies as a part of the German Foreign Office files in 1945. The author reviews the growth of the controversy over the motives and historical meaning of Stresemann, and then proceeds to draw her convincing conclusions. Stresemann developed his talents as a tactician and expanded his influence within the National Liberal Party and Germany at large during World War I as a leading annexationist, as a supporter of unrestricted submarine warfare, and as an advocate of moderate constitutional reforms. The author measures Olden's concept of the years 1918-1923 as a "Damascus" period in the supposed transformation of Stresemann from nationalist to internationalist against Stresemann's contemporary writing and speaking, and she concludes that the Stresemann of 1923 remained much the opportunistic nationalist that he had proven himself to be in 1918. It was a largely unchanged Stresemann who accepted the Dawes Plan, negotiated the Locarno treaties, dealt simultaneously with the Soviet Union, and in 1926 won the Nobel peace prize. J. L. Snell

2949. Willard, Germaine. A PROPOS D'UNE THESE D'HISTOIRE CONTEMPORAINE: LE REARMEMENT CLANDESTIN DU REICH (1930-1935) [Concerning a thesis on contemporary history: the clandestine re-armament of the Reich]. *Pensée* 1956 (69): 107-109. A review of a thesis published by Georges Castellan (Paris: Plon, 1954). M. Castellan had access to the files of the Second Office (Deuxième Bureau) and tries to establish the attitude of this office towards German re-armament and to prove that the French General Staff knew of the re-armament. The author maintains that M. Castellan absolves French military leaders and the capitalist countries of responsibility for the rise of a Nazi military force. He endorses the debatable conclusions of the Second Office, without putting them to the test of outside sources. See also: 2944. Carla Rich

2950. Wolfe, Martin (Illinois). THE DEVELOPMENT OF NAZI MONETARY POLICY. *Journal of Economic History* 1955 15(4): 392-402. Nazi monetary policy was opportunistic and completely detached from any formulated theory. Basically it was an attempt to enlist finance wholly in the organization of defense and to end any autonomy in the financial institutions. Their ruthless exploitation of the centralized monetary system is illustrated by the "work creation bill" which avoided borrowing and inflation by having contractors paid by "commercial" bills against government bureaus, rediscountable at the Reichsbank. The "Office for Price Formation" (1936) forced expenditure away from consumption goods. The flow of capital was directed by Schacht who had complete control over all loans as well as loan policies. Most spectacular were the measures dealing with exchange rates. F. L. Nussbaum

GREAT BRITAIN

2951. Arnold, G. L. NOTES ON FABIANISM. *Twentieth Century* 1956 159(952): 536-548. A discussion of Fabian principles and development prompted by Beatrice Webb's *Diaries, 1924-32*, edited by Margaret Cole (London: Longmans Green, 1956). Mrs. Webb's book is "a huge quarry which historians will continue to mine for years to come." Discusses the progress of the British Labor Movement and Mrs. Webb's part in it. The present barriers faced by the Fabians are duly noted. R. E. Planck

2952. Ashton-Gwatkin, Frank. THOUGHTS ON THE FOREIGN OFFICE: 1918-1939. *Contemporary Review* 1955 188(1080): 374-378. The author claims that the failures of British diplomacy in the period under review were primarily the result of faulty administration. Sir Victor Wellesley, Arthur Henderson and Lord Reading attempted in vain to establish a department of political-economic intelligence under the Foreign Office, but were thwarted by the Treasury and the Board of Trade. As a result the Foreign Office was not well informed on economic questions. After 1931 the author was head of the "economic section of the Western Department" which did much useful liaison and intelligence work but was refused an adequate staff. J. G. Gazley

2953. Winkler, Henry R. (Rutgers Univ.). THE EMERGENCE OF A LABOR FOREIGN POLICY IN GREAT BRITAIN, 1918-1929. *Journal of Modern History* 1956 28(3): 247-258. Describes the gradual development by the Labour Party of a temperate, coherent, and widely accepted foreign policy during the 1920's. Based on contemporary Labour Party publications and on published and unpublished papers and letters of party leaders. Asserts that it was not the trade unions but the Advisory Committee on International Questions and the few moderates like Clynes and Henderson who opposed the ex-Liberal doctrinaires like Morel and Independent Labour Party men like Brailsford. These moderates led the party away from violent anti-League of Nations, anti-French, pacifist, pro-German sentiments to an acceptance of international machinery and techniques and a program whose major points were limitation of armaments, eradication of outstanding international grievances and settlement of future ones by peaceful means, and provision of pooled security against aggression. *Journal* (Naomi Noble)

HUNGARY

2954. "Castilianus." DAS "ANDERE SÜDTIROL." DER RUF DER OSTBURGENLÄNDER [A "second South Tyrol." The cry of the people of East Burgenland]. *Österreichische Furche* 1956 12(8): 3. Relates the events of 1921, notably the false plebiscite, which led to the separation of Oedenburg and East Burgenland from Austria, the vicissitudes suffered by Hungarian Germans under the Hitler regime, and their expatriation by the Hungarian authorities in 1945. J. Janis

2955. Debrecin, J. ZLOSREČNA IZREKA VODJE JEDNE PROMAŠENE REVOLUCIJE [An unfortunate statement by the leader of a lost revolution]. *Borba* 1956 10 June. An interview with Bela Linder who served as Minister of Defense at the end of World War I in the revolutionary government of the Hungarian People's Republic under Mihaly Károlyi and played a decisive role in the rise to power of the Hungarian Soviet Republic under Bela Kun (1919). His statement ("I do not want to see a single soldier any more") was widely used by counter-revolutionists to place the responsibility for the loss of the war on leftists and pacifists. Since 1920 Linder has lived in Yugoslavia as a political émigré. S. Gavrilović

2956. Kosa, John (LeMoyne College). HUNGARIAN SOCIETY IN THE TIME OF THE REGENCY (1920-1944). *Journal of Central European Affairs* 1956 16(3): 253-265. In contrast to its eventful political history, Hungary's social development was long characterized by great stability. "Up to 1944 the country did not witness any of those social revolutions which [led] to democratic class societies of Western Europe. Remnants of the old feudalism . . . survived up to the end of World War II. Slow changes, however, did take place. . . . There appeared and developed new classes whose members enjoyed status not on the basis of some feudal privilege, but on that of their occupation, education, or financial standing. The two systems of social stratification did not clash in a revolutionary way; on the contrary, they compromised. The result was a social system often called semi-feudalism which proved to be rather stable and characterized Hungarian society in the time of the Regency (1920-1944)." After 1945 the Communist rule swept away old privileges and the power of the old upper classes, but the new Russian-patterned order "does not seem to satisfy the great majority of the population, does not achieve a noticeable improvement in the standard of living of the poor classes, and, with its denial of individual freedom and free initiative, tends towards goals which appear to be alien to the great masses." C. F. Delzell

ITALY

See also: 2907

2957. Delle Piane, Mario. ALLA RICERCA DI UN'ITALIA CIVILE [In search of a civilized Italy]. *Il Ponte* 1956 12(6): 975-987. An essay inspired by publication of the writings of an Italian Communist who was killed by Fascists on the eve of the liberation: Eugenio Curiel, *Classi e generazioni nel secondo Risorgimento* (Rome, 1955), edited by Enzo Modica. While a student at the University of Padua in 1937, Curiel secretly turned against the dictatorship. With some others he managed to publish legally in the weekly paper

of the local Fascist university various articles critical of the regime. When the anti-Semitic decrees went into effect, Curiel, a Jew, was arrested (June 1939) and remained in prison until 1943. For the next two years he was a prominent Communist writer in the Resistance. Curiel's intellectual experience leads Delle Piane to seek an explanation for the gradual drift away from fascism of many Italian university students during the late 1930's. As a contribution to the eventual answer, he discusses his own intellectual evolution his search for a "civilized Italy." He also notes the ethical dilemma confronting such students. Should they pretend to bona fide Fascists and fight the regime "legally," or should they make a clean break and fight it from outside and without hypocrisy, but with great personal danger? C. F. Delzell

2958. Parri, Ferruccio. UMBERTO CEVA. *Movimento di Liberazione in Italia* 1955 (38/39): 90-91. Examines the suicide, in 1930, of a prominent member of an anti-Fascist "team," Umberto Ceva, in the Regina Coeli jail in Rome where he and the author were imprisoned. They had been jailed in connection with the 1927 assassination attempt, whose perpetrators the Fascists were unable to catch. Some light has been thrown on the reasons for this suicide by Ceva's sister, Bianca Ceva, in her book, *1930 - Retrospectiva di un Dramma* (Ceschina Publishing House, 1955). Ceva chose death to avoid being tortured. Melanie Grandi

2959. Repaci, Antonino. NON MOLLARE [Don't give up]. *Movimento di Liberazione in Italia* 1956 (42): 39-47. Deals with the vicissitudes of the anti-Fascist periodical, *Non Mollare*, in the 1920's. It was the periodical of the "Italia Libera" (Free Italy) association. Melanie Grandi

2960. Valeri, Nino. IL PRESIDENTE MINIMO [The insignificant president]. *Il Mondo* 1955 7(12): 4. Draws a historical sketch of Prime Minister Facta and of his activities during the days just before Mussolini's March on Rome. Based on some of Facta's unpublished letters to Giolitti. O. Nucc

NETHERLANDS

2961. Unsigned. LA NAISSANCE D'UN POLDER [The birth of a polder]. *Archives Diplomatiques et Consulaires* 1956 21(3): 91-94. A summary of the efforts by the Dutch government since the 'twenties to drain parts of the Zuiderz. This development aims at self-sufficiency of the Netherlands food supply. R. Mueller

POLAND

2962. Komarnicki, Tytus. ASKENAZY JAKO DYPLOMAT [Askenazy as a diplomat]. *Wiadomości* 1956 11(40): 2. Personal recollections by the former Polish Minister to the League of Nations (1934-1939) about his predecessor on that post (1921-1923). Throws light on the character and temperament of the great historian, showing his energy and ability to make decisions. A. F. Dygnas

2963. Lepecki, M. B. ZAMACH NA MINISTRA PIERA KIEGO I GORZKIE TEGO NASTĘPSTWA [Assassination attempt on Minister Pieracki and its bitter consequences]. *Wiadomości* 1956 11(42): 1. Fragment of the "Notes of Aide-de-camp" of Marshal Pilsudski, which covers the days 10-17 June 1934. It describes the attempt on the life of the Minister of Interior, Col. B. Pieracki, and Pilsudski's violent reaction to the minister's death. The establishing of the concentration camp in Bereza Kartuska is considered a result of the attempt. A. F. Dygnas

2964. Machalski, Tadeusz (Colonel). WYPRAWA KIJOWSKA [Kiev operation]. *Wiadomości* 1956 11(31): 2. The author, a member of the military mission to General Petlura early in 1919, sketches the political and military background of the Polish offensive on Kiev in 1920. He mentions first unsuccessful talks with Petlura and Denikin, the consequent Polish neutrality in their fight with the Bolsheviks, and the agreement with Petlura late in 1919. The Kiev operation though risky, was brilliantly conceived and conducted by Pilsudski personally, but was later wasted by the uninspired action of the local commander. Politically, Pilsudski would have been better advised to have agreed to the Soviet peace offers of January 1920. A. F. Dygnas

2965. Negryński, Janusz. "GOSPODARKA NARODOWA" W DWUDZIEŚTĄ PIĄTĄ ROCZNICĘ ["National Economy": on the 25th anniversary]. *Kultura* 1956 10(9): 76-104. An essay consisting of three distinct parts. Part I. A sketch of the development of the political opinions and ideas in Pilsudski's party from 1926 to 1939, as well as the policies represented by the government of that period. Stresses the differences in the attitude to political problems while the highest positions in the state gradually passed from the hands of Pilsudski's contemporaries into the hands of the younger generation, who knew him from afar. Politically, it was the change to the right. Various groups, clubs and trends within the party are described. Part II. Description of the composition of the Polish civil service during that period, stressing that, especially in the ministries dealing with economic and social problems, the higher civil servants possessed comparatively more authority, since ministers were not always experts in their field of activity. Part III. Outline of the history of the discussion club, "Gospodarka Narodowa" [National Economy], and its organ published under the same title. The club, consisted of about sixty members, mostly young, but senior in position, i.e. economists, civil servants. It had no allegiance to any political party nor economic doctrine but formed an open forum for the discussion of current problems. A. F. Dygnas

2966. Prélôt, Marcel (Univ. of Paris). LA POLOGNE REPUBLIQUE PARLEMENTAIRE (1919-1930) [The Polish parliamentary republic (1919-1930)]. *Revue Internationale d'Histoire Politique et Constitutionnelle* 1955 5(19/20): 294-303. Relates the preparation, debates and introduction preceding the inauguration of Polish parliamentary government, and the proclamation of the Polish constitution on 17 March 1921. The constitution was the co-operative work of several noted French-influenced Polish jurists. Pilsudski sought to limit the executive powers and strengthen the legislature, after the French pattern. The ease with which he abolished freedom of press, expression and assembly revealed the weakness of the young constitutional structure. Pilsudski steadfastly refused to designate himself as dictator, but ruled Poland through a circle of aides with whom he eventually rewrote the constitution to give it fit a more autocratic pattern. R. Mueller

2967. Składkowski, Sławoj (General). PREZYDENT MOŚCICKI [President Mościcki]. *Kultura* 1956 10(10): 98-122. On the 10th anniversary of the death of the last pre-war President of Poland, the author, Vice-Minister of National Defense, Minister of the Interior and Prime Minister at various times between 1926 and 1939, describes many official meetings with President Mościcki. He gives only personal observations and reflections, avoiding political matters. A. F. Dygnas

PORTUGAL

2968. Chesnelong, Charles. UN DISCOURS DE SALAZAR [A speech by Salazar]. *Ecrits de Paris* 1956 (135): 46-55. A favorable summary of Salazar's administration, praising particularly his improvements of Portugal's fiscal affairs and public administration and his successful reconciliation of State and Church. Includes extracts from speeches of Salazar, particularly one given on 28 May 1956. R. Mueller

SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

2969. Kutt, Aleksander. SOVIET TRADE AND TRANSIT PROBLEMS IN ESTONIA. *Baltic Review* 1956 (8): 7-23. Description of Soviet-Estonian trade relations from 1920 to the present, which show the ways and means with which the Soviet Government tries to catch up and overtake Western production and economic power. E. Anderson

2970. Ruby, Edmond. LE DANGEREUX DESTIN DE LA FINLANDE [The dangerous destiny of Finland]. *Ecrits de Paris* 1956 (142): 64-78. Summarizes the unsuccessful attempts of Nicholas II to abolish Finland's government institutions and thus merge the country into the Russian Empire. As a result, Finnish nationalism and hostility toward Russia were intensified, as characterized in the attitudes of the Svinhufvud and Mannerheim governments. Describes Finland's subsequent dispute with Sweden over possession of the Åland Islands and resistance to Russian attempts to control the Gulf of Finland, which culminated in the Russo-Finnish War in 1940. During and after this war, neutrality became more than ever imperative

for Finland's survival. She accomplished this neutrality by strengthening her bonds with the other Scandinavian countries and extricating herself from the Russo-German conflict.

R. Mueller

SPAIN

2971. Cuatrecasas, Juan. CRISIS DE DEMOCRACIA EN ESPAÑA [Democratic crisis in Spain]. *Cuadernos Americanos* 1956 89(5): 88-105. Reviews the beginning of the democratic crisis in 1936 resulting from the revolt of senior officers, its development in the last twenty years under the Franco regime, the consequences shown by the position of the Church in the Spanish state, the prohibition of Free Masonry, the political ideas of the younger generation, and the isolation of Spain. Elisabeth Wimmer

2972. S. V. NA FRONTOVIMA ŠPANIJE [On the fronts of Spain]. *Borba* 1956 22 July. Publishes the recollections of three Yugoslav veterans of the Spanish Civil War: Gojko Nikoliš, Sava Medina, and Voja Todorović. S. Gavrilović

Latin America

2973. Sánchez, Luis Alberto. UN ANIVERSARIO OLVIDADO [A forgotten anniversary]. *Cuadernos Americanos* 1956 15(4): 202-214. The biography of Edwin Elmore Letts who was assassinated on 31 October 1925 by the poet José Santos Chocano as a result of an argument between José Vasconcelos and Chocano. H. Kantor

2974. Suárez-Miraval, Manuel. PERU: TRASFONDO DE UNA TRAGEDIA [Peru: genesis of a tragedy]. *Cuadernos Americanos* 1956 15(5): 36-63. A review of Peruvian political history from 1930 to 1956, combined with a polemic against the Aprista movement. Accuses the Apristas of sundry crimes and claims that a new political force with progressive ideas has developed in the Partido Acción Popular. H. Kantor

2975. Torrea, Juan Manuel. SINTESIS HISTORICA DE LA SOCIEDAD "SUPER-VIVIENTES DEL EJERCITO REPUBLICANO" [Historical résumé of the society "Veterans of the Republican Army"]. *Memoria de la Academia Nacional de Historia y Geografía* 1955 11(Special): 3-46. Some records of the veterans' association are published in this special number. This veterans' group included men who fought against the French intervention and the empire of Maximilian. The organization was founded in 1921 and came to an end in 1935 when almost all of the survivors had died. The records published are not complete but are selected items. Pictures and lists of members are provided. C. W. Arnade

Middle East

2976. Baysun, M. Cavid. DOKTOR ABDÜLHAK ADNAN ADIVAR 1882-1955. *Tarih Dergisi* 1955 8(11/12): 1-10. An obituary of the statesman and scholar. Adivar was a member of the Parliament after the foundation of the Turkish Republic, a minister in the first Atatürk government, professor at the Ecole des Langues Orientales Vivantes in Paris, and editor of the *Encyclopedia of Islam*. F. Metigil

2977. Tibawi, A. L. ISLAM AND SECULARISM IN TURKEY TODAY. *Quarterly Review* 1956 294(609): 325-337. Evaluates the reality of the disestablishment of Islam in Turkey and the nature of three decades of official secularism. Despite the official policy, Islam remains the dominant spiritual force in the life of the Turkish people and evidence of an Islamic revival is noted. An examination of religion and the State system of education is used to illustrate the trend in Turkey: a trend toward mild revisionism and increasing tolerance toward religion. Ch. LeGuin

Soviet Union

See also: 2748, 2831, 2964, 3149

2978. Carrère d'Encausse, H. LA POLITIQUE MUSULMANE DES SOVIETS DANS UNE REPUBLIQUE PLURINATIONALE LE DAGHESTAN [The Moslem policy of the Soviets as shown in the multi-national Daghestan Republic]. *Afrique et l'Asie* 1956 2(34): 17-38. The establishment and administration of the Daghestan Republic by the Soviets in

1919 exemplified Russia's colonial aim of establishing Great Russian supremacy over the Mohammedans within her borders. While the Soviets were giving assurances that Moslem customs would be preserved, sovietization of the Daghestan was already in progress. Soviet efforts, between 1919 and 1925, to introduce atheism and to silence aspirations to autonomy were, however, thwarted by the Daghestan religious fervor and the prestige of their clergy. Daghestan opposition to Russian rule dates to the time of the conquest of Caucasia by the Tsarist regime.

R. Mueller

2979. Djabagui, V. SOVIET COLONIALISM IN THE CAUCASUS. *Caucasian Review* 1956 (2): 53-59. The Communist policy towards the enslaved peoples has been one of settling the non-Russian borderlands with Russians, Ukrainians and Belorussians. The Caucasians have suffered most in this exploitative policy. In 1917 they had proceeded to establish an extensive independent Caucasia, based on self-determination, and in 1918 formally proclaimed their independence. The Soviets began to occupy Caucasia in 1921. Radek justified this with "The Russian workers needed the Caucasian oil." Industrialization was carried out in the borderlands in the Soviet interest. The liquidations during 1937 added a physical terror to economic subjection.

J. Erickson

2980. Fainsod, Merle. CENSORSHIP IN THE USSR - A DOCUMENTED RECORD. *Problems of Communism* 1956 5 (2): 12-20. Much of the material in this article is taken from the Smolensk Archive recently released by the United States Army. This collection includes considerable material on party, government and police in the USSR from 1917 to 1939. Soviet techniques of control were based on the *perechen*. This was a check-list for censors to use in the control of information. The *perechen* did not remain a static organ but was constantly altered to meet new situations as they arose. In spite of all precaution, the censor, with his control apparatus, failed rather tellingly in his attempt to hide the less palatable side of Soviet life.

S. L. Speronis

2981. Garder, Michel (Captain). DE L'ARMEE IMPERIALE A L'ARMEE SOVIETIQUE [From the Imperial Army to the Soviet Army]. *Revue de Défense Nationale* 1955 11(10): 334-351. A historical introduction to a second article on to-day's Russian army. Sketches the evolution, before and during the war of 1941-45, of the Red Army created by Trotsky and Lenin.

H. Monteagle

2982. Holubnychyj, V. THE VIEWS OF M. VOLOBUYEV AND V. DOBROHAIYEV AND PARTY CRITICISM. *Ukrainian Review* 1956 (3): 5-12. M. Volobuyev made his entry into recent Ukrainian history by writing two articles on the Ukrainian economy. These were printed in Nos. 2 and 3 of the Communist organ *Bilshovyk Ukrainy* for 1928. Volobuyev's economic ideas were not wholly original, but he produced his view at the opportune moment of the period of Shumskyism and *Khvylovism*, the national Communist philosophic and political doctrines of Ukrainian independence. Volobuyev attacked the views of the Soviet historian M. Pokrovsky, as well as criticizing in detail the *Gosplan* of the USSR, which aimed at dividing the Ukraine economically into two parts. Volobuyev argued for the economic independence of the Ukraine. These views were not forgiven by a triumphant Russian bureaucracy, whose final victory took place in the early 1930's; Volobuyev was either shot or else perished in a concentration camp.

J. Erickson

2983. Hunter, Holland (Haverford College). SOVIET INDUSTRIAL GROWTH - THE EARLY PLAN PERIOD. *Journal of Economic History* 1955 15(3): 281-287. Review article on D. R. Hodgman, *Soviet Industrial Production, 1928-1951* (Cambridge, USA, 1954) and Oleg Hoeffding, *Soviet National Income and Production in 1928* (New York, 1954). Hodgman presents a new index of industrial production in the USSR, and Hoeffding presents a set of Soviet national accounts on the eve of the forced industrialization period.

F. L. Nussbaum

2984. Kandelaki, K. SOVIET NATIONALITY POLICY IN THE CAUCASUS. *Caucasian Review* 1956 (2): 7-15. Many incidents, such as the Georgia uprising of 1924, the Armenian revolt, the Erevan uprising of 1921, illustrate the ruthlessness of the Soviets and the continuing Caucasian resistance. The main lever which was worked on the Caucasus by the Kremlin was in planning the national economy. Even the

statistics which are supplied of this economic centralism do illustrate the process of Russification as vividly as does the liquidation in 1943 and 1944 of the autonomous regions of Karachay and Balkaria and the Checheno-Ingush SSR. The million deportees were hastily replaced by Russians.

J. Erickson

2985. Kravchenko, A. A CASE OF "VOLUNTARY" RESETTLEMENT. *Ukrainian Review* 1956 (3): 98-121. An eye-witness account of the deportation of a large group of Ukrainians to a new settlement in Western Siberia in the period 1930-1932. Detailed descriptions are given of the collection of the deportees at the Siberian rail-head and their forced march under *Cheka* guards to the destination, which proved to be a mere waste. Here a settlement was built and timber-cutting and agriculture were begun, while the *Cheka* commander stayed as head of the local Soviet. The village was "freed" from its forced-labor status, though no one could leave. As members of a flourishing agricultural settlement, however, all were obliged to submit to collectivization and heavy taxation on pain of being declared once again "enemies of the state."

J. Erickson

2986. Krupnytsky, B. MAZEPA AND SOVIET HISTORIOGRAPHY. *Ukrainian Review* 1956 (3): 49-53. During the revolution of 1917 many biographies of the Ukrainian Hetman appeared, in which special attention was paid to Mazepa as the best illustration of independence for the Ukraine and separation from Russia. The sudden change in the Soviet attitude to the Ukraine in 1929 caused the liquidation of anything bearing the stamp of the Ukrainian national spirit. Research work on Mazepa diminished. The features of Ukrainian history which stressed union with Russia were emphasized. During the 1930's Moscow turned again to the traditional Russian historiographical views; Mazepa was branded "traitor and separatist." Detailed notes supply the relevant references to Soviet interpretations of Mazepa, and to the history of the Ukraine.

J. Erickson

2987. Laquer, W. Z. THE SHIFTING LINE IN SOVIET ORIENTALOGY. *Problems of Communism* 1956 5(2): 20-27. The fortunes of Soviet "orientalists" were and are inextricably woven into the pattern of Soviet diplomacy and Soviet foreign policy. Starting with a friendly attitude toward the East in 1919 this policy changed into one of hostility in 1929, temporarily softening during the era of "Popular Fronts," only to be immediately resumed after 1938. The present position of Soviet orientalists is, as it has always been, to guide the new, struggling nations of the Near and Middle East along the Soviet road of salvation.

S. L. Speronis

2988. Liudvinskaia, T. F. SILA LENINSKOGO SLOVA [The force of Lenin's words]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (4): 14-19. By describing a few private conversations and public speeches of Lenin in 1918, the author points out their profound influence in changing the attitudes of listeners toward the aims and policies of the Soviet government.

M. Raef

2989. Lutarewytch, P. A RESISTANCE GROUP OF THE UKRAINIAN UNDERGROUND 1920-1926. *Ukrainian Review* 1956 (2): 84-91. An eye-witness account of the activities of a Ukrainian resistance group which operated against the Red Army in the Chornukhy area during 1920-1926. The group could be annihilated only after the OGPU had set up an informer system that disabled the local population from giving clandestine support to its operations. Condensed from an article in the Ukrainian version of this periodical, *Ukrayins'kyi Zbirnyk* (No. 3, 1955).

R. Mueller

2990. Bala, Mirza. SOVIET COLONIZATION POLICY IN AZERBAIDZHAN. *Caucasian Review* 1956 (2): 34-41. Soviet colonization of Azerbaïdzhân began with the Bolshevik invasion on 27 April 1920; even during the war, a Soviet organization, *Mugmilstroy*, settled 500,000 Russian immigrants in the fertile lands. Quite illogical arguments and distorted statistics were produced by the Soviets to justify this colonialism, as well as the neglect of the recognition of national rights. The fertile land was assigned to cotton production, not to the growing of grain, which would have assisted an independent, or complementary Azerbaïdzhân economy. During the collapse of Tsarism, Azerbaïdzhân had shown itself to be economically and politically a responsible nation. This quality has been made to serve Soviet interest.

J. Erickson

2991. Nasyrin, V. P. O NEKOTORYKH VOPROSAKH TRANSFORMATSII SOCIALISTICHESKOGO PREOBRAZOVANIIA PROMYSHLENNOSTI V SSSR [On some questions of socialist transformation of the industry in the USSR]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (5): 90-99. Argues that workers' control of industrial enterprises (and not nationalization) was the first important step toward the creation of a socialist economic order after 1917. The tempo toward socialism was actually speeded up by the resistance of the capitalist bourgeois management to this form of control. Far from being a retreat, state capitalism (NEP) was a further step on the way to socialism. This pattern is now being imitated in the Chinese People's Republic.

M. Raeff

2992. Niamiha, H. EDUCATION IN THE BELORUSSIAN SOVIET AND COMMUNIST DOCTRINE. *Belorussian Review* 1956 (3): 59-101. From 1930 to 1933, elements of an independent national life were liquidated in the Belorussian SSR, and this was reflected in education by the aim of producing "active and conscious Communist fighters for socialist construction." The final loss of all national character in educational and cultural activity occurred during 1934-1937, and the complete subordination of cultural-educational policies to Soviet requirements was achieved during 1938-1941. In the war years, 1941-1944, the bonds of Sovietism were loosened, but tightened appreciably with the post-1945 re-imposition of control. Stalin's 1945 definition of the "Soviet people" as the "Russian people" defined the attitude towards the other nationalities.

J. Erickson

2993. Ohsol, J. G. THE SOVIET PROPAGANDA STATE. *Atlantic Review* 1956 (8): 76-80. Reviews Bruno Kalnins' *Der Sowjetische Propagandastaat. Das System und die Mittel der Massenbeeinflussung in der Sowjetunion* (Stockholm: Tidens Forlag, 1956), and praises the large amount of information collected by Kalnins, his thoroughness and precision, but regrets that Kalnins overlooked the growing amount of critical literature on kolkhoz life. The author feels that the major methods of spreading propaganda by the Soviet Government are well revealed and covered by this book.

E. Anderson

2994. Plushch, V. THE UNION FOR THE LIBERATION OF THE UKRAINE. *Ukrainian Review* 1956 (3): 13-30. The SVU (Union for the Liberation of the Ukraine) was a non-party and all-national movement, in which respect it differed from the National Communists. The attitude of SVU members to Communism as a set of ideas or as a system was quite negative. Its first basic principle was that national independence was the only basis on which to carry out social and political reform; the second tenet was the rejection of compromise with any regime imposed from without, no matter what concessions were offered. Due to the secret-police apparatus, SVU-SUM (SUM: Ukrainian Youth Organization) was primarily an ideological movement. A detailed break-down of the membership compiled from the trial reports is given, together with indications of professional and political affiliations of SVU-SUM members. A bibliography of selected works is appended.

J. Erickson

2995. Poppe, N. THE DESTRUCTION OF BUDDHISM IN THE USSR. *Bulletin of the Institute for the Study of the USSR* 1956 3(7): 14-21. In the Soviet Union, only the Kalmyks and the Buryats (of Mongol descent) practice Buddhism; this makes the form of a Lamaistic worship. During the Civil War, the Buddhist Church underwent its first severe trials; nevertheless, in 1921, the majority of the monasteries were still in existence. In the years 1929-1932, during the collectivization drive, the Kalmyk monasteries were razed. Among the Buryats show trials were instituted against the lamas during the 1930's. 1936 is fixed as the year in which the Buryat-Mongolian lamas ceased to exist.

J. Erickson

2996. Smirnov, I. S. OB ISTOCHNIKOVEDENII ISTORII RUSSSKOGO PSU [Concerning the study of sources of the history of the Russian People's State]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (4): 195-201. Gives a survey of the major available sources on the history of the Russian People's State: publications of party and government documents; memoirs; works of Marx, Engels and Lenin; resolutions of the Central Committee of the CPSU, etc. Then the author proceeds to point out the important and numerous gaps still existing in the documentation available to historians: the works of many important leaders remain unpublished, there are no bibliographical repertoires of sources published, no catalogues to party

archives, etc. It is essential to improve the work on the publication of sources if the history of the CPSU is to yield satisfactory results.

M. Raeff

2997. Strong, Robert L., Jr. (U. S. Department of Defense). THE SOVIET INTERPRETATION OF GOGOL. *American Slavic and East European Review* 1955 14(4): 528-539. The party line on Gogol was vague in the 1920's. The 1930's and 1940's were a transition period to the post-war approach. In 1938 patriotism and populism were the main new themes stressed. One of Gogol's main characteristics was his intense moral feeling. Most of the article deals with the post-war period. The author analyzes the post-war monistic approach and the reasons underlying it. Soviet critics must have a utilitarian or functional approach to an author's work.

R. B. Holtman

2998. Tillett, Lowell R. (Wake Forest College). SOME DISCORDANT NOTES ON AN EARLIER SOVIET "NEW LOOK." *South Atlantic Quarterly* 1956 55(3): 280-288. Describes Soviet foreign policy during the time the Soviet Government belonged to the League of Nations. Discovers that the "new look" in Soviet foreign policy is not really new.

H. Kantor

2999. Vasylyiv, M. THE SOVIET ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ORDER. *Ukrainian Review* 1956 (2): 45-57. The coming to power of the Bolsheviks in Russia did not follow the Marxist doctrine of a deterministic sequence of events but was brought about forcibly. The collapse of the Tsarist regime and the resulting chaos were exploited by a newly emerging small group of revolutionaries who derived their support from urban classes, hostile to the agricultural population. After introducing the Soviet regime, they have consistently worked toward the pauperization of the peasants, whom they have made wards of the State.

R. Mueller

3000. Voronchuk, N. THE FOOD SITUATION IN THE USSR. *Ukrainian Review* 1956 (2): 35-44. According to cited food production studies from Soviet sources by Western students of Soviet affairs, only urban areas in Soviet Russia have been adequately supplied with food. Food prices in terms of real wages have risen since the Tsarist regime, and per capita production yield has declined. The caloric value of the per capita food consumption in Soviet Russia has always been lower than anywhere in Western Europe.

R. Mueller

United States of America

See also: 2861, 2871, 2873, 2881, 3155

3001. Armbruster, Hubert (Mainz). SPANNUNGEN UND WANDLUNGEN IM NEUEN FÖDERALISMUS DER VEREINIGTEN STAATEN [Tensions and changes in the new American federalism]. *Historisches Jahrbuch* 1955 74: 608-619. Since 1937 the federal government was able to extend considerably its control of the spheres of commercial, political, social and labor legislation through a far-reaching interpretation of Article I, Section 8 of the federal constitution (on interstate commerce). A report is given of the present stage in the development of a so-called "New Federalism" in the USA.

O. Stenzl

3002. Blackwood, George D. THE SIT-DOWN STRIKE IN THE THIRTIES. *South Atlantic Quarterly* 1956 55(4): 438-448. Describes the sit-down strikes in the Flint, Michigan, plants of the General Motors Corporation which led to the development of the United Auto Workers Union.

H. Kantor

3003. Brody, David. AMERICAN JEWRY, THE REFUGEES AND IMMIGRATION RESTRICTION (1932-1942). Publication of the American Jewish Historical Society 1955/56 45(4): 219-247. When the Immigration Act of 1924 effectively restricted the inflow of additional immigrants to the United States, American Jewry as a whole agreed with this policy. This position underwent a decisive change after 1933 when Nazi persecutions in Europe forced an increased exodus of European Jews. At first requests were made by representative spokesmen not to change the existing laws but to liberalize their execution. With the sole exception of the Jewish Labor Committee it was only after 1942 that demands increased to change the Immigration Statutes radically. Zionism ultimately resolved this problem for American Jewry by providing a home for the remnants of European Jewry.

F. Rosenthal

3004. De Novo, John A. THE MOVEMENT FOR AN AGGRESSIVE AMERICAN OIL POLICY ABROAD, 1918-20. *American Historical Review* 1956 61(4): 854-876. Discusses the change in attitude of the American public and the United States government toward the problem of the country's future oil supply. In 1918 there was a widespread complacency, and only a tiny minority were suggesting that America should seek new oil reserves abroad. Within two years, however, there was a significant change in attitude: "Indifference had given way to widespread anxiety that the national interest was in serious jeopardy because of the depletion of domestic petroleum reserves and because of British inroads into the remaining promising oil fields of the world, particularly those of Asia Minor." It became an established dogma that the federal government should give more active backing to United States oil interests in expanding foreign production. This was the result of a successful campaign waged by the oil interests to convince Washington and the public that the national interests and the commercial oil interests were identical. This had great significance for the future because by 1928 several large companies had forced their way into the Middle Eastern oil fields. The article is based on trade journals, private papers and government documents. D. Houston

3005. Hoover, Calvin B. (Duke Univ.). THE RELEVANCE OF THE COMPETITIVE, LAISSEZ-FAIRE ECONOMIC MODEL TO MODERN CAPITALIST NATIONAL ECONOMIES. *Kyklos* 1955 8(1): 40-58. Deals with the change from true competition to oligopoly in American economy. Refers chiefly to the present situation but makes a few comparisons with pre-war conditions. Janet Evernden

3006. Kalecki, Michał. SYTUACJA OGSPODARCZA STANÓW ZJEDNOCZONYCH W ZESTAWIENIU Z OKRESEM PRZEDWOJENNYM [The present economic situation of the USA as compared with that of the pre-war period]. *Ekonomista* 1956 4: 3-14. The characteristics of the period 1937-1955 in U. S. economy are described as 1) a notable increase in national revenue, 2) a raising of the standard of living, and 3) the reduction of employment. However, several "artificial" factors are to be observed: greater monopoly share in the national revenue did not produce unemployment, since this additional accumulation was absorbed by expenditure on arms and military installations, or expended in "aid," in return for political benefit. This military expenditure also affected the

unemployment figures, but did not effect any further raising of the standard of living. 1946-1947 is seen as the period for greatest improvement of the standard of living. A lessening in the rate of improvement of the standard of living is predicted, even if the government can mitigate the coming depression. J. Erickson

3007. McCoy, Donald R. THE PROGRESSIVE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF 1936. *Western Political Quarterly* 1956 9 (2): 454-469. Describes how and by whom the Progressive National Committee supporting Franklin D. Roosevelt for President in 1936 was organized, the functioning and activities of the Committee, which was the last organized attempt at political action by the progressive movement. H. Kantor

3008. Miller, Robert M. (Texas Western College). THE ATTITUDES OF AMERICAN PROTESTANTISM TOWARD THE NEGRO, 1919-1939. *Journal of Negro History* 1956 4 (3): 215-240. Using printed minutes, church publication and both published and unpublished studies of the church's relation to the Negro, Miller finds a vast gulf between the Christian creed and the actual deeds of Protestants. In spite of the interest of a few in racial justice, American Protestantism "all too often accommodated itself to prejudice at the peril of its own soul" and "came increasingly to the recognition that a segregated church content in its segregation was wrong." W. E. Wight

3009. Shideler, James H. (Univ. of California, Los Angeles). HERBERT HOOVER AND THE FEDERAL FARM BOARD PROJECT 1921-1925. *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* 1956 42(4): 710-729. As Coolidge's Secretary of Commerce, Herbert Hoover often came into conflict with Agriculture Secretary Wallace on the question of an administration farm policy. Hoover advocated the creation of a Federal Farm Board which was dedicated to restriction of crop production to domestic demand, behind a tariff wall, and maintained that the farmer's ailments were due to defective distribution. Coolidge finally committed himself to a farm board plan for price stabilization through co-operative marketing associations, while many of the agrarian congressmen backed the McNary-Haugen plan for price stabilization through an export corporation. Eventually in 1929, the Hoover plan won. G. L. A. Reilly

F. 1939-1945

GENERAL HISTORY

Occupation, Resistance, Deportation and Concentration Camps

WORLD WAR II

Antecedents
Military History
General

GENERAL HISTORY

See also: 2886, 2895, 2896, 2898, 2899, 2900, 2940

3010. Mosely, Philip (Director of Studies for the Council for Foreign Relations). HOPES AND FAILURES: AMERICAN POLICY TOWARD EAST CENTRAL EUROPE, 1941-1947. *Review of Politics* 1955 17(4): 461-485. Reviews the policies and events which eventually led the Americans to realize that Soviet aims ran counter to American aspirations for the people of East Central Europe. The conclusion is that Washington failed during the war to secure power positions from which it could achieve its hopes after the war. G. A. Mugge

3011. Neubronn, Alexander Freiherr von. ALS "DEUTSCHER GENERAL" BEI PETAIN [As "German general" with Pétain]. *Vierteljahrshäfte für Zeitgeschichte* 1956 4(3): 227-250. Two chapters from the unpublished memoirs of the late Lt. Gen. Alexander Freiherr von Neubronn und Eisenburg concerning his experiences as Marshal

Theatres of Operation

Western and Northern Europe (1939/40)
Africa, Mediterranean Theatre and Italy
Balkans (1941-1945)
Soviet-German Theatre (1941-1945)
Western Europe (1944-1945)
Pacific and Asian Theatre
Atlantic and North Sea
Negotiations, Conferences and Agreements

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

von Rundstedt's representative to the Vichy government in 1943-44. Although not authorized to deal with non-military matters, Neubronn felt compelled to assume certain political responsibilities in order to counteract or circumvent the Nazi policy in France, which he opposed. Most of the article deals with his associations with and judgment of Vichy leaders, especially Pétain and Laval, and German civilian and military leaders in France. C. R. Spurgin

3012. Paetel, Karl O. ZUM PROBLEM EINER DEUTSCHEN EXILREGIERUNG [Concerning the problem of a German government in exile]. *Vierteljahrshäfte für Zeitgeschichte* 1956 4(3): 286-301. No group of German exiles was ever recognized by a state as constituting a legitimate government in exile before or during World War II. The most ambitious and influential of the groups seeking recognition was the "Council for a Democratic Germany," organized in the United States in 1944 with the help of prominent American liberals and composed of German anti-Nazis from various left

and center political groups of the Weimar period. Its failure is attributed to the complete isolation of the exiles from resistance movements within Germany, to Allied policy, and to disagreement within the Council itself. C. R. Spurgin

3013. Phelan, E. J. (former Director General of I. L. O.). THE I. L. O. SETS UP ITS WARTIME CENTRE IN CANADA. Studies 1955 44(174): 151-170. Personal reminiscences, by the then deputy Director General, of the association of the I. L. O. with McGill University after it left Switzerland. The author analyzes the character of J. G. Winant and his motives for resigning from the I. L. O. to accept the post of American ambassador in London. D. Large

3014. Šepić, Dragovan (Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts, Zagreb). HITLER I MUSSOLINI [Hitler and Mussolini]. Republika 1956 29 May, 5 and 12 June. Three articles on the relations between the Axis leaders, with special emphasis on Yugoslav and Balkan affairs. S. Gavrilović

3015. Wandycz, Piotr S. (Indiana Univ.). THE SOVIET SYSTEM OF ALLIANCES IN EAST CENTRAL EUROPE. Journal of Central European Affairs 1956 16(2): 177-184. Discusses the development of the complex Soviet alliance system in East Central Europe after the Russo-Czech treaty of 1943. Among the various kinds of treaties the most important are the political ones which are the subject of this article. These are divided into categories: those seven which link the East Central European states (Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Poland, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria and Finland) to Russia; and those sixteen between the various East Central European countries themselves. The author notes the several stages in their development, the first being from December 1943 to March 1947, the others from 1947 to 1950. The author concludes that unless all fears of German revenge in the East are removed, the "alliances might even appear as a necessary evil--as, in fact, the only guarantee against a renewed German expansion." C. F. Delzell

Occupation, Resistance, Deportation and Concentration Camps

See also: 2957

3016. Abshagen, K. H. SO STARB CANARIS [Thus died Canaris]. Österreichische Furche 1955 11(44): 1-2. Extract from the book Canaris, on the head of the German Abwehr intelligence service. Ilse von Pozniak

3017. Bartstra, J. S. VERGELIJKENDE STEMMINGSGESCHIEDENIS IN DE BEZETTE GEBIEDEN VAN WEST-EUROPA 1940-1945 [Comparative history of popular sentiment in occupied territories of Western Europe, 1940-1945]. Mededelingen der Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen Afd. Letterkunde 1955 18(6): 1-40. Using private diaries and German reports on conditions in Holland, the author pictures the attitude of the Dutch nation toward the occupation at various stages of the war. To evaluate events better, he compares the situation in Holland with those in Belgium and in France. In contrast to Belgian attitudes, Dutch popular sentiment was characterized by alternating periods of frenzy and demonstrations and periods of utter dejection and indifference. This is demonstrated by an analysis of the various strikes and other forms of resistance and their consequences. The author reviews the University Strike (1940), the February Strike in Amsterdam (1941), the April and May Strikes of 1943, popular enthusiasm in September 1944, the Railway Strike of 1944, and the "starvation winter" of 1945. D. van Arkel

3018. Bourdet, Claude. LA POLITIQUE INTERIEURE DE LA RESISTANCE [The domestic policy of the resistance]. Temps Modernes 1955 10(112/113): 1837-1862. The author, himself leader of one of the French resistance movements (Combat), describes the revolutionary character of the French resistance, its aim being the birth of a socialist France after the war. He recalls the inner strife between the various trends, and how the communist and para-communist movements, like the Front National and the Francs-Tireurs partisans, tried to get the majority in the C. N. R. (Conseil national de la Résistance). H. Monteagle

3019. Clostermann, Pierre. TEMPETE SUR VARSOVIE [Tempest over Warsaw]. Historia (France) 1956 19(111): 149-155. One of the most dramatic episodes of World War II: the story of the Warsaw insurrection, which began on 1 August 1944 with the explosion of a bomb at the Gestapo headquarters. As the Soviet generals stopped the advance of their

troops, the Polish Resistance was forced to capitulate on 2 October. The author, one of the leading pilots of the Free French Forces, describes particularly the desperate action of the Polish squadrons of the R. A. F., which lost nine crews out of ten while trying to get supplies from England to Warsaw. H. Monteagle

3020. Erdélyi, István. HOGYAN SEGITETTÉK A MAGYAR-OK A HOLLAND HADIFOGLYOKAT A II. VILÁGHÁBORÚ ALATT? [How did the Hungarians help Dutch prisoners-of-war during the Second World War?]. Uj Magyar Ut 1956 7(3-5): 82-85. Reports on Dutch officers who escaped from German prison camps, fled to Hungary and got considerable assistance there by authorities and the population. T. Bogay

3021. Friedman, Philip (Columbia Univ.). THE JEWISH BADGE AND THE YELLOW STAR IN THE NAZI ERA. Historia Judaica 1955 17(1): 41-70. Describes Nazi revival, especially after 1938, of the medieval system of distinctive marks for the Jewish population, and analyzes the social, economic, and political implications of the policy in the various areas under German control. Implementation varied widely, and was notably unsuccessful in Denmark, Belgium and France. There was even resistance from non-Jewish elements in Central and Eastern Europe, particularly Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria. The author describes how the marks were sometimes evaded and how, too, they were used as protective devices by non-Jews, especially Polish underground workers. Based inter alia on the Nuremberg documents and on numerous private accounts published in nearly every European language. Dorothy B. Goodman

3022. Gerbrandt, P. S. (former Prime Minister of the Dutch government in exile). NOGMAALS: DE NEDERLANDSE REGERING EN DE SPOORWEGSTAKING [Again: the Dutch government and the Railway Strike]. Gids 1956 119(1): 39-41. Denial of Fock's account of the organization of the 1944 Railway Strike [See abstract 1703]. The Dutch government had to take an independent decision. It had been considering a railway strike for a long time and when asked by the Allied Supreme Headquarters (SHAEF) to organize one, it was willing to do so. It is not true to say, however, that the government was instrumental only in its organization. D. van Arkel

3023. Janáček, Fr. K OTÁZKÁM STRATEGIE A TAKTIKY KŠČ V NÁRODNĚ OSVOBOZENÉM BOJI PROTI FAŠISTICKÝM OKUPANTŮM [On the question of the strategy and tactics of the Czechoslovak Communist Party in the national struggle for liberation against the Fascist occupiers 1939-1945]. Československý Časopis Historický 1956 4(1): 51-85. The main points of the strategic plan of this struggle were decided at the Party Congress after Munich, and after 15 March 1939. The Party placed itself at the head of the national struggle, and strove to build up a broad national front of workers, peasants and intellectuals. The strongest resistance was against the policy of Hácha, while a strong line was necessary to counter the actions of the "bourgeois emigration" in London, which was seeking to re-establish capitalism in Czechoslovakia, counting on the aid of the Western imperialists. When the Soviet Union went over to the offensive against Germany, the Czech struggle also took on an offensive aspect. Popular democracy, instituted at the liberation, was a triumph for this policy. J. Erickson

3024. Kociska, Anna. ROBOTNÍCI BRATISLAVSKÝCH ZÁVODŮ V BOJI PROTI FAŠIZMU V ROKOCH 1939-1940 [The Bratislava factory workers in their struggle against Fascism, 1939-1940]. Historický Časopis 1956 4(1): 24-50. The illegal Communist Party played a vital role in the 1939-1940 struggles against Fascism. The activity in the Bratislava factories, which aimed at organizing an anti-Fascist front, was a significant episode in this general struggle. The second stage--open conflict with Fascism--is embodied in the "mission" of the illegal Communist Party and in such instances as the strike at Handlová in October 1940. Sabotage actions played a considerable part in this resistance, for it weakened the economic as well as the political position of the Fascists. J. Erickson

3025. Mourin, Maxime. LES PREMIERS ATTENTATS CONTRE HITLER [The first attempts at assassination of Hitler]. Miroir de l'Histoire 1956 7(74): 193-200. Description of the plots to assassinate Hitler, from 1938 to 20 July 1944. Emphasizes the place of German officers in these plots and their fear that Hitler would lead Germany to destruction. R. C. Delk

3026. Overton Fuller, Jean. "MADELEINE" AGENT DE RENSEIGNEMENTS BRITANNIQUE ["Madeleine" British secret agent]. *Historia* (France) 1955 18(109): 617-623 and 1956 19(110): 27-35. Story of Noor Inayat Khan, daughter of an Indian missionary. Having spent her childhood in Paris, she volunteered to be sent to France as a secret wireless-operator in 1943, was arrested by the Gestapo and shot at Dachau in September 1944. Based on the book by the same author: *Madeleine* (London: Gollancz, 1952). Translated from English. H. Monteagle

ITALY

See also: Theatres of Operation, Africa, Mediterranean Theatre and Italy

3027. Bacciagaluppi, Giuseppe. RAPPORTO FINALE SULL' ATTIVITA SVOLTA DAL C.L.N. ALTA ITALIA IN FAVORE DI EX PRIGIONIERI DI GUERRA ALLEATI [Final report on the activities carried out by the Committee of Liberation in northern Italy in connection with Allied ex-prisoners of war]. *Movimento di Liberazione in Italia* 1954 (33): 3-31. A detailed report to the Allied headquarters, written in 1946 by the man who organized and developed this particular service, which was part of the activities carried out by the newly created Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale. The report describes the details of the organization, its various activities, listing the many Italians who collaborated in the operations, many of whom were deported to Germany or executed, and it gives the number of Allied ex-prisoners who had been assisted and clandestinely evacuated from northern Italy. Melanie Grandi

3028. Bortolotto, Arcangelo. RICORDI SULLA COSTITUZIONE DELLE FORZE DI RESISTENZA DELLE BANDE ARMATE ALPINE VENETE NELLE ALPI E PREALPI BELLUNESI E FELTRINE NEL 1943 [Reminiscences on the establishment of the resistance forces composed of Venetian Alpine armed bands of the Belluno and Feltre Alps and their foot-hills in 1943]. *Movimento di Liberazione in Italia* 1955 (34/35): 37-43. A complete picture of the manner in which these armed bands were formed and organized. The author, who was the military commandant, describes the military exploits they performed. Melanie Grandi

3029. Bulferetti, Luigi. RISORGIMENTO E RESISTENZA - GLI ARTOM [Risorgimento and resistance--the Artoms]. *Movimento di Liberazione in Italia* 1955 (34/35): 44-55. Analyzes from a historical point of view the importance of establishing the difference existing between phenomena which are only apparently similar. Illustrates this point with the example of the patriotic aspirations of some of the outstanding Jewish families both during the Risorgimento and Fascism, i.e. resistance. The author draws a parallel between two of these Jewish families, the Levis and the Artoms, the former living during the Risorgimento, and the latter in Fascist Italy; examining their different political views and aims, which reflect the respective periods they lived in. Melanie Grandi

3030. Buonafina, Michele U. NOTE SULLA RESISTENZA A DONGO [Notes on the resistance in Dongo]. *Movimento di Liberazione in Italia* 1955 (38/39): 31-45. A description of the ferocious Fascist reprisals in 1944 against the partisans operating in and around Dongo, a village on the shores of Lake Como, where Mussolini was later captured and executed. The author, who with many others was caught and tortured by the Fascists, examines the causes which later led the partisans to fierce retaliation. Melanie Grandi

3031. Catalano, Franco. RESISTENZA ED ALLEATI NEI PRIMI MESI DI VITA DEL C.L.N.A.I. [Resistance and the Allies during the first months of existence of the Committee of National Liberation in northern Italy]. *Movimento di Liberazione in Italia* 1954 (33): 32-50. Describes the activities of the Committee of National Liberation in northern Italy during the first months of its existence, the difficulties it first encountered in 1943, such as divergencies of views and aims of the various political parties which formed it, lack of arms and ammunition, lack of funds and co-ordination to fight effectively against Nazism-Fascism. Relates the repeated attempts made to obtain assistance from the Allies, who supported the King and Badoglio, and gave little to help the partisans. Melanie Grandi

3032. Cessi, Roberto. COMITATI DI LIBERAZIONE E BRIGATE DEL POPOLO DELLE PROVINCE DEL VENETO ORIENTALE [Liberation committees and people's brigades in

the provinces of eastern Venetia]. *Movimento di Liberazione in Italia* 1955 (34/35): 56-58. Relates the vicissitudes of the liberation movement in eastern Venetia, which, on account of its geographical position, was strategically very important in the partisan war against the German and Fascist troops. Melanie Grandi

3033. Collotti, Enzo. ANTIFASCISMO E RESISTENZA NELLA VENEZIA GIULIA ALL'ALBA DELLA LOTTA DI LIBERAZIONE [Anti-fascism and resistance in eastern Venetia just before the beginning of the liberation struggle]. *Movimento di Liberazione in Italia* 1955 (34/35): 59-68. The population of a border territory like eastern Venetia reacted to Fascism in two quite opposite ways: the Italians accepted it, seeing in it the expression of their nationalistic extremism; Slavs rejected it for the same reason. The author describes beginnings of the Slav resistance, their persecution by the Fascists, and the gradual growing of anti-Fascism among the Italian population, culminating with the liberation movement in 1943. Melanie Grandi

3034. Costa, Franco. APPUNTI PER UNA STORIA DELLA RESISTENZA NELL'OLTREPO PAVESE [Notes for a history of the resistance in the Pavia zone of the Po River]. *Movimento di Liberazione in Italia* 1955 (37): 3-31. An informative report on the organization, tactics and strategy of the resistance in the Pavia zone of the Po river, particularly interesting in connection with the history of the partisan movement in that sector. The author, who occupied a prominent position in the zone command during that period, describes his personal observations. The report has a documentary appendix. Melanie Grandi

3035. Dotti, Roberto. GUERRA PARTIGIANA NELLA BASSA VALLE D'AOSTA [Partisan war in the lower Aosta valley]. *Movimento di Liberazione in Italia* 1954 (31): 3-27. Describes the activities of the various partisan groups operating during the Second World War in the lower Aosta valley, the rivalry between their leaders, and the attempts made to unify the groups for a closer collaboration. Some of their successes against the Germans and the Fascists of the Salò Republic are related. Melanie Grandi

3036. Fantacci, Mario. UN ITALIANO IN ALBANIA [An Italian in Albania]. *Movimento di Liberazione in Italia* 1956 (40): 29-52, (41): 37-50, and (42): 9-38. At the time of the armistice in 1943 the author, an Italian army captain who was stationed with his troops in Greece, was captured by the Germans on 13 September 1943, with the troops he was commanding. He and some of his men escaped and joined the Albanian partisans with whom the author stayed and on whose side he fought against the Germans. The author describes at length his experiences with the Albanian partisans and with a Garibaldi partisan division, the A. Gramsci Division, of which he took command on his return to Italy in 1944. Melanie Grandi

3037. Giovana, Mario. [Resistance in the Piedmont]. *Movimento di Liberazione in Italia*. Part I: L'INIZIO DELLA RESISTENZA IN PIEMONTE E LA COSTITUZIONE DEL C.N.L. REGIONALE PIEMONTESE [The beginning of the resistance in Piedmont and the creation of the Piedmont regional Committee of National Liberation] 1955 (38/39): 3-30, and Part II: IL COMITATO MILITARE DEL C.L.N. REGIONALE PIEMONTESE NEI PRIMI MESI DEL 1944 [The military committee of the Piedmont regional Committee of National Liberation in the first months of 1944] 1956 (41): 3-36. Deals with the beginnings of the resistance in Piedmont, describing the difficulties encountered in collecting funds and arms, contacting those who were willing to collaborate, getting information on the existing armed bands, etc. The author lists the various political parties which formed the Committee, describing its first meetings to discuss the numerous problems that had to be solved in order to organize and direct the various groups of partisans properly. Excerpts of several official documents are reproduced. Melanie Grandi

3038. Giovana, Mario. RICERCHE SULLA STORIA DEL C.L.N. PIEMONTESE [Research on the history of the Piedmont C.L.N. (Committee of National Liberation)]. *Movimento di Liberazione in Italia* 1955 (34/35): 69-74. Analyzes the factors which gave birth to the movement of liberation in the Piedmont, describing the creation of the Comitato Nazionale di Liberazione, the manner in which it operated, and the tasks it performed. Melanie Grandi

3039. Luksich Jamini, Antonio. IL SALVATAGGIO DEGLI EBREI A FIUME DURANTE LA PERSECUZIONE NAZI - FASCISTA [The rescuing of the Jews in Fiume during the Nazi-Fascist persecutions]. Movimento di Liberazione in Italia 1955 (37): 44-47. Relates the successful efforts of an Italian police officer in Fiume to rescue foreign and Italian Jews first from the Fascist persecutions, and, when the German troops occupied the city, from the Nazis. As a consequence, Jews locked to Fiume and from there, through what had become known as the "Fiume channel," to salvation. The official's activities were finally detected, and he was deported to Germany where he died in a concentration camp. Melanie Grandi

3040. Nitti, Francesco. CRONACHE DELL'OCCUPAZIONE IN LUCANIA - LE GIORNATE IN VULTURE (SETTEMBRE 1943) [Chronicles of the occupation in Lucania - the days of Vulture (September 1943)] Movimento di Liberazione in Italia 1954 (33): 51-59. Chronicles the events which took place in Rionero in Vulture, a large village in southern Italy, which began when a group of retreating German and Italian officers and men assaulted a military food depot. The author describes the inhabitants' revolt at the news that the Germans were going to set fire to the depot, their attempts to save as much as they could of the commodities, which were so scarce then, and the massacre of many of the inhabitants by the Germans. Melanie Grandi

3041. Parri, Ferruccio. GLI INIZI DELLA RESISTENZA [The beginnings of the resistance]. Movimento di Liberazione in Italia 1955 (34/35): 16-25. Examines the factors which gave birth to the movement of resistance in Italy in 1943, and describes the important role played by the various political parties, the contribution given by professors and students of the universities, the workmen of factories, and by the soldiers themselves. The author analyzes the causes for the deterioration of such organs as the army, caused by Fascism, and relates the first skirmishes of the partisans with the Germans and the Fascists. Melanie Grandi

3042. Piccaluga, Enrico. TESTIMONIANZE SUI CAMPI DI CONCENTRAMENTO - UNA FUGA DA DACHAU [Reports on concentration camps - an escape from Dachau]. Movimento di Liberazione in Italia 1955 (38/39): 46-70. A description of life in German concentration camps. The author, an Italian political prisoner, who at the time of his arrest in Italy in 1944 was seventeen, relates his attempted escape from Dachau with three Italian companions, describing the few days they spent in freedom trying to reach the Italian border during the cold winter of 1944/1945, their recapture, and the tortures they were subjected to, as a consequence of which his three companions died. His sufferings ended when the Americans finally occupied the camp. Melanie Grandi

3043. Pieri, Piero. CONSIDERAZIONI INTORNO AD UNA STORIA DELLA RESISTENZA ITALIANA [Considerations on the history of the Italian Resistance]. Movimento di Liberazione in Italia 1954 (32): 29-57. Reviews the book by Roberto Battaglia, *Storia della Resistenza Italiana* (8 settembre 1943 - 15 aprile 1945) (Turin: Giulio Einaudi, 1953). The book is a faithful chronicle of the resistance in Italy which, in a way, began with the advent of Fascism and culminated in the years 1943-1945. The author analyzes the book, drawing a complete picture of the period and its events. Melanie Grandi

3044. Repaci, Antonino. LE COMPONENTI STORICHE DEL MOVIMENTO DI LIBERAZIONE [The historical factors in the liberation movement]. Movimento di Liberazione in Italia 1955 (34/35): 125-127. Points to the necessity of investigating and analyzing the individual forces which contributed to form the movement of liberation in Italy. States that this movement could not have originated from a single source but was the result of a multitude of factors, which culminated in the armistice of 1943. Melanie Grandi

3045. Solari, Fermo. LE ORIGINI DELLA RESISTENZA FRIULANA E LA PRIMA FORMAZIONE G.L. [The origins of the resistance in Friuli and the first G.L. (Justice and Liberty) formation]. Movimento di Liberazione in Italia 1955 (34/35): 28-133. A survey of the movement of liberation in Friuli and its origins, as reflected by the activities of the two partisan groups, the "Giustizia e Libertà" group and the "Garibaldi" group, who were the first to operate in the Friuli sector from September 1943 to late in Spring of 1944. The first group was

formed by members of the "partito d'Azione," mostly officers of the dissolved Italian army, and the second group was formed by members of the Communist Party, composed of workmen and soldiers. Melanie Grandi

3046. Trabucchi, R. IL PRIMO CONVEGNO DI STUDI SULLA RESISTENZA NEL VENETO [The first convention of studies on the resistance in Venetia]. Movimento di Liberazione in Italia 1955 (37): 48-50. A report of the convention, held in May 1955, listing the subjects discussed by the participants. The convention was held in Padua in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the resistance and its object was to contribute to the knowledge of that period of Italian history. Melanie Grandi

3047. Troilo, Ettore. I PARTIGIANI DELLA MAIELLA [The Maiella partisans]. Movimento di Liberazione in Italia 1955 (38/39): 71-89. Summarizes some of the most daring operations of the Maiella partisans against the German troops, when they started their vandalistic destructions and their massacres in the Maiella region. The author chronologically describes the various operations and relates episodes in which the partisans displayed great courage. Melanie Grandi

3048. Unsigned. CRONACA DELLA RESISTENZA IN PIEMONTE - S. CHIAFFREDO DI BUSCA, SETTEMBRE 1944 [Chronicle of the resistance in Piedmont - St. Chiaffredo di Busca, September 1944]. Movimento di Liberazione in Italia 1954 (31): 32-38. Chronicles the events in a village in Piedmont, which were the result of a reprisal against the partisans by men of the Milizia Nera [Black Brigade]. They vented their vengeance especially upon the priest, who was guilty only of having assisted some partisans by giving them food. After being tortured, the priest was executed together with two young men. Melanie Grandi

3049. Unsigned. LA CORRISPONDENZA CLANDESTINA FRA G. A. MANCI E G. BATTISTI TRA LA FINE DEL '43 E IL MAGGIO DEL '44 [The secret correspondence between G. A. Mancini and G. Battisti from the end of 1943 to May of 1944]. Movimento di Liberazione in Italia 1955 (37): 32-43. Letters secretly exchanged between Count Giannantonio Mancini, head of the resistance in the Trentine, and Gino Battisti, son of the Trentine martyr, and one of the first adherents of the Italia Libera [Free Italy]. The letters reveal their writers' pre-occupations and anxieties with conditions prevailing in the Trentine and the problems they had to solve, reflecting events of that period. Both writers are dead. Melanie Grandi

3050. Valobra, Franco. FILMOGRAFIA SULLA RESISTENZA ITALIANA [Films of the Italian Resistance]. Movimento di Liberazione in Italia 1955 (36): 51-58. A review of Italian films and documentaries dealing with the Italian Resistance, with a short synopsis of their stories and related film reviews. The films were produced in the years 1945 to 1951. Melanie Grandi

YUGOSLAVIA

See also: Theatres of Operation, Balkans (1941-1945)

3051. Boban, B. ZAPISI O MLADICU IZ 1941 [The records concerning a youngster in 1941]. *Borba* 1956 1-3 May. Gives materials on German atrocities in occupied Belgrade in World War II, based on captured Gestapo documents. The article refers to the execution of Alexander Ignatijević on 29 September 1941. S. Gavrilović

3052. Cvetković, Dragiša (Prince Paul's Prime Minister). PODGREJAVANJE JEDNOG STAROG FALSIFIKATA [The warming up of an old falsehood]. *Dokumenti o Jugoslaviji* 1956 (8): 29-31. Cvetković was not treated with consideration after the German occupation of Yugoslavia as is reported in the Yugoslav émigré newspaper *Srpska Zastava*, Buenos Aires, 25 June 1956, but was arrested (on 2 May 1942) and interned in the German concentration camp at Banjica near Belgrade after refusing to respond favorably to German requests for political co-operation. S. Gavrilović

3053. Knežević, D. PRAZNIK REVOLUCIJE [The anniversary of the Revolution]. *Borba* 1956 4 July. The Military Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party was set up at the meeting of the Central Committee in Zagreb on 6 April 1941. Tito was made the head of the Military Committee at the same meeting. S. Gavrilović

3054. Kovačević, Blažo (Colonel, Yugoslav Army). IZ RADA PARTIJE U ZAROBLJENIČKIM LOGORIMA [On the activity of the Party in the prisoner-of-war camps in Germany]. *Borba* 1956 18 and 19 June. Two articles on the activities of the Yugoslav Communist underground organization in the Osnabrück Camp, 1941-1944. S. Gavrilović

3055. Lekić, Danilo. TRI MESECA OD PIRINEJA DO CERA [The three months from the Pyrenees to Cer]. *Borba* 1956 4 July. Describes the experiences of a group of forty-three Yugoslav veterans of the Spanish Civil War, interned in a French concentration camp in the Pyrenees, who made their way back to Yugoslavia, after the capitulation of France, to take part in Tito's War of National Liberation. The author was one of the group. Cer (Tser) is a mountain in Old Serbia. S. Gavrilović

3056. Radoš, Zvonko. NEOTKRIVENA PARTISKA TEHNIKA U PRILEPU [The undiscovered Party technical workshop in Prilep]. *Borba* 1956 3 July. A secret Communist printing-press was operated throughout World War II in the farm house of Ilija Beličanec in Prilep. The press was the only one which was not discovered in the occupied areas of Macedonia. S. Gavrilović

3057. Štaubringer, Zvonko. DOGAĐAJI U 1941 KROZ DOKUMENTE [The events of 1941 in the light of documents]. *Borba* 1956 4 July. Publishes a report by Edvard Kardelj (2 August 1941) on the second plenary meeting of the National Liberation Front, Slovene branch, and other contemporary documents of the Communist Party. Kardelj's report lists the pre-war political parties which joined the Front. The article reveals the code names in use at the time. The secret wireless station with Moscow was in Stenjevec near Zagreb. The documents cited are in the Historical Archives of the Central Committee of the Yugoslav Communist Party and in the archives of provincial Central Committees. S. Gavrilović

3058. Štaubringer, Zvonko. NEPOBEDIVA GENERACIJA [The invincible generation]. *Borba* 1956 1 July. Estimates that some 200,000 boys and girls (skojevci), members of the Federation of Communist Youth of Yugoslavia (SKOJ), lost their lives in World War II fighting in the ranks of Tito's partisans. Tens of thousands had died in the Axis concentration camps in Jasenovac and Gradiška, Yugoslavia, and in Dachau, Buchenwald, Oswiecim, and elsewhere. S. Gavrilović

3059. Štaubringer, Zvonko. PRVA PREPISKA [The first correspondence]. *Borba* 1956 24 June. The archives of the Yugoslav Communist Party have few original documents from the early days of Tito's War of National Liberation. The article publishes five items, including extracts from a directive of 20 July 1941 issued by the Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of Serbia. The originals are in the Institute of Military History, Belgrade, and in the Historical Department of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia. S. Gavrilović

3060. Unsigned. KOČEVSKI PROCES [The Kočevo trial]. *Borba* 1956 21 July. Refers to a trial of war criminals in Kočevo, Slovenia, from 9 to 11 October 1943. The trial was conducted by Tito's Army of Liberation. The evidence was provided inter alia, by the Intelligence Service of the National Liberation Army of Slovenia (Varnostno-obveščevalna služba - VOS). S. Gavrilović

3061. Unsigned. OSLOBODJENJE DECE IZ JASKE [The rescue of children from Jaska]. *Borba* 1956 4 and 6 July. Gives details of a concentration camp in Jaska, Bosnia, from which 727 boys and girls were rescued by Tito's partisans. The camp was operated by Italian-sponsored Croat ustašas. S. Gavrilović

WORLD WAR II

Antecedents

3062. Charles-Roux, François. PIE XII ESSAIE DE SAUVER LA PAIX [Pius XII tries to save peace]. *Historia* (France) 1956 19(112): 285-292. The author, who was French ambassador to the Holy See in 1940, recalls the Pope's vain efforts to prevent Mussolini from dragging Italy into the war on the German side against the wishes of the Italian people. H. Monteagle

3063. Cvetković, Dragiša (Prince Paul's Prime Minister). RAZGOVORI U BERHTESGADENU [The conversations in Berthelsgaden]. *Dokumenti o Jugoslaviji* 1956 (8): 7-17. An unpublished account of three visits paid by pre-war Yugoslav leaders to Hitler. The narrative covers 1) the secret visit of the Foreign Minister, Cincar-Marković, 28 November 1940; 2) the visit by Cvetković and Cincar-Marković, 15 February 1941; 3) the secret visit by the Regent, Prince Paul, 3 March 1941. The article is based on Cvetković's recollections; his original notes were destroyed during the bombardment of Belgrade (6 April 1941). The dates given are those of the departure of the Yugoslav statesmen from Belgrade. S. Gavrilović

3064. Feis, Herbert. WAR CAME AT PEARL HARBOR: SUSPICIONS CONSIDERED. *Yale Review* 1956 45(3): 378-383. A reconsideration of the background of Pearl Harbor, with a defense of the Hull-Roosevelt attitude toward Japan in the Fall of 1941. The accusations that Roosevelt deliberately lured Japan into attack at Pearl Harbor are entirely false. E. D. Johnston

3065. Lepotier, R. (Rear-admiral, Naval Academy). LES CAUSES DE PEARL HARBOR ET LEURS CONSÉQUENCES ACTUELLES [The causes of Pearl Harbor and their consequences for today]. *Revue de Défense Nationale* 1956 12(2): 200-215. The Japanese attack of 7 December 1941 on Pearl Harbor has been the object of eight official inquiries in the United States. They are briefly studied here, together with a book published in 1954 by Rear-admiral Theobald. Having analyzed American policy and strategy before Pearl Harbor, the author concludes that the attack was the inevitable result of a systematically defensive attitude which left all the initiative to the adversary. H. Monteagle

3066. Nikitović, Časlav (Prince Paul's Minister). O PETROU KRALJEVIM MEMOARIMA [Again about the king's memoirs]. *Dokumenti o Jugoslaviji* 1956 (8): 23-29. Contests the historical accuracy of statements made by King Peter II of Yugoslavia in the French edition of his memoirs, *La vie d'un Roi*, (Paris: Edition Danoel, 1955) and in press articles, "My amazing Royal story," in the London weekly, *Illustrated*, 4, 11, and 18 June 1955, concerning the events in Yugoslavia in 1940-1941. The author gives his own version of some of these events. S. Gavrilović

3067. Pierre II de Yougoslavie. LES ALLEMANDS ENVHISSENT LA YOUGOSLAVIE [The Germans invade Yugoslavia]. *Historia* (France) 1956 19(111): 109-118. In 1941 the young king of Yugoslavia was 16 years old. He gives here his personal recollections of the last days before the bombing of Belgrade and the invasion of his country by the Germans on 6 April 1941, up to his departure by plane for Athens. H. Monteagle

3068. Unsigned. JUGOSLAVIJA I BUGARSKA NEPOSRENO PRED DRUGI SVETSKI RAT: JEDAN NEOBJAVLJEN DOKUMENT [Yugoslavia and Bulgaria on the eve of World War II: an unpublished document]. *Dokumenti o Jugoslaviji* 1956 (8): 20-22. Gives the text of a confidential memorandum discussed at a meeting between the Bulgarian Prime Minister, Georgi Kioseivanoff, and the Yugoslav Foreign Minister, Alexander Cincar-Marković, on 4 July 1939 in Belgrade. The memorandum outlined an eight-point program for Bulgarian-Yugoslav co-operation in the Balkans. S. Gavrilović

Military History

GENERAL

See also: 2756, 2891

3069. Boltin, E. A., and A. S. Filippov. SER'EZNYE NEDOSTATKI "OCHERKOV ISTORII VELIKOI OTECHESTVENNOI VOINY" [Serious shortcomings of the "Sketches of the History of the Great Patriotic War"]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (5): 146-156. The author stresses the inadequate presentation of military events and the distortions which result from the authors' attempts to hide the early defeats and to deflate the global character of the conflict. Filippov points out the inadequacies and errors in the description of Russia's economic situation and policies. M. Raeff

3070. Heilmann, Will. ENGLANDS GROSSER WURF: PEARL HARBOR-GERÄT PROJECT "HOME SWEET HOME". *DEUTSCHE WIRTSCHAFTS- UND VERKEHRSPOLITIK* [England's great trump: panoramic view of the Pearl Harbor project]. *Deutsche Wirtschaftspolitik* 1956 10(11): 11-15. A detailed account of the planning and execution of the Pearl Harbor attack, from the initial reconnaissance missions to the final assault on December 7, 1941. The author, a German military historian, provides a critical analysis of the Japanese strategy and the role of the United States in the attack. H. Monteagle

quipment - project "Home Sweet Home." German navigation [minated]. Deutsche Soldat 1956 20(6): 182-184. Gives development of German and English radar equipment in World War II, showing how Germany still had a chance to take the lead in 1942. Gives the data of British equipment used at that time, showing the vast superiority of British long-range radar. The work of Staatsrat Plendl on German radar is given. When Professor Esau replaced Plendl in 1944, it was too late for Germany to equal the Allied equipment. The article is second in a series entitled: "Radar entscheidet den 2. Weltkrieg" [Radar decides the Second World War]. To be continued. See also: 1764 A. Dittmann

3071. Heilmann, Will. SCHARNHORST AUS DEM OLARDUNKEL ÜBERFALLEN - KAMPF UND ENDE DES DEUTSCHEN SCHLACHTSCHIFFS. DURCH RADAR VER-OLGT UND EINGEKREIST [The Scharnhorst attacked out of the polar night. The struggle and end of the German battleship. Tracked and trapped by radar]. Deutsche Soldat 1956 20(7): 205-207. The third in a series entitled "Radar entscheidet den 2. Weltkrieg." The sinking of the German battleship Scharnhorst on 26 December 1943 was accomplished by a surprise attack by Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser's British flotilla. The surprise was due to the superiority of British radar, and the inability of the Germans to detect anything on their out-dated surface detection systems. Description of the action is taken from the Fraser Report--Sir Bruce A. Fraser's report of the battle. Two sketches diagramming the battle are contained in the article. A. Dittmann

3072. Hepp, Leo (General Staff Colonel, retired, Munich). DIE FUNKAUFKLÄRUNG. EIN TEILGEBIET DES WELLENKRIEGES [Radio intelligence, a branch of radio wave warfare]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1956 6(6): 285-298. Analyzes and describes the nature and meaning, the development and organizational importance of this branch of warfare, especially with regard to the experiences of the Second World War and the future organization and training of personnel for this branch of the German military services. H. M. Adams

3073. Jacob, Sir Ian (Lieut. General). THE HIGH LEVEL CONDUCT AND DIRECTION OF WORLD WAR II. Journal of the Royal Service Institution 1956 101(603): 364-375. Investigates the way in which the Second World War was conducted by Britain and draws lessons for the future from this experience. In Britain the task of preparing for war has been entrusted since 1904 to the Committee of Imperial Defence. On the outbreak of war, control of the war was handed over to the War Cabinet. The Committee of Imperial Defence came abruptly to an end but some of the subcommittees of the C. I. D. continued to function under the War Cabinet. To wage war effectively, a system has to be devised which satisfies the following requirements: 1) effective national leadership, 2) smooth integration of civil and military affairs, and 3) "a well understood chain of responsibilities." In Mr. Churchill's administration all these conditions were fulfilled. The military co-operation between Britain and her allies is also discussed. J. A. S. Grenville

3074. Mueller-Hillebrand, Burkhard (Brigadier General, W. German Ministry of Defense, Bonn). DAS HEER ZWISCHEN WESTFELDZUG 1940 UND FELDZUG GEGEN DIE SOWJETUNION 1941 [The army between the 1940 campaign in the West and the 1941 campaign against the Soviet Union]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1956 6(7): 366-379. Reprint of the first two sections of chapter VII of the recently published volume II of the work, Das Heer 1933-1945. A descriptive historical narrative of the contradictory plans and organizational changes of the highest German authorities for the continued prosecution of the war during the above period, including an account of the policies concerning the invasion of England, the invasion of Russia, the Balkans, the Mediterranean, and the allies of Germany, with a critical analysis. H. M. Adams

3075. Philibert, P. L. (Colonel). LOGISTIQUE INTERALLIEE (JUILLET 1940-MAI 1945) [Inter-allied logistics, July 1940-May 1945]. Revue de Défense Nationale 1956 12(3): 337-350. Examines the Allies' co-ordination of their communication and supply systems during World War II, and their common use of the resources of liberated territories. Shows that the Allies have drawn lessons for their use of naval bases, from the First World War, and have extended them to the use of air bases. H. Monteagle

3076. Ruge, Friedrich. DIE SOWJETS UND DIE SEE [The Soviets and the sea]. Neues Abendland 1956 11(1): 31-43. The author, a vice-admiral who served in important posts in the German navy in World War II, reviews the technological revolution in naval warfare since the early years of World War II, emphasizing the development of aircraft carriers, the air arm, and the A-bomb. He concludes: "The lack of sea power is a pronounced weakness of the Soviet Union." J. L. Snell

3077. Shpirt, A. Iu. OB ISPOL'ZOVANI RESURSOV KOLONIAL'NYKH I ZAVISIMYKH STRAN VO VTOROY MIROVOY VOINE [Concerning the use of the resources of colonial and dependent countries during the Second World War]. Voprosy Istorii 1956 (5): 46-57. Descriptive account (with some statistical illustrations) of the contributions (manpower, industrial production, raw materials) made by colonial and "subject" areas to the outcome of World War II. Also stresses their military contribution in terms of colonial troops and partisan activities (especially in South East Asia). While pointing out the neglect of this contribution in official documents and histories of the war, the author bases his account mainly on sources published by "imperialist" countries. M. Raeff

3078. Singer, Kurt. L'ORCHESTRE ROUGE [The red orchestra]. Historia (France) 1956 19(113): 383-388. (Translated from German). A Soviet spy net was sending secret radio messages from Berlin and other European towns in 1941. One of its leaders, Schulze-Boysen, a lieutenant in the German Air Ministry, was identified in August 1942 and executed with several other members of the net. Another leader, a Russian officer known under the pseudonym of Kent, later betrayed the center and helped the German counter-espionage in wiping out the "red orchestra." H. Monteagle

3079. Unsigned. [Historical Service of the Army General Staff, Ottawa]. LES TROUPES CANADIENNES EN EUROPE 1939-1945 [The Canadian troops in Europe, 1939-1945]. Revue Historique de l'Armée (Numéro spécial Canada) 1956 12(2): 129-150. A detailed description, with notes and photographs, of the Canadian troops, army, navy and air force. H. M. Adams

3080. Zboralski, Dietrich (Berlin). ZUM LUFTANGRIFF AUF FREIBURG AM 10. MAI 1940 [On the air raid on Freiburg on 10 May 1940]. Zeitschrift für Geschichtswissenschaft 1956 4(4): 755-757. Refutes the opinion expressed in the Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte, [See abstract 1756] that the air attack on Freiburg im Breisgau on 10 May 1940 by German bombers was erroneously carried out by the bomber crews. Aerotechnical considerations and critical review of the evidence on hand point to the conclusion that the air raid on Freiburg was undertaken on German orders in order to evoke a chauvinistic wave of propaganda against Britain and France. Journal (H. Bülter)

THEATRES of OPERATION

Western and Northern Europe (1939/40)

3081. Cartier, Raymond. COMMENT HITLER PREPARA LA PERCEE DE SEDAN [How Hitler prepared the Sedan break-through]. Historia (France) 1955 18(108): 501-506. Throws new light on Hitler's military plans, which he developed in 1939 over the strong opposition of his generals. The attack on the Western countries, with Abbeville on the Somme river as the final objective, was at first to take place on 17 January 1940. It was postponed till Spring, after the forced landing of a German plane carrying secret documents in neutral Belgium on 12 January. The article is based on the Nuremberg archives. H. Monteagle

3082. Mordal, Jacques. GUDERIAN SUR L'AA OU LE VERITABLE MIRACLE DE DUNKIRK [Guderian on the Aa or the true miracle of Dunkirk]. Revue de Défense Nationale 1955 11(8/9): 196-210. A re-examination of the Dunkirk "miracle." The author's thesis is that, after the German offensive in northern France in May 1940, French and German High Commands reasoned along the same lines: both being from continental countries, they attached importance mainly to the French tentative plan of counter-offensive directed northwards from the Somme, trying to cut off the German panzers. The British High Command, on the contrary, following the instinct of a maritime power, prepared early for the evacuation. The Germans seem to have realized too late the

crucial importance of Dunkirk. This error of judgment saved the B. E. F., and may have had a decisive influence on the following stages of the war. H. Monteagle

3083. Ronarc'h (Admiral). LE "JEAN-BART" S'ÉCHAPPE [The "Jean-Bart" escapes]. Historia (France) 1955 (103): 571-578, and (104): 3-10. In June 1940, Admiral Ronarc'h commanded the French battleship Jean-Bart which was not quite completed in the Saint-Nazaire naval yards. In these two articles, he recalls, hour by hour, how he managed to get his ship out of Saint-Nazaire, which was overrun by the German army, and to reach Casablanca three days later.

H. Monteagle

3084. Turner, R. T. DUNKIRK FROM THE GERMAN SIDE. South Atlantic Quarterly 1956 55(4): 429-437. An examination of the writings of German military and civilian officers contributes four explanations as to why Hitler ordered the German troops to stop their advance on 24 May 1940, thus permitting 338,226 British, French and other allied troops to be evacuated from Dunkirk. It is impossible to say which of the four explanations is the correct one, but whatever the explanation, Hitler made a mistake because he was incompetent to direct military strategy. H. Kantor

Africa, Mediterranean Theatre and Italy

See also: Occupation, Resistance, Deportation and Concentration Camps, Italy

See also: 3136, 3139

3085. Cannella, Ideale. LA PRIMA DIVISIONE ALPINA NELLA RESISTENZA IN VALTELLINA [The first Alpine division of the resistance in Valtellina]. Movimento di Liberazione in Italia 1956 (40): 3-17. A first Alpine division was organized after the armistice of 1943 in the province of Sondrio in the Valtellina region. The Germans considered this region important to them since they could build there an effective defensive line in the foot-hills of the Alps, and its mountain passes could eventually afford them a retreat from the Po valley and the Piedmont. Although the Germans and Fascists incessantly hunted the partisan formations, the Alpine division successfully carried out many important military exploits against huge odds. Melanie Grandi

3086. "Hafiz". THE OFFENSIVE IN LIBYA: DECEMBER, 1940 - FEBRUARY, 1941. Journal of the Royal United Service Institution 1956 101(602): 206-216. Examines the strategy of Field-Marshal Lord Wavell's brief, audacious and successful campaign in the Western Desert. Wavell's victory was for Britain her first outstanding success on land in World War II. With inferior forces, British troops advanced 500 miles and destroyed ten Italian divisions, themselves suffering only relatively small casualties.

J. A. S. Grenville

3087. "J. K." THE CAMPAIGN IN SICILY, 1943. Journal of the Royal United Service Institution 1956 101(602): 221-229. The purpose, planning, and putting into operation, of the Anglo-American landing in Sicily are considered. The campaign, which ended with the occupation of Sicily, provided lessons of great value, especially in carrying out Operation Overlord--the invasion of France in 1944. Though Kesselring's criticisms of the Allied handling of the Sicily campaign cannot be lightly brushed aside, Allied planning was, on the whole, sound.

J. A. S. Grenville

3088. Nitti, Francesco. DIARIO DELL' OCCUPAZIONE TEDESCA IN BARLETTA (SETTEMBRE 1943) [Diary of the German occupation of Barletta (September 1943)]. Movimento di Liberazione in Italia 1955 (36): 44-50. Deals with the initiative taken on 11 and 12 September 1943 in Barletta, by Italian military forces under excellent command, to prevent the armed occupation of the city by a preponderant number of German troops, after Germany's declaration of war on Italy. The diary affords a chronological account of the military operations carried out, and of the events which took place up to the retreat of the German troops on 24 September 1943.

Melanie Grandi

3089. Pavone, Claudio. I GRUPPI COMBATTENTI ITALIA - UN FALLITO TENTATIVO DI COSTITUZIONE DI UN CORPO DI VOLONTARI NELL' ITALIA MERIDIONALE

(SETTEMBRE-OTTOBRE 1943) [The combat groups Italia - an unsuccessful attempt to form a volunteer corps in southern Italy (September-October 1943)]. Movimento di Liberazione in Italia 1955 (34/35): 80-119. Relates the attempts in Naples during September-October 1943 to form an Italian corps of volunteers which was to fight on the side of the Allies, and analyzes the reasons for the failure of the project. The author describes the negotiations carried out with the Allies, and the attitude in the matter, as reflected by official documents and letters, some of which are reproduced. Melanie Grandi

3090. Salvadori, Massimo. ALLEATI E PARTIGIANI [The Allied forces and partisans]. Il Mondo 1955 7(18): 5. A description of the liaison activities between the Allies and partisans. The author is a colonel who was detailed to Northern Italy during the German occupation. O. Nuccio

Balkans (1941-1945)

See also: Occupation, Resistance, Deportation and Concentration Camps, Yugoslavia

See also: 2746

3091. Bebler, Aleš, and others. KAKO SU OTIŠLI U PARTIZANE [How they went to the partisans]. Borba 1956 4 July. Publishes five articles describing the methods used by members of Tito's Army of National Liberation to pass through the closely guarded occupied portions of Yugoslavia in order to join the partisan fighting units in the mountains. Based on personal experiences. S. Gavrilović

3092. Raičević, Dj. PROSLAVA TRINAESTOG JULA U CRNOJ GORI [The anniversary of the thirteenth of July in Montenegro]. Politika 1956 13 July. Publishes four Italian documents relating to the commencement of Tito's War of Liberation on 13 July 1941 in Montenegro: 1) a report by the High Commissioner Mazzolini, 13 July 1941; 2) a directive of General Birolli, No. 8262, 15 August 1941; 3) Mazzolini's telegram, 18 July 1941, and 4) a report of the Commander of the Fifth Alpine "Pusteria" division, 1 December 1941.

S. Gavrilović

3093. Raičević, Jovan. VOJNI ZAPOVEDNIK TRAŽI POMOĆ OD BERLINA [The military commander asks help from Berlin]. Politika 1956 7 July. Publishes a series of captured German documents relating to the commencement of Tito's War of National Liberation. The originals are in the Institute of Military History, Belgrade. S. Gavrilović

3094. Štajvel, Nenad. KUĆA NA DEDINJU [The house in Dedinje]. Politika 1956 4-5 July. Refers to the house of the owner of Politika where Tito and the Politburo of the Yugoslav Communist Party had their secret headquarters in the early days of July 1941, when they decided to attack the Germans. The article describes in some detail how the decision was made. The house is a museum today, with exhibits and documents connected with this event. Dedinje is a fashionable suburb of Belgrade. S. Gavrilović

3095. Unsigned. ZAPISNIK O KAPITULACIJI NAŠE VOJSKE [The record of the capitulation of our Army]. Dokumenti o Jugoslaviji 1956 (8): 17-19. Publishes the text (Articles 1-18 and Annex) of the Treaty of Surrender by the Royal Yugoslav Army in World War II. The treaty bore the signatures: On orders from the Yugoslav Armed Forces, Dr. Al(exander) Cincar-Marković, General Radivoje Janković. On orders of the Supreme Commander of the German Army, the Commander of the German Second Army, General of the Army (Baron Maximilian) von Weichs. It was dated 17 April 1941, Belgrade. An addendum made its provisions valid for the Italian belligerent forces and was counter-signed on the Duce's orders by Colonel Luigi Bonafati. S. Gavrilović

Soviet - German Theatre (1941-1945)

3096. Beaulieu, Walter Charles de (Lieutenant General, retired, Hamburg). STURM BIS VOR MOSKAUS TORE, DEIN EINSATZ DER PANZERGRUPPE 4, TEIL I: VON SEPTEMBER-OKTOBER 1941 [Assault to the gates of Moscow, the employment of Armored Group 4. Part I: September-October 1941]. Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau 1956 6(7): 349-365. Describes the above assault--the course of military operations, the difficulties of transport and supply, of roads and mud and

enemy resistance--and offers explanations for the final crisis in December. Includes four operational maps. Article to be continued. H. M. Adams

3097. Buchner, Alex. ANGRIFF ÜBER SUMPFMATTEN UND LEITERN. GEBIRGSJÄGER IM KARELISCHEN UR-VALD. REGIMENTSKOMMANDEUR IN VORDERSTER LINIE [Attack over "swamp mats" and ladders. Mountain troops in the Karelian virgin forests. Regimental commander in the front line]. *Deutsche Soldat* 1956 20(6): 176-178. Tells how Gebirgsjäger Regiment 218 fought at the Louhi cut-off on the Lapland Front in the Spring of 1942. An account is given of German preparations for a surprise attack through swamps and impenetrable forests. Tells of the success of the attack on the Russian positions and what was learned in this type of campaign, which was new to the Germans. A. Dittmann

3098. Buchner, Alex. GEGENSTOSS UND GEGENAN-GRIFF IN DER VERTEIDIGUNG [Sortie and counter-attack in offense]. *Deutsche Soldat* 1956 20(7): 212-214. Reviews the defensive battle tactics of the 4th Bicycle Regiment and the 3th Mountaineer Regiment against the Russians at the Kuban bridgehead in January 1943. A description of the sorties and battles is given, along with a diagram showing the various attacks and counter-attacks. A. Dittmann

3099. Conrady, von (Naval Captain, retired). KRIM AB-ESCHNITTEN. KAMPF UM DIE KERTSCHSTRASSE [The Crimea cut off. Battle for the Kerch Road] *Deutsche Soldat* 1956 20(6): 170-172. This article, fourth in a series entitled "Seekriegsschauplatz Schwarzes Meer," tells of the part played by German marines and navy in the evacuation of the Kuban bridgehead in 1943. Tells of Vice-Admiral Meseritzky's death in February 1943. Over 200,000 German soldiers were evacuated successfully. Article to be continued. See also: 606, 607, 626 A. Dittmann

3100. Conrady, von. DER ENDKAMPF AUF DER KRIM 1944. PLANMÄSSIGE RÄUMUNG DURCH HITLER VER-URTEILT. WECHSEL DES OBERBEFEHLSHABERS IN KRIMISCHER LAGE [The last battle in the Crimea, 1944. Orderly withdrawal hindered by Hitler. Change of the commander-in-chief in a critical situation]. *Deutsche Soldat* 1956 20(8): 30-242. Describes the last struggle in the Black Sea area, which took place in the Crimea in April 1944. Shows how the replacement of Jänicke by Gen. Hartmann at Hitler's insistence made the situation of the German troops in the Sevastopol area worse. Hitler's refusal to plan for an orderly withdrawal resulted in a waste of men and equipment. Records the retreat of German troops through Rumania in August 1944, and the sea evacuation of the Sevastopol area. The article is the fifth in a series entitled "Seekriegsschauplatz Schwarzes Meer." A. Dittmann

3101. Dallin, Alexander (Russian Research Center, Harvard Univ.) and Ralph Mavrogordato. THE SOVIET REACTION TO VLASOV. *World Politics* 1956 8(3): 307-322. Analyzes the methods employed by Soviet leadership to combat the challenge of the Vlasov movement, which became a political force in 1943/1944, when, for reasons of military expediency and propaganda, an indigenous anti-Soviet political campaign was sanctioned by the Reich. G. A. Muggé

3102. Kropilák, M. NÁRODNOOSLOBODZOVACI BOJ NA SLOVENSKU R. 1945 - V POSLEDNEJ ETAPE BOJOV ZA OSLOBODENIE ČSR [The national liberation struggle in Slovakia in 1945--in the final stage of the struggle for the liberation of Czechoslovakia]. *Ceskoslovenský Casopis Historický* 1955 3(4): 611-626. The uprising in Slovakia during the Winter of 1944/1945 marks the point of intensification in the liberation struggle. The secret activity of the Communist Party, the efforts of the National Committees of the partisans and of other resistance centers, combined with the support of the advancing Soviet Army, transformed the whole into a movement of national proportions. The Partisan General Staff became the base for extensive political activity, such as the publication of the newspaper Pravda. From December 1944 to January 1945 partisan activity took on an offensive character, while the Communist Party undertook to mobilize every resource against the enemy. On 4 and 5 April 1945 the formation of a National Front Government at Košice marked the culminating point in this struggle. J. Erickson

3103. Scheibert, Horst. NACH STALINGRAD - 48 KILO-METER [To Stalingrad--48 kilometers]. *Deutsche Soldat* 1956 20(9): 278-280. The article is taken from *Die Wehrmacht im Kampf*, volume 10. The attack of the 6th German Panzer Division on Russian defenses and the tank battle at Verchne Kumskij on 15 December 1942 are described in detail. The German 6th Panzer Division was sent to help relieve the surrounded German forces at Stalingrad. A map showing the details of the attacks and counter-attacks is included. A. Dittmann

3104. Stocks, Theodor (Hamburg). DIE KARTOGRAPHISCHE VORBEREITUNG DES DNJEPR-ÜBERGANGES 1941 BEIM LII KORPS [The cartographic preparation of the 1941 Dnieper-crossing by the LII Corps]. *Wehrwissenschaftliche Rundschau* 1956 6(6): 299-305. Description, based on the author's personal experience and the written study of the operation made by Lt. Col. Doerr at the time, of the unsatisfactory map situation and its fortunate solution through the co-operation of the military units involved. H. M. Adams

Western Europe (1944-1945)

3105. Pinto (Colonel). A ARNHEIM, UN TRAITRE PROVOQUE LE MASSACRE DE 7000 PARACHUTISTES [In Arnheim, a traitor causes the massacre of 7,000 paratroopers]. *Historia* (France) 1955 18(107): 343-351, and (108): 465-472. An officer of the Intelligence Service tells how the traitor, Christian Lindemans, caused the defeat of the British paratroopers near Arnheim, in September 1944. H. Monteagle

3106. Sommer, François. LE DILEMME DU PILOTE [The dilemma of the pilot]. *Historia* (France) 1956 19(114): 455-463. The author was one of the navigators in the French bombing group of the R. A. F., "Lorraine." He describes one of his missions in May 1944 over the French town of Tourcoing, when he had to make an accurate bombing to destroy some locomotives in a station near the town, and was afraid he had bombed the central station by mistake. But he was relieved after seeing the air photographs. H. Monteagle

Pacific and Asian Theatre

3107. Blond, Georges. UN MATCH DANS LE CIEL [A match in the sky]. *Historia* (France) 1955 (104): 22-28. An episode of the Second World War which took place in the skies. The author relates, in dramatic style, the rivalry between two of the best American fighter pilots in the Pacific, Richard Bong and Tommy McGuire, credited with 40 and 38 victories respectively over the Japanese Air Force. They were both killed towards the end of the war. H. Monteagle

3108. Ganne, Gilbert. FALLAIT-IL DETRUIRE HIROSHIMA? [Was it necessary to destroy Hiroshima?]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1956 7(74): 150-160, and (75): 314-321. Part one gives a second-hand description of the aftermath of Hiroshima's bombing. Part two deals with the question posed in the title, quoting the opinions of Gabriel Marcel, Henri Troyat, Jules Roy, Louis de Broglie, and other prominent Frenchmen. Ganne feels that the preparation and use of atomic weapons involves a great moral problem. R. C. Delk

3109. Roberts, M. R. (Brigadier). THE CAMPAIGN IN BURMA, 1943-1945. PART I. THE TURN OF THE TIDE AND THE DECISIVE BATTLES. PART II. THE RECONQUEST. *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution* 1956 101(602): 235-251, and (603): 412-426. After early disasters British troops had in the Summer of 1942 reached the "last ditch" stage on the Indian-Burmese border. The Allied forces were reorganized. An Allied South East Asia Command (S. E. A. C.) was set up and in the years from 1943 to 1945 the Japanese forces were defeated and Burma reconquered. The organization and policy of S. E. A. C. and the relative strength of the Allied and Japanese forces are examined. With the help of maps the various phases of the campaign are traced. J. A. S. Grenville

Atlantic Ocean and North Sea

3110. Davies, H. L. (Major-General). ICELAND: KEY TO THE NORTH ATLANTIC. *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution* 1956 101(602): 230-234. After the fall

of France, Denmark and Norway, a German occupation of Iceland would have completed the effective blocking of Britain's north-west approaches. The British occupation of the island in May 1940 may well have been a turning point in the war. Iceland still remains the key to the Atlantic in any future world war. The British occupation of Iceland from 1940 to 1941 is described. J. A. S. Grenville

3111. de Jong, E. BOMBEN WIE LITFASSÄULEN TRAFEN DIE "TIRPITZ." KLEINST-U-BOOTE SCHLÜPFEN DURCHS NETZ. VIER MANN GEGEN 52,000 TONNEN [Bombs the size of advertising stands hit the Tirpitz. Smallest U-boats slip through the net. Four men against 52,000 tons]. *Deutsche Soldat* 1956 20(6): 173-174. Relates the many British attempts to sink the Tirpitz by bombers, two-man submarines and flotillas. Tells of the partial success of the four-man submarines in partially crippling the Tirpitz on 22 September 1943, and the successful air raid of 12 November 1944, which sank the ship. A. Dittmann

3112. Robertson, Terence. LA DERNIERE PLONGEE DU "LOUP DE L'ATLANTIQUE" [The last dive of the "Wolf of the Atlantic"]. *Historia* (France) 1956 19(110): 51-58. (Translated from the English). An episode from the battle of the Atlantic at the beginning of World War II. Tells how British Commander McIntyre and his destroyer *Walker* sank the German submarine U-99, taking her commander, Kretschmer, prisoner in February 1941. H. Montegale

Negotiations, Conferences and Agreements

See also: 3089, 3095

3113. Catalano, Franco. LA MISSIONE DEL C. L. N. A. I. AL SUD (NOVEMBRE-DICEMBRE 1944) [The mission of the Comitato di Liberazione Alta Italia to the South during November-December 1944]. *Movimento di Liberazione in Italia* 1955 (36): 3-43. A delegation of the Northern Italy Committee of Liberation visited Rome during November-December 1944 for the purpose of negotiating with the Anglo-Americans and with the Italian government in order that they fully recognize the Committee, and consequently look upon the partisan movement as one of co-operation with the Allies. The author describes the Committee's deliberations in connection with the selection of the men to be sent to Rome, the unfriendly reception the mission had in Naples, where it arrived through a devious and secret route, and the unwillingness of the Italian government to assist the men in their talks with the Allies. The mission failed to obtain the hoped-for results. The author analyzes the causes of this failure, reproducing the lengthy report the mission submitted to the Allies. Melanie Grandi

3114. Mordal, Jacques. L'ARMISTICE DU 25 JUIN 1940 [The armistice of 25 June 1940]. *Miroir de l'Histoire* 1956 7(75): 289-298. In the Spring of 1940 France faced surrender of its European forces or an armistice with Germany. Weygand and others favored an armistice. Reynaud led the group which favored continuing the struggle from abroad. The attitudes of Great Britain and the United States helped force Reynaud's resignation. The new government quickly decided to seek an armistice. Announcement of this decision greatly undermined French military and civilian morale. Armistice terms were easily worked out with Germany and Italy. The author, using official records of Pétain's trial and accounts by French and Italian military men, supports the wisdom of the armistice. R. C. Delk

3115. Studnitz, H. G. von. WIE DER FRIEDE VERLOREN WURDE [How the peace was lost]. *Aussenpolitik* 1955 6(4): 253-262. Discussing the last two volumes of Winston Churchill's memoirs of the Second World War, the author assigns to him the chief responsibility for establishing the Oder-Neisse line, the partition of Germany, and the Soviet Union's entry into the war against Japan. Churchill knew and feared the Soviet Union's preparations, during 1944-45, that led to the enslavement of Eastern Europe, yet he did no more than entrust his fears to his diary. He, and with him, the United States and British Intelligence Services, urged that more Soviet aid be sought because of their exaggerated and erroneous estimates of German and Japanese military capabilities. R. Mueller

3116. Topalović, Živko. POSLEDNJI POKUŠAJ [The last attempt]. *Poruka* 1956 (37). Gives the full text of three

unpublished communications: 1) Memorandum to the British Ambassador in Rome, dated 11 October 1944; 2) Letter to Supreme Allied Commander, Field Marshal H. Maitland W. dated 12 November 1944, and 3) Letter to the Supreme Allied Commander, Field Marshal Harold Alexander, dated 29 November 1944. The communications were made by Topalović on behalf of the Chetnik leader, Mihailović. They remained unanswered. S. Gavrilović

HISTORY BY COUNTRY OR AREA

Asia

See: 3125

Canada

See: 3079

Europe

BALKANS

See also: 2914

3117. Čemerlić, Hamdija. KULTURNO-PROSVETNA AKTIVNOST NARODNO-OSLOBODILAČKIH ODBORA [The cultural and educational activities of the people's committees of liberation]. *Godišnjak Istoriskog Društva Bosne i Hercegovine* 1955 (7): 103-118. Describes the work by Tito's Army of Liberation and its people's committees in unoccupied areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina to improvise schools, teachers, textbooks, etc., in the midst of the fighting and ravages of war. The description is based on the archives of the committees in the Museum of the People's Revolution. The war-time archives are partly preserved. S. Gavrilović

3118. M. V. SKUPŠTINA POD ORUŽJEM [A congress of armed men]. *Politika* 1956 21 July. A description of the constitution and history of the Council for the Administrative Public Affairs set up by the Congress of Berane, Montenegro, on 21 July 1941. The description is based on the recollections of Nikola Šekularec and Jagoš Šćekić. S. Gavrilović

3119. Sokolović, R. "VEĆE ZA UPRAVLJANJE NARODNOM STVARI" [The Council for the Administration of Public Affairs]. *Borba* 1956 21 July. Publishes extracts from the minutes of the Congress of Berane, Montenegro, convoked by the local committee of Tito's National Liberation Movement on 21 July 1941. The Congress elected a Council of twenty-one members to administer local affairs. The minutes were recently discovered in the private archives of Radioje Boričić. S. Gavrilović

3120. Unsigned. DR. KRNJJEVIĆ: O PRAVIMA I DUŽNOSTIMA KRALJA [Dr. Krnjević: on the rights and obligations of the King]. *Dokumenti o Jugoslaviji* 1956 (8). Publishes extracts from a memorandum by Juraj Krnjević relating to the agreement concluded in 1944 between Tito's Committee of National Liberation and the Royal Yugoslav Government-in-exile, headed by the former Regent (ban) of Croatia, Dr. Ivan Subašić. The memorandum was dated 26 December 1944. Krnjević was one of King Peter's Croat ministers (1943). S. Gavrilović

3121. Unsigned. MEMOARI PRINCA MIHAILA [The memoirs of Prince Michael]. *Poruka* 1956 (37). Relates to the memoirs published by a member of the Montenegrin Royal House--a grandson of the late King Nicholas I--in the *Gazette de Lausanne* and *Zürcher Illustrierte Zeitung* (date not given). The memoirs contain unpublished material relating to efforts by the Italian government in World War II to make Michael King of Montenegro under Italian control. The Prince refused to co-operate. S. Gavrilović

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (and Slovakia)

3122. Foustka, R. N. NÁRODNÍ OČISTA V LETECH 1945 AŽ 1946 [The national purge in the years 1945-46]. *Ceskoslovenský časopis Historický* 1955 3(4): 626-642. The most aggressive imperialist power, Germany, occupied Czechoslovakia, and, ironically enough, it was to this power that the Czech bourgeoisie allied itself. The demand for the punishment of these bourgeois traitors gave the purge of the

on an anti-capitalist aspect. The bourgeoisie hoped that after the war it might still retain political power and avoid the purge demanded by the Communists. The purge had four main techniques: prohibition of certain political parties, legal trial of collaborators, purge of the administration, and decrees against the property of traitors and collaborators. The governmental program laid down at Košice (April 1945) had established these methods. J. Erickson

FRANCE

See also: 2925, 2928

3123. Dominique, Pierre. LE MARECHAL PETAIN EN ALSECE ET LA LORRAINE [Marshal Pétain in Alsace and Lorraine]. *Ecrits de Paris* 1956 (136): 1-62. Based on Louis Cernay, *Le Maréchal Pétain, Alsace et la Lorraine*, documenting Marshal Pétain's fearlessness of the German occupation authorities between 1940 and 1944 in Alsace and Lorraine. Pétain proved his fierce patriotism by repeatedly asserting to the German occupiers that these provinces were indigenous parts of France and by protesting against German deportations of forced labor. R. Mueller

3124. Forster, Dirk. KAPITULATION UND FAHNENREUE: EIN EXEMPLARISCHER KONFLIKT ZWISCHEN REYNAUD UND WEYGAND IM JUNI 1940 [Surrender and allegiance to the colors: an illustrative conflict, between Reynaud and Weygand in June 1940]. *Aussenpolitik* 1956 7(7): 441-445. Concerns the fundamental disagreement between Reynaud and Weygand in the days in 1940, immediately preceding the surrender to Germany. Reynaud wanted to move the government and air and naval forces to North Africa and carry on the war. Weygand disapproved of this plan on moral grounds, feeling that such a policy of desertion of the army and the French people would dishonor and defile the flag. Stress is laid on Weygand's reasoning for this attitude. C. R. Spurgin

3125. Morawski, Gaetan. INDISCRETIONS (ALGER 1943-1944) [Indiscretions (Algiers, 1943-1944)]. *Ecrits de Paris* 1956 (141): 49-56. The former Polish ambassador to the provisional French government describes the situation in the temporary capital of the two French governments. Gertrud Greuter

3126. Ziebur, Gilbert. FRANZÖSISCHES SCHICKSAL VON BIS 1944 [The fate of France from 1940 until 1944]. *Zeitschrift für Politik* 1955 2(3): 275-280. A short review of the events in France during the years of German occupation. The armistice is shown as justified in the light of the writings of French statesmen, and the possibility of a continuation of military operations in the North African theater is discussed. The reasons of the opponents and of the supporters of the armistice are summarized. J. Künneht

GERMANY

See also: 2930, 2931, 2950, 3144

3127. Bramsted, E. (Univ. of Sydney). BRITISH ATTITUDES IN NATIONAL SOCIALIST EYES. *Australian Journal of Politics and History* 1956 1(2): 155-178. Deals with Goebbels' attitude toward Britain and key British figures, particularly Churchill and his propaganda technique. The British attitudes toward Britain were moved chiefly by a fear of encirclement and by concern with the relative positions of Britain and Germany during and after the war. Goebbels' propaganda technique is illustrated in his clash with the British propagandist King-Hall prior to the war. A lack of real understanding of Britain is shown in the shifting attitude of the press during the war. Stress is laid on Goebbels' attitudes, both public and private, toward Churchill. The article ends with an investigation of the "if only" attitude adopted by Goebbels shortly before the end of the Reich. J. Warnock

3128. Bramsted, E. (Univ. of Sydney). JOSEPH GOEBBELS AS A PROPAGANDIST: THE LURE OF HISTORICAL PARALLELS, 1939-45. *Historical Studies: Australia* [New Zealand] 1956 7(26): 194-204. Summarizes, with examples, the propaganda techniques employed by Goebbels. C. C. Gorchels

3129. Ludde-Neurath, Walter. IL Y A 10 ANS. LES 7 JOURS DU GOUVERNEMENT DE L'AMIRAL DOENITZ [10 years ago: the 7 days of Admiral Doenitz' government].

Historia (France) 1955 (102): 479-487. After the fall of Hitler, Admiral Doenitz tried to save Germany from anarchy. His military aide describes here certain aspects of his brief period of power up to his arrest on 22 May 1945. H. Monteagle

3130. Maiskii, I. M. K VOZROZHDENIU GERMANSKOGO MILITARIZMA [Concerning the re-birth of German militarism]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (5): 156-168. Critical discussion of recent books on the leadership and resistance movement in the German army during the Second World War. Pointing out the bias and distortions to be found in these works, the author views them as proof of the emergence of a new militaristic, imperialistic, apologetic mythology in Western Germany. M. Raef

3131. Nohara, Erik. DAVID OHNE SCHLEUDER [David without a sling-shot]. *Monat* 1955 8(86): 84-87. A recently published work, *Die Deutsche Industrie im Kriege 1939-1945* [German industry during the war] (Berlin, 1955), discloses that German armaments, war industry, man-power, and supply of raw material were irrationally, impractically and wastefully used. This was a consequence, especially of German inter-service rivalries, which led to constant snags in the allocation of needed weapons and supplies. Superior Allied raw material resources, however, would have decided the war even if Germany had corrected the mismanagement of its war potential. R. Mueller

3132. Riess, Curt. LE CREPUSCULE DE GOEBBELS [The twilight of Goebbels]. *Historia* (France) 1956 19(114): 485-494. The story of Goebbels' last days and dramatic suicide on 1 May 1945. H. Monteagle

3133. Trevor-Roper, H. R. (Oxford Univ.). THE "MYSTERY" OF HITLER'S DEATH. *Commentary* 1956 22 (1): 1-12. Additional facts are presented concerning Hitler's death and the deposition of his corpse based upon the evidence of several German eye-witnesses released from Russian prisons in 1955. The Russians knew of Hitler's death and had possession of his body by 9 May 1945 but chose to deny his death publicly until 1950. The causes for the earlier denial, for the reversal in 1950, and for the Russian claim that Hitler poisoned rather than shot himself are sought and explained in terms of Stalin's thinking and the desire to prevent the growth of a hero cult. N. Kurland

GREAT BRITAIN

See: 3073, 3127

HUNGARY

See: 2954, 2956

ITALY

See also: 3121

3134. Battaglia, Roberto. UN ASPETTO INEDITO DELLA CRISI DEL '43: L'ATTEGGIAMENTO DI ALCUNI GRUPPI DEL CAPITALE FINANZIARIO [An unpublished aspect of the 1943 crisis: the attitude of some financial groups]. *Movimento di Liberazione in Italia* 1955 (34/35): 29-36. Analyzes the intrigues and conflicting interests of some important financial groups, with reference to the background of the Fascist war, and their attitude during the 1943 crisis. Melanie Grandi

3135. Kogan, Norman. IL PARTITO D'AZIONE E LA QUESTIONE ISTITUZIONALE [The Party of Action and the institutional question]. *Movimento di Liberazione in Italia* 1954 (32): 3-28. Deals with the "partito d'Azione," one of the six political parties, which in 1943, formed the "Comitato di Liberazione Nazionale." This political party was a small one but, being completely republican, it played an important role in the institutional question--the controversy on the position of the House of Savoy in regard to Italy. The author describes at length the events of the period which led, in 1946 to the abolition of the monarchy and the proclamation of the republic. Melanie Grandi

3136. Luraghi, Raimondo. PRIMI ORIENTAMENTI PER LO STUDIO DELLA CRISI POLITICO-MILITARE DEL 1943 [Initial steps toward the study of the political-military crisis of 1943]. *Movimento di Liberazione in Italia* 1955 (34/35): 75-79. Examines the possibility of reconstructing Italy's

military crisis of 1943 through a study of the numerous existing official documents. Analyzes the political crisis in the light of the scarce official documentation available and of a larger amount of historical studies on the subject.

Melanie Grandi

3137. Philipson, Dino. RICORDI DEL REGNO DEL SUD: OTTOBRE 1943 [Reminiscences of the southern Kingdom: October 1943]. Rivista di Studi Politici Internazionali 1956 23 (2): 170-175. Brief reminiscences of his activity as under-secretary of state in the Cabinet of the Badoglio government in Brindisi and Salerno in the Autumn of 1943 dealing particularly with the formation of the Cabinet, the negotiations regarding the entry of Count Sforza and the re-organization of the Cabinet in February 1944. F. Fellner

3138. Riccardi, Leopoldo. COLPO DI STATO E MOVIMENTO DI LIBERAZIONE [Coup d'état and the liberation movement]. Movimento di Liberazione in Italia 1955 (34/35): 120-124. Examines the many conflicting factors which prompted the King to act alone in the coup d'état of 25 July 1943. The author analyzes the King's reasons for acting as he did, and describes his hostile attitude toward the people's reaction and the Movement of Liberation which began with the coup d'état. Melanie Grandi

3139. Salvatorelli, Luigi. SITUAZIONE INTERNA E INTERNAZIONALE DELL'ITALIA NEL PRIMO SEMESTRE DEL 1943 [Italy's internal and international situation in the first six months of 1943]. Movimento di Liberazione in Italia 1955 (34/35): 7-15. Analyzes Mussolini's conduct of the war which led to the annihilation of the Italian military forces. Examines and describes Italy's internal situation at the collapse of Fascism, and the reasons which led Italy to break off from the Axis and make a separate armistice. Melanie Grandi

3140. Unsigned. UNA CONFERENZA-STAMPA FASCISTA TENUTA IL 24 APRILE 1945 [A Fascist press conference held on 24 April 1945]. Movimento di Liberazione in Italia 1954 (31): 39-41. The report of a press conference held on the eve of the liberation was found among the documents of the Fascist headquarters in Milan. The document reflects the tenacity of the Fascist illusions even in the face of utter defeat. Melanie Grandi

3141. Valiani, Leo. I PARTITI ANTIFASCISTI NEL 1943 [The anti-fascist parties in 1943]. Movimento di Liberazione in Italia 1955 (34/35): 134-136. Examines the situation of the various anti-fascist political parties in Italy and among Italians abroad, mentioning the men who formed and led them. Analyzes the role they played in connection with the liberation movement and the formation of the new government in Italy. Melanie Grandi

POLAND

3142. Doboszycki, Lucjan. W SPRAWIE BADAŃ HISTORYCZNYCH NAD OKRESEM II WOJNY ŚWIATOWEJ [Concerning the historical studies of the period of World War II]. Kwartalnik Historyczny 1956 63(3): 215-220. Report from the conference organized by the Historical Institute of the Polish Academy, and discussing the state and needs of the studies of the history of Poland during World War II. The conference was attended by the delegates of various research institutes, including the Army Historical Commission, the Department of the Party History of the Communist Party, the Jewish Historical Institute, and the Commission for the Study of the Hitlerite Crimes in Poland. The conference analyzed the state of available sources, possibilities for their publication, and the quality and quantity of works published on the subject. Five special study teams created at this conference will be directed by a co-ordinating committee [See abstract 775]. Studies thus organized will aid in the preparation of the fifth volume of the textbook of Polish history. A. F. Dygnas

3143. Grodek, Andrzej. SZKOŁA GŁÓWNA HANDLOWA W CZASIE OKUPACJI (1939-1945) [University College for Commerce during the occupation: 1939-1945]. Życie Szkoły Wyższej 1956 4(10): 57-62. After the September 1939 campaign the college started normal activities, which, however, were forbidden by the end of June 1940. The owners of the College were then granted permission to run one-year commercial courses, and under that cover, in spite of the warnings

of the German authorities, they ran courses on the pre-war academic level. Description of those courses, statistics on students and the fate of the library, buildings and equipment given. A. F. Dygnas

PORTUGAL

See: 2968

SCANDINAVIA and BALTIC AREA

See also: 2970

3144. Melin, Ingvar. DIE ENTWICKLUNG DER DEUTSCHEN FINNISCHEN BEZIEHUNGEN WÄHREND DES ZWEITEN WELTKRIEGES [The development of German-Finnish relations during the Second World War]. Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht 1956 7(7): 421-432. Surveys German-Finnish relations during World War II, basing this account on published German and Finnish sources. F. B. M. Hollyday

SPAIN

See: 2971

Latin America

See also: 2974

3145. Pendle, George (London). DIE ÄRA PERON [The era of Peron]. Europa Archiv 1956 11(6/7): 8673-8688. Peronism has its roots in the traditionally weak structure of constitutional governments in Latin America, particularly in Argentina, whose founders provided in 1853 for a strong executive and a weak legislature. By effectively applying strong tactics, Peron was able for a decade to assert Argentine supremacy over the South American continent. In this effort, as well as in his quick ascent to power, he was helped by maldroit American diplomacy, personified in particular by the former American Ambassador to Argentina, Spruille Braden. R. Muelle

3146. Peraza Sarausa, Fermín (Biblioteca municipal, La Habana, Cuba). LA OBRA DEL P. ZULAICA EN CUBA [The work of Father Zulaica in Cuba]. Revista Interamericana de Bibliografía 1955 5(4): 275-290. Biographical notes and bibliography on the Spanish Franciscan, best known for his compilation of Bio-bibliografía franciscana-cubana (1723-1942). F. E. Kidder

3147. Sturmthal, Adolf (Bard College). ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, INCOME DISTRIBUTION, AND CAPITAL FORMATION IN MEXICO. Journal of Political Economy 1956 63(3): 183-201. Examines problems of income distribution and capital formation in Mexico during her rapid economic growth between 1939 and 1950. This growth was characterized by a relative decline of the agricultural labor force, a relative rise of the industrial labor force, and a drop of real wages for both. The author discusses aspects of raising industrial productivity, and diversifying the main sectors of Mexican industry. Based chiefly on a report for the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, 1953, and supported by numerous charts. R. Mueller

Middle East

See: 2076, 2977

Soviet Union

See also: 2981, 2983, 2984, 2987, 2992, 2993, 2996, 2999, 3000

3148. Danjou, Henri. LE MYSTÈRE DU FILS DE STALIN [The mystery of Stalin's son]. Historia (France) 1955 18(1): 352-356. The author proves that Stalin's eldest son, Jacq-Yasha Djougachvili, was taken prisoner in Smolensk in July 1941 and executed by the Germans in July 1944. H. Monteagle

3149. Denisov, G. M. OB OSVESHCHENII V BOL'SHOI SOVETSKOI ENTSIKLOPEDII DEIATEL'NOSTI VYDAIUSHCHIKHSIA BOL'SHEVIKOV [On the presentation of the activities of outstanding Bolsheviks in the Great Soviet Encyclopedia]. Voprosy Istorii 1956 (5): 141-145. Lists some of the inaccuracies, distortions and omissions in the biographies of important leaders of the Bolshevik Party (including Krupskaya and Volodarskii) in the second edition of the Great Soviet Encyclopedia. Expresses the hope that the encyclopedia will publish

a supplementary biographical volume on the leadership of the Bolshevik Party M. Raeff

3150. Khavin, A. F. VOSTANOVLENIE PROMYSHLENNOSTI DONBASSA V PERIOD VELIKOI OTECHESTVENNOI VOINY [The rebuilding of the industry of the Don Basin during the Great Patriotic War]. *Voprosy Istorii* 1956 (5): 116-126. Describes the obstacles and difficulties of re-establishing the industrial potential in the Don Basin during the war (1943-1945), mainly of the coal, electricity, and metallurgical productions. The vital task was accomplished with the careful planning of the central economic institutions, the reliance on decentralized execution, and the heroism of the Soviet workers. Illustrations and statistical data are drawn from contemporary official and periodical publications and the archives of economic ministries. M. Raeff

3151. Schwarz, Solomon M. (Co-editor of *The Socialist Courier*). ON WAGE LEVEL IN THE USSR. *American Slavic and East European Review* 1955 14(4): 465-480. In part this is an examination of Murray Yanowitch's article in the April 1955 issue, "Changes in the Soviet Money Wage Level since 1940" [See abstract 1: 2354]. During the war the policy was to stabilize wages, with exceptions permitted in a few fields. Approximately 15 per cent of the workers received wage boosts averaging 50 per cent, so the average level of wage rates for 1945 rose 7 to 8 per cent. The last three-fifths of the article deals with the post-war period. R. B. Holtman

United States of America

See also: 3001, 3003, 3006

3152. Armfield, Blanche Britt (Office of the Surgeon General, Department of the Army). HISTORIA DEL EJERCITO DE E.U.A. EN LA SEGUNDA GUERRA MUNDIAL [History of the U.S. Army in the Second World War]. *Revista Interamericana de Bibliografía* 1955 5(1/2): 45-50. Traces the history of the establishment of the Office of Military History in the Department of the Army and lists its publications now available and those contemplated. F. E. Kidder

3153. Blackman, John L., Jr. (Comdr., USNR). NAVY POLICY TOWARD THE SUB OR RELATIONS OF ITS CONTRACTOR, Part II. *Military Affairs* 1955 19(1): 21-31. Administrative history covering the seizure of private in-

dustrial plants where production was interrupted or threatened with interruption during the Second World War. These actions were taken in connection with the agencies and related laws created during wartime, notably the National War Labor Board and the Shipbuilding Commission. G. J. Stansfield

3154. Cole, Wayne S. (Iowa State College). AMERICA FIRST AND THE SOUTH, 1940-1941. *Journal of Southern History* 1956 22(1): 36-47. President Roosevelt received more unified support from the South in 1940-1941 for his program to help Great Britain against the Axis powers than from any other section of the country. The non-interventionist pressure group, America First Committee, organized local chapters in the South, sponsored non-interventionist rallies, distributed literature and solicited financial aid. None of the chapters became effective units and no major rallies were held in the South. The author indicates a need for more research on why the South endorsed this interventionist position in American foreign policy more enthusiastically than other sections, and suggests these reasons: the fewer urban centers of the South, its military tradition, the ethnic composition of its population, its political loyalties, its economic status, and the psychological and emotional make-up of the people. Ruby Kerley

3155. Holas, Rudolf. HOSPODÁŘSKÁ SITUACE SPOJENÝCH STATŮ [The economic situation of the United States]. *Nová Mysl* 1956 (8): 800-815. The recent history of the United States is structured in the periods of economic development: the period of depression of 1929 is followed by a slight boom which, however, is succeeded by another depression of 1937-1938. Only because of World War II was the U.S. able to double her production of 1929. This war is characteristic for the recent territorial expansion of the U.S. which is a continuation of a former in-land expansion. Several tables are used to support the principal tenets of the author: a) that the periods of depression brought about considerable retardation of the social development; b) that, while the concentration of production and the profits of trusts increase, the general standard of living is constantly dwindling; c) that the tempo of production is constantly rising due to automation and war-investments; d) that the "cold war policy" is actually an attempt of the capitalists to bar competition with other, more fortunate, countries. I. Gadourek

NOTE

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7. Any suggestions or comments you may have will be appreciated.

During the past year abstracters have received the quarterly *H. A. Bulletin*. It is anticipated that this service will be continued.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NEWS

HISTORICAL INSTITUTES AND PUBLICATION PROJECTS IN GERMANY

We are indebted to W. Kienast for a remarkably thorough summary on German institutes and publication committees engaged in historical and related research. The summary was published by the German Historikerverband as a special number for the participants of the 1956 historical congress in Ulm. The list below contains the most important matters--primarily the names, addresses, functions and principal publications--of a detailed listing published in Geschichte in Wissenschaft und Unterricht September 1956 7(9): 565-584.

ARBEITSGEMEINSCHAFT DER HISTORISCHEN KOMMISSIONEN UND LANDESKUNDLICHEN INSTITUTE [Working Association of Historical Commissions and Research Institutes of the Länder], Münster i. W., Landeshaus, Warendorferstrasse 1. Director: F. Petri. There are thirty-six institutes, commissions and associations participating in the Arbeitsgemeinschaft. Publication: the yearly reports in the Blätter für deutsche Landesgeschichte [Papers on the History of the German Länder], presenting a survey of research in progress in the individual institutes of the Länder.

DEUTSCHES ARCHÄOLOGISCHES INSTITUT [German Archeological Institute], Berlin W 30, Maienstrasse 1. President: Erich Boehringer. Among the publications of the institute is the Jahrbuch des Deutschen Archäologischen Instituts Volume I (1886) to Volume LXIX (1954).

DEUTSCHES HISTORISCHES INSTITUT IN ROM [German Historical Institute in Rome], Istituto Storico Germanico, Corso Vittorio Emanuele 209. Director: W. Holtzmann. Publications: Quellen und Forschungen aus italienischen Archiven und Bibliotheken, since 1898 the institute's periodical. It appears yearly--to date there have been 35 volumes. Nuntiaturberichte aus Deutschland, Section 1533-59, twelve volumes; Section 1572-85, 5 volumes; Section 1603-06 and 1628-29, 3 volumes. Repertorium Germanicum, 5 volumes. Bibliothek des preussischen (deutschen) historischen Instituts in Rom (series), 20 volumes to date. Regesta chartarum Italiae, 2 volumes (Volumes 7 and 8). Die Bauten der Hohenstaufen in Unteritalien, 4 volumes; and Preussen und die römische Kurie, 1 volume.

GESAMTVEREIN DER DEUTSCHEN GESCHICHTS- UND ALTERTUMSVEREINE [Association of the German Historical and Ancient Historical Societies], Nürnberg, Stadtarchiv, Bärenschanzstr. 34. Chairman: G. Frhr. von Pölnitz, Augsburg, Fuggerei. The association represents the joint organization of the various historical commissions, historical institutes of the Länder, and historical societies within the West German Federal Republic. Publication: Korrespondenzblatt des Gesamtvereins, volume 1 (1853) to 82 (1934); since then: Blätter für deutsche Landesgeschichte. The association does not undertake any research of its own, but leaves it to the member commissions, institutes and societies.

GÖRRES GESELLSCHAFT ZUR PFLEGE DER WISSENSCHAFT [The Görres Society for the Cultivation of the Sciences], Köln, Marzellenstrasse 35. President: Hans Peters. Its fields of interest cover a wide range which includes, among others, history, philosophy, economics, the fine arts, ethnology, biology and psychology. The aim of the Görres Society is the promotion of the work of young researchers, primarily through scholarships and participation in research projects, of which many deal with history. For this purpose scholars are sent to foreign research institutes directed or established by the society: the "Römische Institut", Library in Camposanto; the "Orientalische Institut" in Jerusalem; and the "Spanisches Institut" in Madrid. Periodicals published by the society are: Historisches Jahrbuch, Römische Quartalschrift and Oriens Christianus. Works in progress: continuation of the works on the Council of Trent; continuation of the collected writings of Joseph Görres; Die spanischen Forschungen, gesammelte Aufsätze zur Kulturgeschichte Spaniens; the history of the State Secretariat (at the Roman Institute); and the sixth edition of the Staatslexikon.

HISTORISCHE KOMMISSION BEI DER BAYERISCHEN AKADEMIE DER WISSENSCHAFTEN [Historical Commission at the Bavarian Academy of Sciences], München 2, Sendlingerstrasse 55/III Mittelbau. President: Franz Schnabel. The commission has the task of publishing important sources covering all phases of German history. Main publications: Jahrbücher des deutschen Reiches, 39 volumes to date; Reichstagsakten alt. Reihe, 17 volumes to date; Reichstagsakten jung. Reihe, 5 volumes to date; Städtechroniken, 36 volumes, almost completed; Hanserecesse, 8 volumes, completed; Wittelsbacher Korrespondenzen, 27 volumes to date; Geschichte der Wissenschaften, 25 volumes, completed; Allgemeine deutsche Biographie, 56 volumes, completed; Deutsche Handelsakten, 10 volumes to date; Quellen zur Geschichte des 19. und 20. Jahrhunderts, 38 volumes to date; Die historischen Volkslieder, 5 volumes, completed; Grimms Weistümer, 7 volumes, completed; Neue Deutsche Biographie, 3 volumes to date; Forschungen zur deutschen Geschichte, 26 volumes, completed.

INSTITUT FÜR EUROPÄISCHE GESCHICHTE [Institute for European History], Mainz a. Rh., Alte Universitätsstrasse 17 (Domus Universitatis). The institute is divided into two main divisions: 1) General history, directed by M. Göhring. Books published deal mostly with 19th and 20th century European history. 2) Religious history of the West, directed by J. Loertz. Books published cover a range from the medieval to the modern period.

INSTITUT FÜR GESCHICHTE AN DER DEUTSCHEN AKADEMIE DER WISSENSCHAFTEN ZU BERLIN [Historical Institute at the German Academy of Sciences in Berlin], Berlin W 8, Clara-Zetkin-Strasse 26. Director: Karl Obermann. Founded in 1955 by the East German Ministerial Council. The institute is divided into the following divisions and research committees: 1) Section 1789-1871, directed by Karl Obermann; 2) Section 1871-1918, directed by Ernst Engelberg; 3) Section 1918-1945, directed by Albert Schreiner; 4) Section on Economic History, directed by Jürgen Kuczynski; 5) Research Committee on German regional history (planned); 6) Research Committee on Bibliography, directed by Fritz Hartung; 7) Research Committee on Constitutional and Administrative History, directed by Hans Hausherr; 8) Research Committee on the History of the Slavic Peoples, directed by Eduard Winter. To date, no works have been published.

INSTITUT FÜR GRIECHISCH-RÖMISCHE ALTERTUMSKUNDE BEI DER DEUTSCHEN AKADEMIE DER WISSENSCHAFTEN ZU BERLIN [Institute for Greek and Roman Classical Studies at the German Academy of Sciences in Berlin], Berlin W 8, Jägerstrasse 22/23. The direction of the institute is collectively undertaken by three directors: Werner Hartke, Günther Klaffenbach, and Johannes Irmscher (Business Director). Research is undertaken in all areas of Greek and Roman archeology. The institute publishes the results of research, as well as materials on texts and monument and sources for research. The institute also promotes archeological works and publications. It is divided into the following research committees: 1) Inscriptiones Graecae; 2) Corpus inscriptionum Latinarum; 3) Prosopographia imperii Romani; 4) Papyruskunde; 5) Polybios-Lexikon; 6) Corpus medicorum Graecorum; 7) Hellenistisch-römische Philosophie; 8) Kommission für spätantike Religionsgeschichte; 9) Byzantinistik; 10) Mittellateinisches Wörterbuch; 11) Corpus vasorum antiquorum; 12) Griechische Münzwerke; 13) Publikationen. The institute publishes the following periodicals: Philologus, Zeit-

schrift für das klassische Altertum; Klio. Beiträge zur alten Geschichte; Das Altertum; Bibliotheca classica orientalis. Dokumentation der altertumswissenschaftlichen Literatur der Sowjetunion und der Länder der Volksdemokratie. The following series of works are also published by the institute: Inscriptiones Graecae; Corpus inscriptionum Latinarum; Corpus medicorum Graecorum; Die griechischen christlichen Schriftsteller der ersten Jahrhunderte; Texte und Untersuchungen zur Geschichte der altchristlichen Literatur; Veröffentlichungen der Arbeitsgruppe für hellenistisch-römische Philosophie; Berliner byzantinische Arbeiten; Schriften der Sektion für Altertumswissenschaft; Schriften und Quellen der alten Welt. The Bibliotheca Teubneriana is also under the direction of the institute.

INSTITUT FÜR ZEITGESCHICHTE [Institute for Recent History], München 27, Möhlstrasse 26. Director: Paul Kluge. Originally the "Institut zur Erforschung des Nationalsozialismus," it was found that for the proper study of Nazi developments a broader area of recent history had to be encompassed (foreign as well as national affairs). Periodical publication: Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte. Works in progress: research on the problem of the National Socialist Jewish Policy; the military and civilian opposition to National Socialism; the development of the SS, and the relation of the Wehrmacht to the State.

JOHANN GOTTFRIED HERDER-INSTITUT, Marburg/L., Behringweg 7. Director: Erich Keyser. The purpose of the institute is the promotion of research on the past and recent history of the lands, peoples and states of East-Central Europe--the former eastern provinces of the German Empire--and Czechoslovakia, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia. Research facilities of the institute include the following: 1) the library which contains approximately 35,000 works and 500 periodicals; 2) the card catalogue with 110,000 entries; 3) the newspaper collection, with articles gathered from approximately 50 German and foreign newspapers; 4) a card file with 6,500 entries; 5) a photographic collection containing 15,000 prints, films and microfilms of significant documents. Periodical publications: Zeitschrift für Ostforschung, and Wissenschaftlicher Dienst für Ost-Mitteleuropa. Works published include: Die Ostgebiete des Deutschen Reiches; Ostdeutschland unter fremder Verwaltung 1945-1955, five volumes; Die Sowjetisierung Ost-Mitteleuropas 1945-1955. A series of books have also appeared on Ost-Mitteleuropa in Vergangenheit und Gegenwart; Bau- und Kunstdenkmäler des deutschen Ostens; Die deutschen Ostgebiete. Ein Handbuch; and Marburger Ostforschungen. Fifty volumes have been published to date in the two series of the institute: 1) Wissenschaftliche Beiträge zur Geschichte und Landeskunde Ost-Mitteleuropas and 2) Wissenschaftliche Übersetzungen. A list of further publications can be made available to interested persons by the Herder-Institut.

KOMMISSION FÜR ALTE GESCHICHTE UND EPIGRAPHIK. [Commission for Ancient History and Epigraphy], München, Universität. Chairman: Prof. A. Graf Schenk von Stauffenberg. Research planning is done in conjunction with the Deutsches Archäologisches Institut. In the past year the institute promoted the publications of noteworthy dissertations and monographs on ancient history. Works in progress: at present the Commission is engaged in research on 1) the collection and editing of state treaties of antiquity, and 2) the collection and editing of Greek city-wall inscriptions. Early Greek and classical period; Hellenistic period; early Rome up to 388; the Roman Republic until Augustus.

KOMMISSION FÜR GESCHICHTE DES PARLAMENTARISMUS UND DER POLITISCHEN PARTEIEN [Commission for Parliamentary History and the History of Political Parties], Bonn a. Rh., Kronprinzenstrasse 43. Chairman: Werner Conze. The commission is an organization of German scholars from the fields of history, public law, political science, and sociology, who are chiefly concerned with the study of parliamentary history and the history of political parties in Germany. Research and publications of the commission include the period from 1848 to the present. The commission publishes a series of studies under the heading Beiträge zur Geschichte des Parlamentarismus und der politischen Parteien, nine volumes to date. A second series, Bibliographien zur Geschichte des Parlamentarismus und der politischen Parteien, was begun with the study by Gerhard Zwoch, Gustav-Stresemann-Bibliographie. Works in progress: Die politische Haltung und Wirksamkeit der Freien Gewerk-

schaften unter der Führung Carl Legiens 1890-1920; Die Christlichen und Freien Demokraten in Hessen, Baden-Württemberg und Rheinland-Pfalz 1945/46; Friedrich-Nau-mann-Bibliographie; August-Bebel-Bibliographie; Bibliographie der nationalpolitischen Publizistik Deutschlands 1866-1871. A third series is planned under the heading Quellen und Darstellungen zur Geschichte des Parlamentarismus und der politischen Parteien. Research is being done on: Die Beziehungen zwischen den Interessenverbänden und den politischen Parteien 1879-1918; Finanzpolitik der Weimarer Republik; Friedrich-Harkort-Biographie; and a Materialsammlung zur Entwicklung der Organisationsformen der liberalen Parteien. A Gesamtkatalog der deutschen Presse has been in preparation since 1954.

MAX-PLANCK-INSTITUT FÜR GESCHICHTE [Max Planck Institute for History], Göttingen, Düstere Eichenweg 28. Director: Hermann Heimpel. The greater part of the institute's research consists of work on the following: continuation of the Germania Sacra, begun by the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Institut für Deutsche Geschichte; a history of the late Middle Ages and the age of the Reformation; German history in the 19th and early 20th Centuries with special emphasis on administration, social and economic conditions and the creation of modern Germany. A new edition of the Dahlmann-Waitz bibliography is also in preparation.

MITTELLATEINISCHES WÖRTERBUCH, München 22, Schönfeldstrasse 11/II. Chairman: Prof. Lehmann. The Mittelateinisches Wörterbuch is a project of cooperative research undertaken by the Academies of Sciences in Berlin, Göttingen, Heidelberg, Leipzig and München, with the participation of the Austrian and Swiss Academies of Sciences. The task of research is twofold: 1) contribution of the German material for the new Du Cange der Union Académique Internationale (800-1200), to be published beginning with the letter L; 2) work on a medieval Latin-German Dictionary. Publication: sample articles for the new Du Cange der Union Académique Internationale were published in Archivum Latinitatis Medii Aevi 24, 1954, pp. 43-83.

MONUMENTA GERMANIAE HISTORICA, München 2, Arcis-strasse 10. Chairman and President: Friedrich Baethgen. The project was established in 1819. It is today the foremost German research institute specializing exclusively in medieval history. Its main task is the critical edition of sources and research studies. Periodical publication: Deutsches Archiv für Geschichte des Mittelalters [German Archive for the History of the Middle Ages], formerly known as Neues Archiv der Gesellschaft für ältere deutsche Geschichtskunde (1876-1935), and previous to that as Archiv der Gesellschaft für ältere deutsche Geschichtskunde (1820-1874). A complete list of publications of the institute was published by Hermann Böhlhaus Nachf. (Weimar and Köln, 1955).

NUMISMATISCHE KOMMISSION DER LÄNDER IN DER BUNDESREPUBLIK [Numismatic Commission of the Länder in the Federal Republic of Germany], Hamburg 36, Holstenwall 24. Director: W. Hävernich. The purpose of the commission is to reorganize and promote numismatic research. Publications: see the Jahresberichte in May of each year of the Numismatisches Nachrichtenblatt. Works in progress: a) Antiquität: Fundkatalog der in Deutschland gefundenen antiken Münzen; b) Middle Ages and Modern Period: 1) Fundkatalog der in Deutschland gehobenen Münzfunde der Zeit 750-1806, 2) Fundkatalog der deutschen Münzen in den wikingerzeitlichen Funden in Schweden, in cooperation with Sweden.

OSTEUROPA-INSTITUT AN DER FREIEN UNIVERSITÄT BERLIN [East European Institute at the Free University in Berlin], Berlin-Dahlem, Ehrenbergstrasse 35. Director: Werner Philipp. The purpose of the institute is to engage in research on the history and cultural, legal, economic, social and political life of Eastern Europe, especially with reference to the Soviet Union, Poland and Czechoslovakia. It has a library containing 30,000 books and atlases, 2,500 microfilms and slides, 3,500 maps, and 450 periodicals and newspapers. The institute consists of the following sections: 1) Slavic Languages and Literature; 2) East European History; 3) East European Economy; 4) East European Law; 5) Research on the East European Länder; 6) Soviet Medicine; 7) East European Art History; 8) Soviet Pedagogy. Publications: four series a) Slavistische Veröffentlichungen, 9 volumes to date; b) Forschungen zur osteuropäischen Geschichte, 3 volumes to date; c) Wirtschaftswissenschaftliche Veröffentlichungen, 3

volumes to date; d) Berichte des Osteuropa-Instituts an der Freien Universität Berlin, 24 numbers to date.

OSTEUROPA-INSTITUT MÜNCHEN [East European Institute in Munich], München 22, Maximilianstrasse 41/IV. Director: Hans Koch. The institute is particularly concerned with research on Northeast Europe (Russia, the Ukraine, White Russia and Poland). Practically all aspects of Slavic life are dealt with, but emphasis is placed on economic, religious, legal and historical matters. The institute's library consists of 9,000 volumes, 300 current periodicals, a collection of maps, and a special collection. Publications: Jahrbücher für Geschichte Osteuropas (quarterly); Veröffentlichungen des Osteuropa-Instituts München, 9 volumes to date. Works in progress: Soziale Lage des heimatvertriebenen Landes vor seiner Aussiedlung aus Ost- und Ostmitteleuropa (1918-1945); Biographisches Lexikon von Nordost-Europa - Unterabteilung Russen; Handbuch der Sowjetunion; Deutschland und die Ukraine 1934-1945. Other studies include: First edition of the Al-Kitāb preserved in Belorussian, Historical Grammar of the Russian Language, Mongolia (Geography of the USSR), and a new edition of the handbook Die Slaven.

SÜDOST-INSTITUT [Southeast Institute], München 15, Güllstrasse 7. Director: F. Valjavec. The institute engages in research on the general, cultural and economic history of the Countries of Southeastern Europe, and publishes works on these subjects. Publications: Südost-Forschungen (annual); Wissenschaftlicher Dienst Südosteuropa (monthly); Südosteuropa-Bibliographie; Südosteuropäische Arbeiten, 44 volumes to date. Works in progress: Handbuch zur Geschichte Südosteuropas, three volumes; Südostatlas. A bibliography of the institute's publications appears in the anniversary number of the institute's Südost-Forschungen 1956 15(1).

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR THE STUDY OF WAR DOCUMENTS

The American Committee for the Study of War Documents was organized in 1955 with the purpose of encouraging, and assisting in, the fullest scholarly utilization of documents which came into the possession of the Allies as a result of World War II. To achieve this purpose, the Committee has undertaken to secure the aid of appropriate agencies in making these documents available for study by American scholars, to enlist the support and cooperation of universities and colleges, their faculties and graduate students and of other scholarly organizations in the systematic exploration of this material; and to collaborate in regard to such studies with scholars and institutions abroad. Membership on the Committee is open by invitation of the Executive Board to scholars in various fields. It is hoped that this will stimulate, on an inter-disciplinary basis, the study of the period with which the documents deal and, in particular, the study of the growth of Nazism and other totalitarian phenomena. Reginald H. Phelps (Harvard Univ.) is the chairman of the group and its committees are headed by Walter L. Dorn, Fritz I. Epstein, Oron J. Hale, George W. F. Hallgarten and Hans Kohn. Inquiries may be addressed to Sidney Wallach, Executive Secretary, American Committee for the Study of War Documents, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N. Y., or to the American Historical Association, Study Room 274, Library of Congress Annex, Washington 25, D. C. [From a prospectus issued by the Committee]

THE UNITED STATES ARMY IN WORLD WAR II

In 1946 the Chief of Staff of the U. S. Army authorized a project on the United States Army in World War II, describing the organization, plans and operations of the War Department and the Army from 1939 to the end of the Pacific War. To date, over twenty-five volumes have been published and over sixty more are in preparation or projected. The volumes which have been published are listed under the following subseries: The War Department
The Army Ground Forces
The Army Service Forces and the Technical Services
The War in Europe (Cross-Channel Attack; The Lorraine Campaign; The Supreme Command; Logistical Support of the

Armies, Volume I; Three Battles: Arnaville, Altuzzo, and Schmidt)
The War in the Pacific (The Fall of the Philippines; Guadalcanal: The First Offensive; Seizure of the Gilberts and Marshalls; The Approach to the Philippines; Leyte: The Return to the Philippines; Okinawa: The Last Battle)
China-Burma-India (Stilwell's Mission to China)
Middle East (The Persian Corridor and Aid to Russia)
Special Studies (The Women's Army Corps).
The works are based on the records and recollections created by the U. S. Army--17,200 tons of these alone--and those of the countries which the U. S. fought. A group of professional historians are engaged in the project, with the co-operation of participants and with the facilities and assistance of the Office of the Chief of Military History. The publication of a general index for the entire series is planned. Summaries of the volumes can be found in the Master Index, Reader's Guide I, Office of the Chief of Military History, Department of the Army, Washington 25, D. C.

THE PAPERS OF ALEXANDER HAMILTON

On 1 July 1955 Columbia University and the Columbia University Press started a publication project of the papers of Alexander Hamilton under the editorial chairmanship of John Krout. The editors are attempting to collect copies (usually photostats) of letters written by and to Hamilton, and documents written and signed by him. To date, photostats have been collected of approximately 14,000 documents. The originals of these documents are located in public repositories or in private hands. The completed works are expected to comprise from ten to fifteen volumes. The editors are interested in learning of the location of any Hamilton documents that are in private hands. [Harold C. Syrett, Executive Editor, The Papers of Alexander Hamilton, Columbia University, New York 27, N. Y.]

VATICAN FILM LIBRARY AT SAINT LOUIS UNIVERSITY

The Knights of Columbus, together with Saint Louis University, established the Foundation for the Preservation of the Historic Documents at the Vatican Library in 1951. The aim of the Vatican Film Library is to obtain on film all MSS that experts believe to be of present or future use to scholarship in the Western Hemisphere: the huge collection of handwritten volumes or codices. Each codex contains from two or three, to as many as thirty or forty individual handwritten treatises, documents or books. By April 1956 the Library held some 708,100 feet of film representing about 9,205,300 pages of handwritten materials, on such subjects as medicine, physical sciences and mathematics, correspondence of royalty and statesmen, development of governments, Roman law, canon law, social and humanitarian subjects, classical and modern literatures and languages, and philosophy. The films cover the period from the rise and development of Christianity to the nineteenth century. The project does not include the Archives of the Vatican, nor does it cover the printed books or the archival sections of the Vatican Library. Conditions for using MSS are exactly like those at the Vatican, and scholars and students are invited to make full use of materials available. The cataloguing system of the Vatican has been followed and various Vatican indices are present in film, photostat or print. [News release by the Knights of Columbus Vatican Film Library at St. Louis University, 221 North Grand, St. Louis Missouri].

NEWLY PUBLISHED

Journal of the Society of Archivists. Semi-annual, appearing in April and October (1956: Vol. 1). Pub. by The Society of Archivists, Guildhall Library, Basinghall Street, London, E. C. 2. Editor: E. J. Hollaender, Archivist, Guildhall Library. Contents: Articles and short communications on the history and structure of British, Commonwealth and American archives, modern archive administration and such technical aspects of archives as housing and storage, repair and restoration, and equipment; review articles; reviews of British

American and European continental books of interest to professional archivists; notes and news on matters related to the Society. Volume subject index and table of contents.

National Polish Historical Bibliography

"Prasa i Książka, the official publishing house of the Polish government in Warsaw, announces the republication, in photoprint, of the capital Bibliografia Historii Polskiej of Ludwik Winkel. This careful, national bibliography of source, monographic and periodical material relating to Polish history from its origins to 1815 has long been out of print. It appeared at Lwów and Cracow between 1891 and 1914. A second edition of Volume I (pp. 1-564), edited by Karol Maleczyński, appeared in Lwów in 1937. ... Address: Prasa i Książka, Koszykowa 31, Warsaw." [Journal of Central European Affairs 1956 15(4): 06].

The Far Eastern Quarterly (105 Durant Hall, University of California, Berkeley 4, California) began to use the title Journal of Asian Studies with Vol. 16, No. 1 (November 1956). The numbering of the volumes continues that of its predecessor. The change in name reflects a broadening of the scope of the Far Eastern Association within the last year to include studies on South Asia (India Pakistan, Ceylon, Nepal, etc.) and articles on this area are to be found in the periodical regularly, beginning with the November 1955 number. The name of the Association will shortly also be changed to the Association for Asian Studies. It does not plan to publish articles on the Middle East. Except for this extension of the area of interest, there is no change in editorial policy or emphasis in the periodical. [Donald H. Shively Editor, Journal of Asian Studies].

PERIODICALS LIST

Volume 2, Number 1 contained a list of periodicals covered by HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS, by country and area. Additions are published in each subsequent number, and a cumulative list with an annual report will be published in the forthcoming index number. This will contain the most essential information on the periodicals examined for abstracting:

Name of Journal (Country of publication), frequency of appearance. Year, Volume (and numbers) examined: abstract numbers in Vol. 2 of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS.

Journal titles in languages other than English, German or the Romance languages will be translated.

The following relevant aspects of the policy of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS are cited:

HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS started abstracting articles beginning with issues (fascicles) of periodicals appearing after 1 June 1954, using the date indicated on the journal (for details see paragraph 9, Abstracting Instructions, Vol. 1, p. 132). An exception is made if an annual publication with a 1953 or earlier imprint was published in 1954 or later. Also, on journals added to our coverage in recent months, abstracting started with the first number which appeared after 1 January 1955. Any journal now being published which is to be added in the future will be abstracted retroactively to 1 January 1955. Readers are thus assured of bibliographical control of historical articles within the indicated scope of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS from that date.

PERIODICALS ADDED TO THE COVERAGE OF HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS

since the last number

Akademiedagen (Netherlands)
 Annalen van het Thijmgenootschap (Netherlands)
 Anzeiger der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften (Austria)
 Bulletin of the British Society for the History of Science (Great Britain)
 Hermathena: A Series of Papers by Members of Trinity College (Eire)
 Indonesië (Netherlands)
 Irish Ecclesiastical Record (Eire)
 Irish Geography (Eire)
 Irish Sword (Eire)
 Jahrbuch des Oberösterreichischen Musealvereines (Austria)
 Jahrbuch des Vereines für Geschichte der Stadt Wien (Austria)

Journal of Asian Studies, formerly Far Eastern Quarterly (United States)
 Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society (Eire)
 Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland (Eire)
 Mededelingen der Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen (Netherlands)
 Nederlands Archiefblad (Netherlands)
 Österreichisches Archiv für Kirchenrecht (Austria)
 Studies: An Irish Quarterly Review (Eire)
 Der Wächter (Austria)
 Wiener Geschichtsblätter (Austria)
 Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes (Austria)
 Zeitschrift für Katholische Theologie (Austria)

NOTES AND NEWS

This section contains information on past and forthcoming events of interest to historians. Associations of historians wishing to bring meetings of general interest to the attention of historians are invited to write to HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS, Attn.: "Notes and News."

MEETING OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY
HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

The Mississippi Valley Historical Association held its forty-ninth annual meeting in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, 19-21 April 1956. The program of lectures delivered and speeches held is given below.

Colonial History. Chairman: Carl Bridenbaugh (Univ. of California, Berkeley). Edmund S. Morgan (Yale Univ.), The American Revolution: Revisions in Need of Revising. Comments by Lawrence H. Gibson (Lehigh Univ.), Clarence L. Ver Steeg (Northwestern Univ.) and Alfred L. Burt (Univ. of Minnesota).

The Negro in American Life. Chairman: C. Vann Woodward (The Johns Hopkins Univ.). Kenneth M. Stampp (Univ. of California, Berkeley), Southern Paternalism toward Negroes under Slavery. Guion G. Johnson (Chapel Hill, N.C.), Southern Paternalism toward Negroes after Emancipation. Comments by Fletcher M. Green (Univ. of North Carolina) and John H. Franklin (Howard Univ.).

New Perspectives in Petroleum History. Chairman: John D. Hicks (Univ. of California, Berkeley). Ralph W. Hidy (New York Univ.), Implications of Recent Literature on the History of the Petroleum Industry. Comments by Herbert Heaton (Univ. of Minnesota) and Paul H. Giddens (Hamline Univ.).

Ohio Valley Agriculture. Chairman: Fred A. Shannon (Univ. of Illinois). Paul Henlein (Univ. of Wisconsin), Shifting Range-Feeder Patterns in the Ohio Valley before 1860. Clayton S. Ellsworth (College of Wooster), The Coming of Rural Consolidated Schools to the Ohio Valley. James F. Hopkins (Univ. of Kentucky), The Farming Activities of Henry Clay. Comments by Weymouth T. Jordan (Florida State Univ.). This meeting was held jointly with the Agricultural History Society.

Luncheon Conference. Chairman: William C. Binkley (Tulane Univ.). Words of greeting delivered by Charles B. Nutting (Acting Chancellor, Univ. of Pittsburgh). Boyd C. Shafer (American Historical Association), Random Notes of an Editor.

Diplomatic History. Chairman: W. Stull Holt (Univ. of Washington). Samuel Flagg Bemis (Yale Univ.), The Diplomatic History of the United States: Where Have We Been, Where Are We Now, and What Are the Obstacles Facing Us? Comments by E. Taylor Parks (Dept. of State), William L. Neumann (Goucher College) and Walter Johnson (Univ. of Chicago).

Political History. Chairman: Albert T. Volwiler (Ohio Univ.). Vincent P. De Santis (Univ. of Notre Dame), The Republican Leadership, 1877-1896. John R. Lambert, Jr. (North Carolina State College), The Democratic Leadership, 1877-1896. Comments by Horace S. Merrill (Univ. of Maryland) and Edward Younger (Univ. of Virginia).

Progressive Thinkers of the New South. Chairman: James W. Patton (Univ. of North Carolina). Herbert J. Doherty, Jr. (Univ. of Florida), Alexander J. McKelway: Opponent of Child Labor. Allen J. Going (Univ. of Alabama), Edgar Gardner Murphy: Southern Thinker and Organizer. Louis R. Harlan (East Texas State Teachers College), The Southern Education Board and the Race Issue in Public Education.

Western History. Chairman: Earl S. Pomeroy (Univ. of Oregon). Francis Paul Prucha (Saint Mary's College), The Army and Indian Policy before the Civil War. Robert G. Athearn (Univ. of Colorado), The Army and Indian Policy after the Civil War. Comments by Henry C. Borger, Jr. (Clark Univ.) and Robert W. Johannsen (Univ. of Kansas).

Westward to the Queen City. Chairman: Sidney L. Miller (Univ. of Pittsburgh). John E. Pixton, Jr. (Pennsylvania State Univ.), Faith vs. Economics: The Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, 1845-1883. Walter R. Marvin (Martha Kinney Cooper Ohioana Library Association), The Pennsyl-

vania's Middle Route to the Middle West. Comments by G. Murray Campbell (Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Comp.

Annual Dinner of the Association. Presiding: Thomas Clark (Univ. of Kentucky). Presidential address by Edw. Kirkland (Bowdoin College), Divide and Ruin.

Theodore Roosevelt and Administration. Chairman: L. Damond (Univ. of Michigan). Elting E. Morison (Sch. Industrial Management, Massachusetts Institute of Technol.), Theodore Roosevelt as a Chief Executive. Comments by Arthur M. Johnson (U.S. Naval Academy), Oscar E. Anderson (Univ. of Cincinnati) and George E. Mowry (Univ. of California, Los Angeles).

Intellectual History. Chairman: Russel B. Nye (Michigan State Univ.). John C. Greene (Univ. of Wisconsin), A New View of Intellectual History. Comments by Stow Persons (State Univ. of Iowa), Roy H. Pearce (Ohio State Univ.) (read by Chairman) and Arthur H. Bestor (Univ. of Illinois). This meeting was a joint session with the American Studies Association.

American Socialism and War. Chairman: Merle Curti (Univ. of Wisconsin). Howard H. Quint (Univ. of South Carolina), The War with Spain. David A. Shannon (Teacher College, Columbia Univ.), The First World War. Comment by John P. Roche (Haverford College) and Henry David (Columbia Univ.).

Urban Newspapers and Community Development. Chairman: J. Cutler Andrews (Chatham College and Univ. of Pittsburgh). Eugene Smith (Willamantic State Teachers College), The Hartford Courant. Charles E. Rogers (Washington D.C.), Kansas City Star. Comments by Blake McKelvey (City Historian, Rochester, N.Y.) and Eric E. Lampard (Smit College).

Woodrow Wilson in Retrospect. Chairman: Richard N. Current (Woman's College of the Univ. of North Carolina). John A. Garraty (Michigan State Univ.), Woodrow Wilson: Study in Personality. John M. Blum (Massachusetts Institute of Technology), Woodrow Wilson: a Study in Intellect. Comment by Arthur S. Link (Northwestern Univ.).

Immigration Historiography. Chairman: Carlton C. Quisenberry (Carleton College). Robert A. Divine (Univ. of Texas), Immigration as a Dynamic Factor in American Development. Rowland T. Berthoff (Princeton Univ.), Immigration - Still a Field for Research. Comments by John Higham (Rutgers Univ.) and William E. Leuchtenburg (Columbia Univ.).

Methodism in the Aftermath of Two Wars. Chairman: T. Lefler (Univ. of North Carolina). Ralph E. Morrow (Washington Univ.), Methodism and the Problem of a Reordered Society, 1865-1880. Robert M. Miller (Texas Western College), The Social Attitudes of American Methodists, 1919-1929. Comments by Henry L. Swint (Vanderbilt Univ.) and Kenneth K. Bailey (Indiana Univ.).

The Teaching of Military History. Chairman: Wesley Craven (Princeton Univ.). George K. Tanham (The Rand Corporation), The Experience of the Civilian. Col. Trev. Dupuy (Harvard Univ.), The Experience of the Military. Comment by T. Harry Williams (Louisiana State Univ.).

Dinner for Members of Phi Alpha Theta. Presiding: C. Mooney (Indiana Univ.). Holman Hamilton (Univ. of Kentucky), Texas Bonds and Yankee Profits.

Puritanism in American Life. Chairman: Leland D. Baldwin (Univ. of Pittsburgh). Jerald C. Brauer (Federal Theological Faculty, Univ. of Chicago), The Puritan Theocratic Ideal in American Politics. Comments by Charles Barker (Johns Hopkins Univ.) and Oscar Handlin (Harvard Univ.).

Liberal Arts and Teacher Education. Chairman: Frank Keppel (Harvard Univ.). In their papers, Otto F. Kraushaar (Goucher College), stressed the need for moderation in

conciling differences between liberal arts colleges and the educationists, and Harry J. Carman (Columbia Univ.), called for a happy marriage between broad education and specialization. Comments by Charles R. Keller (Williams College) and John S. Dumke (Occidental College).

The Franco-American Alliance of 1778. Chairman: John J. King (Hunter College). Richard W. Van Alstyne (Univ. of Northern California), Independence and the French Alliance, 1755-1778. Alexander DeConde (Duke Univ.), Washington's Farewell, the French Alliance, and the Election of 1796. Comments by Albert H. Bowman (Alexandria, Va.) and Frank Mahan (Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial Commission).

The American Indian. Chairman: Ralph P. Bieber (Washington Univ.). Erminie Wheeler-Voegelin (Indiana Univ.), The Anthropologist's Search for Aboriginal Occupancy. Thomas LeDuc (Oberlin College), The Work of the Indian Burial Commission under the Act of 1946. Comment by Wright L. Smith (Miami Univ.). [From Richard W. Leopold, The Forty-Ninth Annual Meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association", Mississippi Valley Historical Review 36 43(2): 275-292].

SOCIETY FOR FRENCH HISTORICAL STUDIES

The Society for French Historical Studies was organized on 4 February 1956. It has been accepted as an affiliate of the Société d'Histoire moderne in Paris. A listing of lectures delivered at the Conference held in 1956 is given below.

Luncheon. Welcome: Roy F. Nichols (Vice-Provost of the Univ. of Pennsylvania). Henry Guerlac (Cornell Univ.), Franklin and the French Scientists.

Session on the French Revolution. Chairman: William E. Engelbach (Univ. of Pennsylvania and American Philosophical Society). Richard M. Brace (Northwestern Univ.), The Social Origins of the Girondins in the National Convention. Albert Chinard (Princeton Univ.), Franklin and the Constitution of 1791. Discussion: Whitfield J. Bell (Univ. of Pennsylvania).

Session on Social and Economic History. Chairman: David Pinkney (Univ. of Missouri). Shepard B. Clough (Columbia Univ.), The History of the Monnet Plan. Val R. Lorwin (Univ. of Chicago), Reflections on the History of the French and American Trade Unions. Traian Stoianovich (Rutgers Univ.), Overcropping, Commercial Farming and Collective Property Rights: Eighteenth Century France.

Session on France and the Problem of War. Chairman: Franklin C. Palm (Univ. of California). René Albrecht-Carrié (Harvard College), French Power and the Organization of Europe after World War I. L. Boone Atkinson (Air Univ.), French Military Power and the Communists in Parliament, 1945-54. Discussion: Donald J. Harvey (Hunter College).

Luncheon. Chairman: John H. Stewart (Western Reserve Univ.). Donald C. McKay (Harvard Univ.), The Third Republic Revisited.

Dinner. Chairman: Leo Gershoy (New York Univ.). Crane Brinton (Harvard Univ.), Clashing French Generations since 1900.

The next meeting of the Society for French Historical Studies will be held in New York, N.Y., on 1-2 February 1957. The program of the meeting is to include sessions on the Eighteenth Century, the French Revolution, the Restoration, the Second Empire and contemporary France.

The officers wish to invite all persons interested in the study of French history to join the Society. Address correspondence to David H. Pinkney, Secretary-Treasurer, 318 Chase Hall, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.

AMERICAN SECTION OF THE ISTITUTO PER LA STORIA DEL RISORGIMENTO ITALIANO

An American division of the Istituto per la storia del Risorgimento italiano was organized at a meeting held at the Brookings Institute in Washington on 28 December 1955. Membership is open to professors, graduate students, teachers,

and the general public interested in Italian history from the eighteenth century to the present. The first annual meeting of the organization is scheduled for 29 December 1956 in St. Louis, Missouri. Address all correspondence to Professor Howard R. Marraro, Room 502, Casa Italiana, Columbia University, New York 27, N.Y.

THE MIDDLE CLASS IN TROPICAL AND SUB-TROPICAL COUNTRIES

The International Institute of Differing Civilization (11 Boulevard de Waterloo, Brussels) held its twenty-ninth session in London from 13 to 16 September 1955. The topics of discussion were the political, economic and social aspects of the development of a middle class in tropical and sub-tropical countries. Introductory reports were presented by Angel Palerm (Organization of American States), Observations on the Development of the Middle Class in Latin America; and by Roger Millet (International Institute of the Middle Classes), The Evolution of the Middle Classes in Europe. Special reports were given that dealt with various areas of Africa, Asia and the Near East. The institute published the complete record of the proceedings (Bruxelles, 1956, 467 pp.).

GERMAN SOCIETY FOR EAST EUROPEAN STUDIES

The annual conference of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Ost-europakunde (Stuttgart, Leonhardsplatz 28/IV) took place from 25 to 27 October 1956 in Köln, Germany. The subjects of the lectures and sessions are given below.

Public address: Klaus Mehnert, Der Mensch in der Sowjetgesellschaft [The Individual in Soviet Society].

Section on Ideology. Chairman: Gerhard von Mende. Hans Koch, Sowjetideologie als Weltanschauung und Wissenschaft [Soviet Ideology as Weltanschauung and Science]. Günther Stökl, Das Bild der Geschichte in der Sowjetideologie [The View of History in the Soviet Ideology]. Arnold Buchholz, Das Bild der Natur in der Sowjetideologie [The View of Nature in the Soviet Ideology].

Section on Recent History. Chairman: Georg von Rauch. Hermann Pörzgen, Die sowjetische Aussenpolitik seit Stalins Tod [Soviet Foreign Policy since Stalin's Death].

Section on Economics. Chairman: Otto Schiller. Hans Raupach, Die inneren Probleme der sowjetischen Wirtschaft [The Domestic Problems of the Soviet Economy]. Hans Bräker, Die sowjetische Wirtschaft in ihren Aussenbeziehungen [Foreign Relations of the Soviet Economy].

THE FOURTH AUSTRIAN HISTORICAL MEETING

The Vierte Österreichische Historikertag took place from 17 to 21 September 1956 in Klagenfurt, Austria. The meeting was sponsored by the Verband Österreichischer Geschichtsvereine, Vienna I, Johannesgasse 6. The subjects of all sections and the lectures in the field of modern history and those likely to be of minor general interest are included below.

First Section: Prehistorical and Ancient History and Research on Roman Provinces. Chairmen: Richard Pittioni and Artur Betz.

Second Section: General History. Chairman: Hugo Hantsch (Vienna). Hugo Hantsch, Count Leopold Berchtold. Ferdo Hauptmann (Sarajevo), Jelačić's Plan for the Transformation of the Austrian Empire in 1848. Heinrich Appelt (Graz), King Ottokar of Bohemia and the Steiermark. Alexander Novotny (Vienna), The Berlin Congress and the Great Powers.

Third Section: The Study of Länder and Settlements. Chairman: Karl Lechner.

Fourth Section: Legal and Economic History. Chairmen: Hans Lentze and Erna Patzelt.

Fifth Section: The Slavs and Eastern Europe. Chairman: Heinrich Felix Schmid. Johann Albrecht Freiherr v. Reisswitz (Munich), The Balkans in the Public Opinion of Central Europe before the First World War. Thorvi Eckhardt (Vienna), The Baroque of the South Slavs. Walter Leitsch (Vienna), The

Eastern Policy of Emperor Charles VI.
 Sixth Section: Cultural Anthropology and Ethnology. Chairman: Leopold Schmidt.
 Seventh Section: Historical Geography. Chairman: August Loehr.
 Eighth Section: a) Numismatics. Chairman: Franz Wolny.
 b) Heraldry and Genealogy. Chairman: Franz Joseph Riebel.
 Ninth Section: Working Committee of Historians in the Secondary Schools. Chairman: Rudolf Klein.
 Tenth Section: Working Committee of Museum Officials. Chairman: Erwin M. Auer.
 Public Lectures: Rudolf Egger (Vienna), Excavations on the Magdalensberg. Gotbert Moro (Klagenfurt), The Development of Historical Research and Historical Writing in Carinthia. Ernst Klebel (Regensburg), The Origin and Development of the Manor Lords in Carinthia. Eberhard Kranzmayer (Vienna), Important Historical Results of the Settlement of Carinthia for the Prehistorical, Ancient and Medieval Periods.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

The annual congress of the Historical Society of Bosnia and Herzegovina was held from 7-8 April 1956. Papers were presented by Esad Pašalić, "On some questions relating to the work of our historiography", and Ekrem Mursel, "On instruction in history in our schools." The report of the Executive Committee, presented by the Secretary of the Society, Hamdija Kapidžić, shows considerable activity in popularizing the history of the Serbian Revolution of 1804. In the coming years the Society will endeavor to collect materials and compile history books on local developments, with emphasis on the most recent events. Special studies are to be organized at the University of Sarajevo on the history of the labor movement and on the history of the People's Revolution. [S. Gavrilović, from *Godišnjak Istoriskog Društva Bosne i Hercegovine* 1955 (7): 219-248].

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF CROATIA

The regular annual assembly of the Historical Society of Croatia was held on 21 May 1955. Papers were presented by J. Sidak on Croatian historiography, 1953 to 1955; and by F. Čulinović on the material for a history of the War of National Liberation. Dr. Protega, President of the Society, discussed some of the problems in the field of historiography. [S. Gavrilović, from *Historijski Zbornik* 1955 (1-4): 237-243].

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Institute on Historical and Archival Management

The fourth annual summer Institute on Historical and Archival Management will be offered by Radcliffe College, with the co-sponsorship of the Department of History of Harvard University during the six weeks, 24 June through 2 August 1957. Designed for college graduates who are interested in a career in archival work, and historical society work, the course is open also to employees of institutions in these related fields. Students will devote full time to the study of archival and historical resources and their relation to the interpretation of history; and they will visit representative manuscript and archival depositories, historical societies, and museums in the area of greater Boston. The staff will consist of eighteen or more experts in these fields. The course will be under the direction of Lester J. Cappon, Director of the Institute of Early American History and Culture at Williamsburg, Virginia, and Archival Consultant, Colonial Williamsburg. The class will be limited to fifteen, and will be conducted as a seminar. Two full-tuition scholarships of \$200 each are available. Inquiries should be addressed to the Institute, 10 Garden Street, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts. [From a news release]

The next meeting of the Anglo-American Conference of Historians will be from 8 to 13 July 1957, at the University of London. Prospective attendants are asked to write to the Secretary, Institute of Historical Research, University of London, Senate House, London, W. C. 1.

Roosevelt University, Chicago, will present a lecture series on recent history, entitled "Today's World in the Light of Yesterday." On 20 February 1957, Erich Ollenhauer, the head of the German Socialist Party, will open the series. This is to be followed, on each succeeding Wednesday, by lectures delivered by Charles Loch Mowat, Adolf Sturmthal, Frank Freidel, Hans Morgenthau, and Helmut Hirsch.

SCOPE AND METHOD

For details regarding the scope and method of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS, the attention of readers is drawn to the Introduction (p. 2) and the Abstracting Instructions (p. 130) of Vol. 1, No. 1. The more important sections of the Introduction are quoted:

"Scope. HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS includes articles on political, diplomatic, economic, social, cultural and intellectual history appearing on the period 1775 - 1945 in the periodical literature (including year books) the world over. For the present it will not include historical articles of limited local interest (as counties and municipalities) or those normally understood to belong to another field (such as history of music), unless these articles are of significance or of relevance to the understanding of the developments of a particular period.

"Periodicals to be included. As a bibliographical and reference publication containing non-evaluative abstracts, HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS is designed to satisfy a large variety of needs. We are consequently not limiting ourselves exclusively to scholarly journals. All periodicals currently published are to be covered. This includes both historical periodicals and the numerous 'peripheral' journals which carry occasional historical articles. ... The coverage of some weeklies and dailies is to be extended in successive numbers.

"Procedural matters. It will be evident to the user of this bibliographic service that some journals conform to the ideology of the countries in which they are published. Abstracts mirror the views of the authors of the original articles, not of the abstracters nor of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS. On occasion it has been necessary to shorten the text of abstracts or to make minor editorial changes. As it is not practicable to show the changed version to the abstractor, the ultimate responsibility for the contents of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS rests with the editor. ...

"Abstract headings are given as follows: Name of Author (Institutional affiliation or location). TITLE OF ARTICLE [Translation of title]. Title of publication. Indicated year of publication. Volume number (Issue number or running number of fascicle): page numbers.

"The explanation of the authorship of abstracts, other than the name of the person abstracting, is as follows:

'Journal': the journal cited furnished the abstract. The name of the abstractor on the staff of that journal, or the person delegated by the journal editor, when known, is indicated in parentheses.

'Author': the author prepared the abstract.

'H A Staff': the abstract was prepared by a staff member of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS."

WORLD LIST OF HISTORICAL PERIODICALS

[Continued from Volume 2, page 183]

Information on periodicals is summarized according to the following pattern:

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|---|---|
| (1) Title [Translation]. | (6) Publisher or sponsoring institution. |
| (2) Sub-title [Translation]. | (7) Editor or editorial board. |
| (3) Frequency of publication. | (8) Description of contents. |
| (4) Volume number of a recent issue
(usually the most recent available). | (9) Remarks (summaries in languages other
than that of publication, indices, and
other relevant information). |
| (5) Date first published. | |

Explanation of Symbols:

H - predominantly historical in contents

P - peripheral, predominantly non-historical

Purely local journals are not included in this list.

Belgium

Prepared with the assistance of Dr. Julien van Hove, Conservateur of the Bibliothèque Royale de Belgique, Brussels

Alliance Numismatique Européenne, Europees Genootschap voor Munt-en Penningkunde [European Numismatic Association]. Publication Mensuelle [Monthly publication]. Monthly (1956: no volume indicated). First pub. in 1950. Pub. by Alliance Numismatique Européenne, Anvers, 314 Avenue Gitschotel. Editors: René de Martelaere and Antoine Vanden Brande. Contents: Articles on all aspects of numismatics, medals and paper money in Europe and North Africa; catalogues; news and notes on numismatic activities; necrology. Articles in French or Dutch. Volume table of contents.

Analecta Bollandiana [Bollandist Analects]. Quarterly (1955: Vol. 74). First pub. in 1882. Pub. by Société des Bollandistes, Bruxelles, 24 Boulevard Saint-Michel. Editorial Board: Mauritius Coens, Baldvinus de Gaiffier, Paulus Grosjean, Franciscus Halkin, Paulus Devos, Josephus van der Straeten. Contents: Critical studies on the lives of the saints (hagiography, martyrology and legends); documents; review articles; book reviews; bibliography of books and periodicals. Articles in French, occasionally in Italian or German. Volume table of contents and annual subject and author index.

Analecta Praemonstratensia [Premonstratensian Analects]. Semi-annual (1955: Vol. 31). First pub. in 1925. Pub. by Commissio Historica Ordinis Praemonstratensis, Abbaye Averbode, Belgium. Editorial Board: R.D. J. Versteyleen, R.D. J.B. Valvekens, R.D. H. Heyman, R.D. Pl. Lefèvre, R.D. A. Vanden Hurk, R.D. N. Weyns, R.D. M. Koyen. Contents: Articles on ecclesiastical history and literature, especially the history of the Premonstratensian Order, and on theology, canon law, liturgy and history of art; notes and news of the Order. Articles in French, German, also English, Dutch or Latin. Volume table of contents and alphabetical list of authors. A general index covering volumes 1-30 will be published in the near future.

Anciens Pays et Assemblées d'Etat [Old Countries and Institutions]. Etudes publiées par la Section Belge de la Commission Internationale pour l'Histoire des Assemblées d'Etat. [Studies published by the Belgian Section of the International Commission for the History of Representative Institutions]. Appears at irregular intervals (1956: Vol. 11). First pub. in 1950. Pub. by Section Belge de la Commission Internationale pour l'Histoire des Assemblées d'Etats, Louvain. Editor: E. Nauwelaerts, Arlon, 41 Rue de Neufchâteau. Editorial Board: M.A. Arnould, J. Dhondt, J. Lejeune, E. Lousse, R. Petit. Contents: Articles on the history, general and cultural, of the old Belgian provinces and representative and parliamentary institutions with stress on the period before the French Revolution; reports of historians in this field; extensive source material. Articles in French or Dutch, with summaries in French. Annual author index and alphabetical table of contents.

Annales de la Fédération Archéologique et Historique de Belgique. Handelingen van het Verbond der geschiedkundige en oudheidkundige Kringen van België [Annals of the Belgian Archeological and Historical Federation]. Annual, appearing actually at irregular intervals (1947: Vol. 35, published in

1953). First pub. in 1886. Pub. by Editions J. Duculot, Gembloux, for Fédération Archéologique et Historique de Belgique, Anvers. Editor: Baron Jean de Béthune. Contents: Articles on such subjects as history, archeology, folklore, art, numismatics, sigillography and epigraphy, with emphasis on medieval Belgium. Articles in French or Dutch. Volume table of contents.

Annales de la Société d'Emulation de Bruges. Handelingen van het Genootschap voor Geschiedenis, Gesticht onder de Benaming "Société d'Emulation" te Brugge [Proceedings of the Historical Society, "Society of Emulation" of Bruges]. Revue Trimestrielle pour l'Etude de l'Histoire et des Antiquités de la Flandre. Dreimaandelijks Tijdschrift voor de Studie van Geschiedenis en Oudheiden van Vlaanderen [Quarterly for the Study of History and Antiquities of Flanders]. Quarterly (1956: Vol. 93). First pub. in 1839. Pub. by Genootschap voor Geschiedenis, "Société d'Emulation," Bruges, 22 Komvest. Editorial Address: Bruges, 10 Sint-Gilliskerkstraat. Contents: Articles on all aspects of the history and culture of Flanders; documents; chronicle containing such information as news of new publications, personal news and necrology.

Annales de la Société d'Histoire du Protestantisme Belge. Annalen van de Vereniging voor de Geschiedenis van het Belgisch Protestantisme [Annals of the Society for the History of Belgian Protestantism]. Appears at irregular intervals (1954: Fourth Series, Vol. 3). First pub. in 1904. Pub. by Société d'Histoire du Protestantisme Belge, Bruxelles, 84 Avenue du Parc. Contents: Articles and biographical sketches dealing with the history of Protestantism in Belgium, and the Reformation. Volume table of contents.

L'Antiquité Classique [Classical Antiquity]. Semi-annual (1956: Vol. 25). First pub. in 1932. Pub. by Franz De Ruyt, Louvain, 4 Place Smolders. Sponsored by the Belgian Government and the Universities of Liège and Ghent. Editorial Board: A. Carnoy, A. Delatte, H. Grégoire, P. Van de Woestijne, Louvain, 4 Place Smolders. Contents: Articles on such aspects of the study of antiquity as archeology, history, cultural history, philology, philosophy, mythology, etymology, literature and numismatics; review articles; book reviews; bibliography of books and periodicals; news and notes on activities and excavations. Articles predominantly in French, also in English or Dutch. Summaries in French. Volume table of contents.

Archief voor Familiekunde [Archives of Genealogical Science]. Bi-monthly (1954: No volume indicated). First pub. in 1950. Pub. by Gaston Roggeman, Merksem, 1 Minister Delbekelaan. Contents: Articles on genealogy, mostly on Flanders. Volume table of contents.

Archives, Bibliothèques et Musées de Belgique [Archives, Libraries and Museums of Belgium]. Revue Semestrielle de l'Association des Conservateurs d'Archives, de Bibliothèques et de Musées [Semi-annual Review of the Association of Curators of Archives, Libraries and Museums]. Semi-annual (1956: Vol. 27). First pub. in 1923. Pub.

- by the Association des Conservateurs d'Archives, de Bibliothèques et de Musées, Bruxelles, 1 Rue du Musée; Secretary-General of the Association: A. Schillings. **Contents:** Articles on libraries and museums in Belgium, library science, Belgian history; Church, State and family archives; general cultural subjects and the fine arts; notes and news on international archives and the activities of the Association; bibliography of books and periodicals; necrology. Articles in French or Dutch.
- Archives d'Histoire du Droit Oriental [Archives of History of Oriental Law]. In 1954 the title of this journal was changed to: Revue Internationale des Droits de l'Antiquité (See there).
- Augustiniana. Tijdschrift voor de Studie van Sint Augustinus en de Augustijnenorde. Revue pour l'Etude de Saint Augustin et de l'Ordre des Augustins [Journal for the Study of St. Augustine and the Augustinian Order]. Quarterly appearing frequently as combined numbers (1956: Vol. 6). First pub. in 1951. Pub. by Institut Historique Augustinien D'Héverlé-Louvain, Héverlé-Louvain, 1 Rue du Bois de Parc. **Editors:** Les Pères Augustins. **Contents:** Articles on the history of the Augustinian Order and its missionary activities, and history of theology; book reviews. Articles in French, Latin, English, German, Dutch or Spanish.
- Le Blason [The Blazon]. Revue Mensuelle Belge de Généalogie, d'Héraldique et de Sigillographie [Monthly Belgian Review of Genealogy, Heraldry and Sigillography]. Monthly (1956: Vol. 10). First pub. in 1946. **Editor:** F. Koller, Bruxelles, 55 Rue de l'Alliance. **Contents:** Articles on blazonry, heraldry, genealogy, biography and sigillography. Volume table of contents.
- Bulletin de la Classe des Lettres et des Sciences Morales et Politiques. Académie Royale de Belgique. Mededelingen van de Klasse der Letteren en der Morele en Staatkundige Wetenschappen. Koninklijke Academie van België [Bulletin of the Section of Letters and Moral and Political Sciences. Royal Academy of Belgium]. Monthly (1956: Fifth Series, Vol. 42). First pub. in 1899. Pub. by Académie Royale de Belgique, Bruxelles, Palais des Académies, 1 Rue Ducale. **Contents:** Reports of monthly sessions, papers read by members on law, history, literature, philosophy, archeology and linguistics; bibliographies. Volume subject and author index and table of contents. Articles in French or Dutch.
- Bulletin de la Commission Royale de Toponymie et de Dialectologie. Handelingen van de Koninklijke Commissie voor Toponymie en Dialectologie [Bulletin of the Royal Commission of Toponymy and Dialectology]. Annual (1955: Vol. 29). First pub. in 1927. Pub. by Commission Royale de Toponymie et de Dialectologie, Ministère de l'Instruction Publique, Bruxelles, 155 Rue de la Loi. **Contents:** Articles on Belgian place names, personal names and dialects, with emphasis on Wallonian Belgium and Flanders; extensive bibliography. Articles in French or Dutch. The Commission published an index of Volumes 1-15 in 1942, and an index of the French part of Volumes 1-25 in 1956.
- Bulletin de la Commission Royale des Anciennes Lois et Ordonnances de la Belgique. Handelingen van de Koninklijke Commissie voor de uitgave der oude wetten en verordeningen van België [Bulletin of the Royal Commission of Old Laws and Ordinances]. Quarterly (1953: Vol. 17). First pub. in 1848. Pub. by Commission Royale des Anciennes Lois et Ordonnances de la Belgique, Bruxelles, 1 Rue du Musée. **Contents:** Articles on the laws, institutions, ordinances, historical records and history of medieval Belgium; documents. Volume table of contents. Articles in French or Dutch.
- Bulletin de la Commission Royale d'Histoire. Handelingen van de Koninklijke Commissie voor Geschiedenis [Bulletin of the Royal Historical Commission]. Quarterly (1956: Vol. 121). First pub. in 1834. Pub. by Commission Royale d'Histoire, Palais des Académies, Bruxelles, 1 Rue Ducale. **Editor:** Secrétaire de la Commission Royale d'Histoire. **Contents:** Articles on the history of Belgium and church history; book reviews; documents; reports and notes on meetings of the Commission; news of archives and publications; necrology. Articles in French, Dutch or Latin.
- Bulletin de la Société Belge d'Etudes Napoléoniennes [Bulletin of the Belgian Society for Napoleonic Studies]. Appears three times a year (1956: No. 21, no volume indicated). First pub. in 1950. Pub. by Société Belge d'Etudes Napoléoniennes, Uccle-Bruxelles, 43 Avenue Hamoir. **Contents:** Articles on all aspects of the life of Napoleon Bonaparte and the Napoleonic period, with particular emphasis on Belgium; review articles; book reviews. Volume table of contents.
- Bulletin de la Société Royale Belge d'Anthropologie et de Préhistoire [Bulletin of the Royal Belgian Society of Anthropology and Prehistory]. Annual (1952: Vol. 63). First pub. in 1883. Pub. by Société Royale Belge d'Anthropologie et de Préhistoire, Bruxelles, 20 Rue Baron de Castro. **Contents:** Reports of papers read at meetings of the Society on anthropology, geography, folklore, prehistoric art, research and discoveries, medicine, biology and paleontology. Personalalia. Volume table of contents.
- Bulletin de la Société Royale d'Archéologie de Bruxelles [Bulletin of the Royal Archeological Society of Brussels]. Appears at irregular intervals (1951: No volume indicated). First pub. in 1933. Pub. by Société Royale d'Archéologie de Bruxelles, Bruxelles, 90 Rue d'Arlon. **Editor:** Comte J. de Borchgrave. **Contents:** Articles on art, history and archeology of Belgium.
- Bulletin de l'Institut Historique Belge de Rome [Bulletin of the Belgian Historical Institute of Rome]. Appears at irregular intervals (1955: No. 29). First pub. in 1919. Pub. by Institut Historique Belge de Rome, Bruxelles, 1 Rue du Musée. **Editor:** Secrétaire de l'Institut Historique Belge de Rome. **Contents:** Articles on cultural and political relations between Belgium and Italy, ancient Roman history, history of art, church history and religious art; review articles; bibliography. Articles in French, occasionally in Italian. Volume table of contents.
- Bulletin de Théologie Ancienne et Médiévale [Bulletin of Ancient and Medieval Theology]. Quarterly (1956: Vol. 1). Pub. by Abbaye du Mont César, Louvain. **Contents:** Critical bibliography of books and periodicals on all aspects of ancient and medieval theology. Each number contains a subject and author index.
- Bulletin des Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire. Bulletin van de Koninklijke Musea voor Kunst en Geschiedenis [Bulletin of the Royal Museums of Art and History]. Bi-monthly (one number only appeared for the years 1953, 1954 and 1955) (1955: Fourth Series, Vol. 27). First pub. in 1900. Pub. by Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire à Bruxelles, Bruxelles, 10 Parc du Cinquantenaire. **Editor:** Comte J. de Borchgrave d'Altena, Bruxelles, 10 Parc du Cinquantenaire. **Contents:** Articles on archeology of all periods; book reviews. Articles in French or Dutch. Annual table of contents.
- Bulletin des Séances. Académie Royale des Sciences Coloniales [Bulletin of meetings. Royal Academy of Colonial Sciences]. Quarterly (1954: Vol. 25). First pub. in 1929. Pub. by Académie Royale des Sciences Coloniales, Bruxelles, 25 Avenue Marnix. **Contents:** Reports of the various sections of the Academy on the problems of the Congo; the Section for Moral and Political Sciences presents reports on the history of the Congo; reports on the archives and activities of the Academy; bibliography of books received.
- Byzantion. Revue Internationale des Etudes Byzantines [International Review of Byzantine Studies]. Appears at irregular intervals (1954: Vol. 24, volume not complete). First pub. in 1924. Pub. by Fondation Byzantine et Neogrecque, Bruxelles, 10 Petite Rue du Musée, with the support of the University Foundation and the Belgian government. **Editor:** H. Grégoire. **Editorial Board:** N. Banes, A. E. R. Boak, Mrs. G. Buckler (deceased), P. Charar, Ch. Delvoye, R. Goossens (deceased), A. Grabar, R. Guillard, O. Halecki, E. Honigsmann (deceased), M. Lascaris, P. Lemerle, R. Lopez, M. Mathieu, G. Moravcsik, P. Orgels, G. Ostrogorsky, A. Soloviev, P. van den Ven, A. Vasiliev (deceased), G. Vernadsky. **Contents:** Articles on all aspects of the history and civilization of the Byzantine Empire; news and notes on research congresses and important new publications in the field of Byzantine studies; extensive book reviews.

- Chronique d'Egypte** [Egyptian Chronicle]. Bulletin Périodique de la Fondation Egyptologique Reine Elisabeth [Periodical Bulletin of the Queen Elisabeth Egyptological Foundation]. Semi-annual (1956: Vol. 31). First pub. in 1925. Pub. by Musées Royaux d'Art et d'Histoire, Bruxelles, Parc du Cinquantenaire, for the Fondation Egyptologique Reine Elisabeth; Director of the Foundation: Miss M. Werbrouck. Contents: Articles on the history and civilization of Egypt during antiquity and the Christian era; documents; news of research activities and societies; book reviews; bibliography of books and periodicals. Articles in French, English, German or Italian.
- Cîteaux in de Nederlanden** [Cîteaux in the Low Countries]. Mededelingen over het Cisterciënser Leven van de 12e tot en met de 18e Eeuw [Communications about Cistercian life from the early 12th to the end of the 18th century]. Quarterly (1956: Vol. 7). First pub. in 1950. Pub. by Cistercian Abbey, Westmalle. Editor: Father Roger de Ganck. Contents: Articles on such aspects of Cistercian life in the Low Countries as theology, spirituality, liturgy, monastic life, history, canon law, economy, sociology, architecture and the arts, with emphasis on the period from 1098 up to the French Revolution. Articles mostly in Dutch and also in French, German or English. Summaries of Dutch articles in Latin. Annual indices of persons and places. Annual table of contents.
- Civilisations**. Quarterly (1956: Vol. 6). Pub. by Institut National des Civilisations Differentes, Bruxelles, 11 Boulevard de Waterloo. Editorial Board: Miss J. Felhoen Kraal (Netherlands), G. Gayet (France), O. Louwers (Belgium), G. A. Constanza (Italy), Hon. Mrs. B. Miller (United Kingdom). Contents: Articles on contemporary events, education, cultural, social and political history, sociology, art and literature in all countries; documents, surveys, book notes and bibliography; notes and news of the Institute. Volume table of contents. Articles in French, with summaries in English, or English, with summaries in French.
- Clair-Lieu**. Tijdschrift gewijd aan de Geschiedenis der Kruissheren [Journal Devoted to the History of the Crutched Friars]. Semi-annual (1956: Vol. 14). First pub. in 1943. Pub. by Geschiedkundige Kring "Clair-Lieu," Diest, 12 H. Verstappenplein. Editors: A. Ramaekers, Kruissherenklooster, Diest; A. Van Asseldonk. Contents: Articles on the history of the Order of the Holy Cross; publication of sources; bibliographies. Articles in Dutch or French.
- Collectanea Ordinis Cisterciensium Reformatorium** [Papers of the Reformed Cistercian Order]. Quarterly (1956: Vol. 18). First pub. in 1934. Pub. by the Order of the Cistercians (Strict Observ.), Cistercian Abbey, Westmalle. Editor: R. P. André Fracheboud, Abbaye de Tamié, Mercury-Gemilly (Savoie), France. Editorial Board: Definitorium Ordinis Cisterciensium S. O., Roma, Italy, 40 Via Icilio. Contents: Articles on spirituality, monastic life, liturgy, history and other branches of monastic studies; review articles; book reviews; documents; notes and news on the Cistercian Order; bibliography of books and periodicals. Articles in French, English, German or Spanish. Volume title index.
- Les Etudes Classiques** [Classical Studies]. Revue Trimestrielle [Quarterly Review]. Quarterly (1956: Vol. 24). First pub. in 1932. Pub. by Facultés Universitaires Notre-Dame de la Paix, Namur. Editor: J. van Ooteghem, Namur, 59 Rue de Bruxelles. Contents: Articles on such aspects of classical studies as literature, philology, occasionally on history and humanistic education, from a Catholic point of view; news of events in the field of classical studies; short bibliographies of books.
- Franciscana**. Tijdschrift voor Franciscanese Geschiedenis en Bibliografie [Journal of Franciscan History and Bibliography]. Appears three times a year (1955: Vol. 10). First pub. in 1946. Pub. by Archief der Paters Minderbroeders, S. Truiden, 5 Minderbroedersstraat. Editor: P. Archangelus Houbaert. Contents: Articles on Franciscan history and bibliography with emphasis on Belgium and Holland, from 1226 to the present; review articles; documents section; bibliography of books and periodicals on Franciscan history; notes and news on the Franciscan provinces of Belgium. Articles in Dutch, French or Latin. Table of contents every five years (1951, 1956, etc.).
- Geschiedenis en Onderwijs**. This is a separate publication in Dutch of *Histoire et Enseignement* (See there).
- Handelingen der Maatschappij voor Geschiedenis en Oudheidkunde te Gent** [Proceedings of the Ghent Society of History and Archeology]. Appears at irregular intervals (1955: New Series, Vol. 9). First pub. in 1894. Pub. by Maatschappij voor Geschiedenis en Oudheidkunde te Gent, Ghent, 13 Abrahamstraat. Editor: J. Dhondt, Ghent, 16 Universiteitsstraat. Contents: Articles on all periods of the history of Flanders. Articles in French or Dutch.
- Histoire et Enseignement** [History and Teaching]. Bulletin de la Fédération Belge des Professeurs d'Histoire [Bulletin of the Belgian Federation of Teachers of History]. Annual (1954: Vol. 4). First pub. in 1951. Pub. by Fédération Belge des Professeurs d'Histoire, Bruxelles IV, 24 Rue des Moissonneurs. Contents: Articles on the history of Belgium, general history and the teaching of history; review articles; bibliography of books and periodicals; news and notes. Volume table of contents. A separate issue of this journal is published in Dutch: *Geschiedenis en Onderwijs*.
- L'Intermédiaire des Généalogistes** [The Medium of the Genealogists]. Bulletin Bimestriel du Service de Centralisation des Etudes Généalogiques et Démographiques de Belgique [Bulletin of the Central Office of Genealogical and Demographical Studies in Belgium]. Bi-monthly (1956: Vol. 66). First pub. in 1946. Pub. by Service de Centralisation des Etudes généalogiques et démographiques de Belgique, Bruxelles, 30 Boulevard de Waterloo. Editorial Board: H. G. Van Parys, and others. Contents: Articles on genealogy and population studies; review articles. Volume table of contents.
- Latomus**. Revue d'Etudes Latines [Review of Latin Studies]. Quarterly (1955: Vol. 14). First pub. in 1937. Pub. by Collection Latomus, Berchem-Bruxelles, 61 Avenue Laure. Editor: M. Renard. Editorial Board: L. Bakelants, A. Boutemy, A. Brouwers, G. Heuten, M. Leroy, M.-A. Kugener, F. Peeters, J.-G. Preaux (Secrétaire: Bruxelles, 116 Boulevard August Reyers); for USA and Canada: R. Mandra, Hunter College, 695 Park Avenue, New York 21. Contents: Articles on ancient Rome, primarily on philology, philosophy, archeology, history and literature; review articles; book reviews; notes and news; bibliography of books and periodicals. Articles primarily in French, also in English, Italian or Latin. Table of contents and author index at end of volume.
- Mededelingen van de Vereniging voor Naamkunde te Leuven en de Commissie voor Naamkunde te Amsterdam** [Communications of the Onomastic Society of Louvain and the Onomastic Commission of Amsterdam]. Quarterly (1956: Vol. 30). First pub. in 1925. Pub. by Instituut voor Naamkunde, Louvain, 10 E. van Evenstraat and Commissie voor Naamkunde, Amsterdam. Editorial Board: H. J. Van de Wijer, H. Draye, K. Roelandts, M. Schönfeld, P. J. Meertens, S. J. Fockema Andreae. Contents: Articles on philology, personal and place names and literary history with emphasis on the Low Countries; necrology. Annual table of contents.
- Le Moyen Age** [The Middle Ages]. Revue d'Histoire et de Philologie [Review of History and Philology]. Quarterly (1956: Vol. 62) (Fourth Series, Vol. 11). First pub. in 1888. Pub. by La Renaissance du Livre, Bruxelles, 12 Place du Petit Sablon, in association with La Fondation Universitaire de Belgique and Le Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique de France. Editors: R. Bossuat, E. Perroy, M. Delbouille, F. Vercauteren. Contents: Articles on medieval history and institutions, early ecclesiastical history, medieval art and music, philology and biography; book reviews; bibliography of books. Annual table of contents.
- Le Muséon**. Revue d'Etudes Orientales. Tijdschrift voor Orientalisme [Review of Oriental Studies]. Semi-annual (two double numbers) (1956: Vol. 69). First pub. in 1881. Pub. by Imprimerie Orientaliste, L. Durbecq, Louvain. Editorial Address: Héverlé-Louvain, 9 Avenue des Hêtres. Contents: Articles on the culture, history, literature, folklore, philology and art of the peoples of Asia and the Near and Middle East, with emphasis on the ancient period; book reviews. Articles in French or German.

- La Nouvelle Clio** [The New Clio]. *Revue Mensuelle de la Découverte Historique* [Monthly Review of Historical Discovery]. Monthly (actually appeared ten times a year) (1954: Vol. 6). First pub. in 1949. Pub. by Editions de la Librairie Encyclopédique, Bruxelles, 7 Rue du Luxembourg. Editor (Secrétaire): Jacques Moreau, Bruxelles, 11 Avenue Brillat-Savarin. Editorial Board: Henri Grégoire, André Alföldi, Sir Ernest Barker, Jean Bayet, Giacomo Devoto, Wilhelm Ensslin (deceased), Fritz Kern, Pierre Lambrechts, Isidore Lévy, André Piganiol. Contents: Articles on various aspects of the study of the ancient world, including the history of Judaism, Hellenism, ancient Rome, Indian mythology, Christianity, archeology, religion, literature, art, etymology and paleography. Articles in French and occasionally in German. Note: This periodical ceased publication.
- Onoma**. *Bulletin d'Information et de Bibliographie* [Bibliographical and Information Bulletin]. Annual (1955: Vol. 5). First pub. in 1950. Pub. by International Committee of Onomastic Sciences, Instituut voor Naamkunde, Louvain, 10 E. van Evenstraat. Editor: H. J. Van de Wijer, Director of the International Center of Onomastics. Contents: Articles and news and notes on the activities of onomastic institutes and commissions and university lectures on onomastics; lists of dissertations prepared on onomastic subjects; reports of works in progress and new editions; necrology; extensive bibliographies of books and periodicals. Articles in French, German, Italian or English. Annual table of contents.
- Recherches de Théologie Ancienne et Médiévale** [Research on Ancient and Medieval Theology]. Quarterly, in two double numbers (1956: Vol. 23). First pub. in 1929. Pub. by Abbaye du Mont César, Louvain. Editor: D. Odon Lottin, O.S.B., Louvain, 202 Rue de Malines. Contents: Articles on all subjects relating to ancient and medieval theology and philosophy and such subjects as ecclesiastical history, literature, early church music, liturgy, architecture and history of art; documents; bibliography of books and periodicals. Articles in French, German, Latin or English. Annual volume index.
- Revue Belge d'Archéologie et d'Histoire de l'Art**, *Belgisch Tijdschrift voor Kunstgeschiedenis en Oudheidkunde* [Belgian Journal of Archeology and the History of Art]. Quarterly, appearing three times in 1953 and twice in 1954 and 1955 (1955: Vol. 24). First pub. in 1931 (continuation of *Annales et Bulletin de l'Académie Royale d'Archéologie de Belgique*). Pub. by Académie Royale d'Archéologie de Belgique, Bruxelles, 10 Parc du Cinquantenaire. Editor: Ad. Jansen, Anvers, 79 Rue Van Schoonbeke. Editorial Board: Mmes. Crick-Kuntziger, G. Faider-Feytmans; Mlle. H. Danthine; P. Bonenfant, A. Boutemy; Comte de Borchgrave d'Altena, J. Duverger, H. Nowé, E. Sabbe, Vicomte Terlinden, L. van Puyvelde. Contents: Articles on archeology and history of art in Belgium; review articles; book reviews. Articles in French or Dutch. Volume table of contents.
- Revue Belge de Numismatique et de Sigillographie** [Belgian Review of Numismatics and Sigillography]. Annual (1955: Vol. 101). First pub. in 1841. Pub. by Société Royale de Numismatique de Belgique, Bruxelles, 5 Rue du Musée. Editorial Board: Victor Tournier, Marcel Hoc, Jules Desneux, Paul Naster. Contents: Articles on general numismatics, discoveries of coins and signets; notes and news on numismatic events and exhibitions; review articles; book reviews; documents section; bibliography of books and periodicals. Articles usually in French; if not, they are summarized in French. Annual table of contents.
- Revue Belge de Philologie et d'Histoire** [Belgian Review of Philology and History]. Quarterly (1955: Vol. 33). First pub. in 1922. Pub. by Société pour le Progrès des Etudes Philologiques et Historiques, Bruxelles, 3 Avenue Saint Augustin. Editor (Secrétaire): F. Quicke. Contents: Articles on history, philology, art and history of literature, many of them on the Middle Ages; book reviews; notes and news; necrology; exhaustive bibliographies of periodical articles, mostly of those appearing in Europe, particularly in Belgium. Articles in French, Dutch, German, English, Italian, Spanish or Latin. Annual table of contents.
- Revue Bénédictine de Critique, d'Histoire et de Littérature Religieuses** [Benedictine Review of Religious Critique, History and Literature]. Quarterly (1956: Vol. 66). First pub. in 1884. Pub. by Abbaye de Maredsous. Contents: Articles on religious history and literature, particularly of the Benedictine Order; documents; book reviews; bibliographical news. Articles in French, more rarely in German, Italian or English.
- Revue d'Histoire Ecclésiastique** [Review of Ecclesiastical History]. Quarterly (1956: Vol. 51). First pub. in 1906. Pub. by Université Catholique de Louvain (Bibliothèque de l'Université, Place Mgr. Ladeuze). Editorial Board: R. Aubert, R. Draguet, J. Lebon, Ch. Terlinden, E. Van Cauwenbergh, L. Van der Essen, H. Wagnon. Contents: Articles on church history, ecclesiastical orders, theology, sociology of religion, literature and biography; review articles; bibliography of books and periodicals; notes and news on matters of ecclesiastical interest. Annual table of contents.
- Revue Internationale des Droits de l'Antiquité** [International Review of Ancient Law]. Quarterly (1956: Third Series, Vol. 3). First pub. in 1948. Pub. by Office International de Librairie, Bruxelles, 30 Avenue Marnix. Editors: Fernand De Visscher and Jacques Pirenne. Contents: Articles on the law in the ancient Asia Minor, Greece and Rome; book reviews; news and notes. Articles in French, English, German or Italian. Prior to 1954 the title of this journal was: *Archives d'Histoire du Droit Oriental*.
- Revue de l'Institut de Sociologie** [Review of the Institute of Sociology]. Quarterly (1956: Vol. 29). First pub. in 1919. Pub. by Université Libre de Bruxelles, Librairie Encyclopédique, S. P. R. L., Bruxelles, 7 Rue du Luxembourg. Editorial Board: Institut de Sociologie Solvay, Bruxelles, Parc Léopold. Contents: Articles on sociology, political science, economics, legal and cultural history, physics, migration problems; bibliographies at the end of articles; Review articles and book reviews; notes and news of the activities of the Institute and comments on scholarly events.
- Scriptorium**. *Revue Internationale des Etudes Relatives aux Manuscrits* [International Review of Manuscript Studies]. Semi-annual (1955: Vol. 9). First pub. in 1946. Pub. Standaard Boekhandel, Anvers, 151 Avenue de Belgique. Editors: F. Lyma, C. Gaspar, Bruxelles, 5 Rue du Musée. Contents: Articles on paleography and all aspects of manuscript studies; review articles and reviews of relevant new publications; bibliographies. Articles in French, English, German or Latin. Annual subject index and table of contents.
- Synthèses** [Syntheses]. *Revue Européenne* [European Review]. Monthly (1956: Vol. 11). First pub. in 1946. Pub. and Editor: Maurice Lambilliotte and (Secrétaire) Christ Thys-Servais, Woluwe St-Lambert, Bruxelles, 230 Rue J.-Fr. De Becker. Contents: Articles on intellectual, political and cultural problems; mostly contemporary, but also on recent history; reviews of recent publications in the historical field; book reviews; extracts from periodicals on contemporary issues.
- Zaire**. *Revue Congolaise*. *Congolees Tijdschrift*. *Belgian African Review*. Monthly, except August and September (1955: Vol. 9). First pub. in 1947. Pub. by Editions Universitaires, Bruxelles, 163 Rue du Trône. Editors: N. De Cleene and G. Malengreau. Editorial Board: B. C. Stermans, Mgr. Cuvelier, E. Devroey, G. F. de Witte, A. Engels, G. Hulstaert, O. Louwers, F. Olbrechts, P. Orts, F. Peigneux, A. Rubbens, P. Schumacher, A. Shier, P. Van Reeth, J. Van Wing. Contents: Articles on Africa, particularly the Belgian Congo, including such subjects as history, geography, ethnology, economics, agriculture, medicine, sociology and political science; missionary activities; book reviews; bibliography; news and notes, predominantly on subjects of Congo interest. Articles in French, Dutch or English. Annual table of contents.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST

Periodicals which are not likely to be of primary interest to historians, but which do contain historical articles are cited in short form in this supplement to the WORLD LIST.

Belgian Congo Today. A Quarterly Review published by the Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi Information and Public

Relations Office. Quarterly. Pub. by the Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi Information and Public Relations Office, Bruxelles, 5 Rue du Trône.

Cahiers de Bruges [Bruges Journal]. Recherches Européennes [European Research]. Quarterly. Editorial Address: College of Europe, Bruges, 11 Dyver.

Switzerland

and LIECHTENSTEIN

Anthropos. Sub-titles in French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, English and German. International Review of Ethnology and Linguistics. Appears three times a year (also in two double numbers) (1956: Vol. 51). First pub. in 1906. Pub. by Paulus Verlag, Fribourg. Editor: Father Rudolf Rahmann S. V. D., Posieux (Fribourg). Contents: Articles on anthropology, folklore and occasionally prehistory; book reviews; short summaries of current periodical articles on anthropological subjects; bibliography of books and periodicals. Articles in German, English or French.

H

Archives Héraldiques Suisses. Schweizer Archiv für Heraldik. Archivio Araldico Svizzera [Swiss Heraldic Archives]. Annuaire. Jahrbuch [Yearbook]. Annual, appeared quarterly until the end of 1952 (1955: Vol. 69). First pub. in 1887. Pub. by J. Dietrich, Bibliothèque de la Société Suisse d'Héraldique, Fribourg. Editors: A. Bruckner, O. Clottu. Contents: Articles on heraldry and genealogy. Articles in German or French.

P

Archives Suisses d'Anthropologie Générale [Swiss Archives of General Anthropology]. Anthropologie, Archéologie, Ethnographie. Semi-annual (1956: Vol. 21). First pub. in 1914. Pub. by Institut d'Anthropologie de l'Université de Genève, Genève, 44 Rue des Maraîchers. Editor: Director of the Institute: Eugène Pittard; Secretary General: Marc-R. Sauter. Contents: Articles on anthropological, ethnographical and archeological subjects with emphasis on Switzerland (bibliography at the end of each article); book reviews; news and notes on such subjects as professional activities and new journals.

P

Archivum Heraldicum [Heraldic Archive]. Internationales Bulletin. Bulletin International. Bollettino Internazionale [International Bulletin]. Quarterly (1956: Vol. 70). First pub. in 1887. Pub. by J. Dietrich, Bibliothèque de la Société Suisse d'Héraldique, Fribourg. Editor: A. Bruckner, O. Clottu. Contents: Short articles on heraldry; international chronicle of news in the field of heraldry; news on the activities of heraldic societies and new journals; book reviews. Articles in French or German. This journal is a supplement to Archives Héraldiques Suisses.

H

Asiatische Studien. Etudes Asiatiques [Asian Studies]. Zeitschrift der Schweizerischen Gesellschaft für Asienkunde. Revue de la Société Suisse d'Etudes Asiatiques [Journal of the Swiss Society for Asiatic Studies]. Quarterly, appearing frequently as combined numbers (1954: Vol. 8). First pub. in 1947. Pub. by Verlag A. Francke AG., Bern. Editors: Robert Fazy, E. H. von Tscharnner. Editorial Address: Zürich 32, Freiestrasse 72. Editorial Board: E. Abegg, F. Meier, C. Regamey, Mélanie Stüssny. Contents: Articles and shorter notes on the history, literature, culture and philosophy of Asia; book reviews; bibliography of books received; news of the Society. Articles in French, German or English. Annual table of contents.

P

Bibliothèque d'Humanisme et Renaissance [Library of Humanism and Renaissance]. Travaux et Documents [Works and Documents]. Appears three times a year (1956: Vol. 18). First pub. in 1941. Pub. by Librairie E. Droz, Genève, for the Association Humanisme et Renaissance; President of the Association: A. Renaudet; Secretary: E. Droz. Editorial Board: G. Baron, G. Billanovich, A. Chastel, E. R. Curtius, G. Dickinson, M. François, J. Frappier, E. Garin, E. F. Jacob, J. Lavaud, R. Marichal, P. Mesnard, H. Meylan, Ch. Perrat, V. L. Saulnier, E. V. Telle, A. Vernet. Contents: Articles on the culture and particularly the literature of the Renaissance, with occasional articles on the intellectual history and historiography of the Renaissance; book reviews; news and notes section

H

(Chronique) on important events in the field of Renaissance studies; necrology. Articles mostly in French, but also in Italian or English. Annual author index.

Bollettino Storico della Svizzera Italiana. This quarterly ceased publication in 1955.

Folklore Suisse [Swiss Folklore]. Bulletin de la Société des Traditions Populaires [Bulletin of the Swiss Folklore Society]. Quarterly (1955: Vol. 45). Pub. by Société des Traditions Populaires, Basel, Fischmarkt 1. Editor: F.-X. Brodard, Estavayer-le-Lac. This is the French edition of Schweizer Volkskunde (see there) and has appeared separately since 1943.

Die Friedens-Warte [Vantage Point for Peace]. Blätter für Internationale Verständigung und Zwischenstaatliche Organisation [Journal for International Understanding and Inter-State Organization]. Appears at irregular intervals (1956: Vol. 53). First pub. in 1900. Pub. by Verlag für Recht und Gesellschaft AG., Basel, Bundesstrasse 15. Editor: Hans Wehberg, Genève, 1 Avenue de la Grenade. Editorial Board: W. R. Corti, W. J. M. van Eysinga, P. Guggenheim, F. A. von der Heydt, P. Honigsheim, M. Huber, W. E. Rappard, Elisabeth Rotten, G. Scelle, W. Schätzel, F. Siegmund-Schultze, C. de Visscher. Contents: Articles on international public and private law, questions affecting international organization, such as labor, re-armament and communications; book reviews; documents; bibliography. Articles primarily in German, also in French or English.

Jahrbuch der Schweizerischen Gesellschaft für Urgeschichte [Yearbook of the Swiss Society for Prehistory]. Annual (1954/55: Vol. 44). First pub. in 1910. Pub. by Verlag Huber and Co., Frauenfeld. Editor: Karl Keller-Tarnuzzer, Frauenfeld. Contents: Reports on archeological and geological research and discovery in Switzerland and other countries, with illustrations; book reviews; bibliography; notes and news on the Society and personalia; necrology; list of members of the Society. Register of place names. Articles in German, French or Italian.

Kyklos. Internationale Zeitschrift für Sozialwissenschaften. Revue Internationale des Sciences Sociales. International Review for Social Sciences. Quarterly (1956: Vol. 9). First pub. in 1947. Pub. by Kyklos Verlag, Basel 2, Postfach 610. Editor: Rudolf Frei. Editorial Board: A. Aftalion, Louis Baudin, Luigi Einaudi, Howard S. Ellis, Alvin H. Hansen, R. F. Harrod, J. R. Hicks, Frederic C. Lane, W. E. Rappard, Wilhelm Röpke, Edgar Salin, Alfred Weber. Contents: Articles on economics, economic history, sociology, methodological problems of the social sciences, and related fields; review articles; book reviews; bibliography of books; a general discussion section appears irregularly. Articles mostly in English, also in German or French. Summaries of all articles in English, German and French. Annual author index.

Museum Helveticum. Schweizerische Zeitschrift für klassische Altertumswissenschaft. Revue Suisse pour l'Etude de l'Antiquité Classique. Rivista Svizzera di Filologia Classica [Swiss Journal for the Study of Classical Antiquity]. Quarterly (1956: Vol. 13). First pub. in 1944. Pub. by Verlag Benno Schwabe und Co., Basel. Editors: Olof Gigon, Muri bei Bern, Gurtenweg 59; Fritz Wehrli, Zürich, Keltenstrasse 24. Editorial Board: Albert Debrunner, Olof Gigon, Andre Labhardt, Victor Martin, Arnold von Salis, Pierre Schmid, Denis van Berchem, Peter von der Mühel, Fritz Wehrli. Contents: Articles and short reports on such aspects of the study of

antiquity as literature, art, culture, linguistics and history; book reviews; bibliography of books received. Articles in French, German or English.

H

P Revue de Droit International, de Sciences Diplomatiques et Politiques [Review of International Law, Diplomatic and Political Sciences]. Quarterly (1956: Vol. 34). First pub. in 1923. Editor: Antoine Sottile, Genève, Case Postale 178 Mt. Blanc. Contents: Articles on all problems concerning international law, diplomacy and politics; documents section; bibliography of books and periodicals. Articles in French, English or Italian.

H Schweizer Beiträge zur allgemeinen Geschichte. Etudes Suisses d'Histoire Générale. Studi Svizzeri di Storia Generale [Swiss Contributions to General History]. Annual (1955: Vol. 13). First pub. in 1943. Pub. by Herbert Lang und Co., Bern. Editor: Werner Näf, Gümligen bei Bern, in association with Ernst Walder, Bern, Zieglerstrasse 33. Contents: Articles on general, cultural, economic, literary and religious history. Articles in German or French.

P

P Der Schweizer Familienforscher. Le Généalogiste Suisse [The Swiss Genealogist]. Mitteilungen der Schweizerischen Gesellschaft für Familienforschung. Bulletin de la Société Suisse des Etudes Généalogiques [Communications of the Swiss Genealogical Society]. Appears five times a year (1956: Vol. 23). First pub. in 1934. Pub. by Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Familienforschung; Central Office: Werner Debrunner, Erlenbach (ZH), Rietstrasse 25. Editor: Alfred von Speyr, Hergiswil NW. Editorial Board: A. Bodmer, U.F. Hagmann, Pater R. Henggeler, L. Montandon, W.H. Ruoff. Contents: Articles on Swiss genealogy and related subjects; annual report of the Society; book reviews; news and notes on activities of various genealogical societies; bibliography of articles in genealogical periodicals. Articles in German or French.

H

P Schweizer Monatshefte [Swiss Monthlies]. Zeitschrift für Politik, Wirtschaft und Kultur [Journal for Politics, Economics and Culture]. Monthly. (1955/56: Vol. 35). First pub. in 1921/1922. Pub. by Genossenschaft Schweizer Monatshefte, Zürich 8, Arbenzstrasse 20. Editor: Jann von Sprecker, Zürich 22, Postfach. Contents: Articles on general and cultural history, politics, economics, sociology, law, philosophy, religion, literature and art; book and press reviews; bibliography; political and cultural survey. Annual table of contents and alphabetical list of authors.

P

P Schweizer Volkskunde [Swiss Folklore]. Korrespondenzblatt der Schweizerischen Gesellschaft für Volkskunde [Correspondence Sheet of the Swiss Folklore Society]. Bi-monthly (1956: Vol. 46). First pub. in 1911. Pub. by Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Volkskunde, Basel, Fischmarkt 1. Editor: Robert Wildhaber, Basel, Peter-Ochs-Strasse 87. Editorial Board: Alfred Bühler, Louis Junod, Karl Meuli. Contents: Articles on the folklore, language, customs, arts and history of Switzerland; report of the annual meeting of the Society; book reviews; letters to the editor with answers. An index of Volumes 1-38 was contained in Volume 46 of the Schweizer Archiv für Volkskunde.

H

P Schweizerische Münzblätter. Gazette Numismatique Suisse [Swiss Coin Gazette]. Quarterly (1956: Vol. 6). First pub. in 1951. Pub. by Schweizerische Numismatische Gesellschaft; Secretary of the Society: Charles Lavanchy, Lausanne, 14 Avenue Rambert. Editor: H.A. Cahn, Basel, Rüttemeyerstrasse 12. Contents: Articles on coins and medals; lists of coin denominations and names.

H

P Schweizerische Numismatische Rundschau. Revue Suisse de Numismatique [Swiss Numismatical Review]. Annual (1955: Vol. 37). First pub. in 1891. Pub. by Schweizerische Numismatische Gesellschaft; Secretary of the Society: Charles Lavanchy, Lausanne, 14 Avenue Rambert. Editor: Dietrich W.H. Schwarz, Zürich 23, Schweizerisches Landesmuseum. Contents: Articles on all periods of the history of coins, money and finance with special emphasis on Switzerland; lists of members of the Society.

P

Schweizerische Zeitschrift für Geschichte. Revue Suisse d'Histoire. Rivista Storica Svizzera [Swiss Journal of History]. Quarterly (1956: Vol. 6). First pub. in 192. Pub. by Allgemeine Geschichtsforschende Gesellschaft d Schweiz, Zürich 34. Editor: Walter Schmid, Zürich 8, Niederhofenrain 4. Contents: Articles on the history of Switzerland and aspects of European history related to Switzerland; extensive book review section covering work of international historical interest; notes and news on subjects as the activities of historical bodies and research work; bibliography of books and periodicals; necrology. Articles in German or French. Volume author index.

Schweizerisches Archiv für Volkskunde [Swiss Archive Folklore]. Vierteljahrsschrift, herausgegeben von der Schweizerischen Gesellschaft für Volkskunde [Quarterly Published by the Swiss Society of Folklore]. Quarterly (1956: Vol. 52). First pub. in 1897. Pub. by Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Volkskunde, Basel, Fischmarkt 1. Editor: Robert Wildhaber, Basel, Peter-Ochs-Strasse. Editorial Board: Alfred Bühler, Louis Junod, Karl Meuli. Contents: Articles on the folklore, linguistics, customs history of Switzerland. An index for Volumes 1-45 was published by Robert Wildhaber in 1949.

Ur-Schweiz. La Suisse Primitive [Prehistoric Switzerland]. Mitteilungen zur Ur- und Frühgeschichte der Schweiz. Notices sur la Préhistoire et l'Archéologie Suisses [Information on Prehistory and Early History in Switzerland]. Quarterly (1956: Vol. 20, No. 1/2 appeared as double number). First pub. in 1937. Pub. by Schweizerische Gesellschaft für Urgeschichte of the Institut für Ur- und Frühgeschichte der Schweiz. Editor: R. Laur-Belart, Basel, Rheinsprung 20. Contents: Articles on prehistoric Switzerland and related subjects; accounts of excavation with photographs and drawings; book reviews; bibliography of books and relevant periodicals; notes and news on such subjects as activities of archeological bodies, research courses; necrology. Articles in German or French.

Vox Romanica. Annales Helvetici Explorandis Linguarum Romanicarum Destinati [Swiss Annals for the Investigation of the Romance Languages]. Appears at irregular intervals (1954: Vol. 14). First pub. in 1936. Pub. by Verlag A Francke AG., Bern. Editor: A. Steiger, Zürich 44, Högstrasse 7. Contents: Articles on philology of the Romance languages and personal and place names; book reviews; news and notes on events and publications in the field of Romance philology; bibliography of articles appearing in periodicals. Articles in French or German.

Zeitschrift für Schweizerische Archäologie und Kunstgeschichte. Revue Suisse d'Art et d'Archéologie. Rivista Svizzera d'Arte e d'Archeologia [Journal of Swiss Archaeology and History of Art]. Quarterly (1956: Vol. 16). First pub. in 1939. Pub. by Direktion des Schweizerischen Landesmuseums in Zürich. Editor: D. Schwarz, Direktion Schweizerisches Landesmuseum, Zürich. Editorial Board: F. Gysin, H.R. Hahnloser, L. Junod, E. Vogt. Contents: Articles on archeology, history of art and architecture, with emphasis on Switzerland; book reviews; news on architectural repairs and restoration with brief historic description of the monuments. Contains numerous photographs. Organ of the Verband der Schweizerischen Altertumssammlungen, Gesellschaft für schweizerische Kunstgeschichte and Gesellschaft für das Schweizerische Landesmuseum.

Zeitschrift für Schweizerische Kirchengeschichte. Revue d'Histoire Ecclésiastique Suisse [Journal of Swiss Ecclesiastical History]. Quarterly (1956: Vol. 50). First pub. in 1907. Pub. by Paulus-Verlag, for Vereinigung Katholischer Historiker der Schweiz, Fribourg. Editor: Oskar Vasella. Editorial Board: Louis Waeber, Othmar Perle. Contents: Articles on general and church history, mainly of Switzerland, the monastic life, liturgy, sacred art and architecture; book reviews; bibliography; notes and news on the activities of the Vereinigung and personalia; necrology.

Zeitschrift für Schweizerisches Recht. Revue de Droit Suisse. Rivista di Diritto Svizzero. Bi-monthly, seven

issues appearing in 1956 (1956: New Series, Vol. 75). First pub. in 1852. Pub. by Verlag Helbing und Lichtenhahn, Basel. Editor: Max Gutzwiller, Fribourg, 7 Praz des Riaux. Contents: Articles primarily on current legal questions in Switzerland and philosophy of law, with occasional articles on the history of law and legal theory; book reviews; bibliography of books and periodicals. Articles in German or French.

Zwingliana. Beiträge zur Geschichte Zwinglis, der Reformation und des Protestantismus in der Schweiz [Contributions to the History of Zwingli, the Reformation and Protestantism in Switzerland]. Appears at irregular intervals (1956: Vol. 10). First pub. in 1897. Pub. by Zwingliverein, Zentralbibliothek, Zürich. Editor: L. von Muralt, Zollikon, Wybühlstrasse 20. Contents: Articles on various aspects of the history of Protestantism and the Reformation in Switzerland and biographical articles on Zwingli and his contemporaries; annual report of the Society; review articles; book reviews; documents. Each number contains a list of the contents of all preceding numbers within the same volume.

LIECHTENSTEIN

Archives Diplomatiques et Consulaires [Diplomatic and Consular Archives]. Monthly (1956: Vol. 21). First pub. in 1936. Pub. by ADEC Etablissement, Vaduz. Editorial Address: Lausanne, 24 Rue Beau Séjour. Contents: Articles on general and diplomatic history; notes and news on diplomatic personnel, international events, exhibitions and trade fairs.

Jahrbuch des Historischen Vereins für das Fürstentum Liechtenstein [Yearbook of the Historical Society for the Principality of Liechtenstein]. Annual (1955: Vol. 55). First pub. in 1901. Pub. by Historischer Verein für das Fürstentum Liechtenstein, Vaduz; president of the Verein (1955): David Beck, Vaduz. Contents: Articles on all periods of the history of Liechtenstein, literary history, philology, archeology and folklore; reports on excavations; annual report of the Verein; list of members of the Verein. Each volume contains a list of contents of all previous volumes.

SUPPLEMENTARY LIST

The Swiss Supplementary List includes historical periodicals published in the Cantons, which appeared to be of more than purely local interest.

Annales Fribourgeoises [Fribourg Annals]. Publication of la Société d'Histoire du Canton de Fribourg [Journal of the Historical Society of the Canton of Fribourg]. Annual, appeared quarterly until 1952.

Annales Valaisannes [Annals of Valais]. Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire du Valais Romand [Bulletin of the Romansh Valais Historical Society]. Quarterly. Editor: Canon L. Dupont Lachenal, St. Maurice.

Archiv des Historischen Vereins des Kantons Bern [Archive of the Historical Society of the Canton Bern]. Appears at irregular intervals. Pub. by Historischer Verein des Kantons Bern; Secretary of the Verein: Franz Georg Maier.

Argovia. Jahresschrift der Historischen Gesellschaft des Kantons Aargau [Annual Journal of the Historical Society of the Canton Aargau]. Annual. Pub. by H. R. Sauerländer, Aarau.

Basler Zeitschrift für Geschichte und Altertumskunde [Basel Journal of History and Classical Studies]. Herausgegeben von der Historischen und Antiquarischen Gesellschaft zu Basel [Published by the Historical and Antiquarian Society of Basel]. Annual. Editor: Max Burckhardt, Universitätsbibliothek, Basel, Schönbeinstrasse 20.

Beiträge zur Geschichte Nidwaldens [Contributions to the History of Nidwalden]. Herausgegeben vom Historischen Verein Nidwaldens [Published by the Historical Society of Nidwalden]. Appears at irregular intervals.

Berner Zeitschrift für Geschichte und Heimatskunde [Bernese Journal of History and Folklore]. Quarterly. Editor: Hans Strahm, Stadt- und Universitätsbibliothek, Bern.

Bulletin de la Société d'Histoire et d'Archéologie de Genève [Bulletin of the Historical and Archeological Society of Geneva]. Appears at irregular intervals. Pub. by Société d'Histoire et d'Archéologie de Genève.

Freiburger Geschichtsblätter [Historical Notes on Fribourg]. Annual. Pub. by Deutscher Geschichtsforschender Verein, Fribourg.

Der Geschichtsfreund [The Friend of History]. Mitteilungen des Historischen Vereins der fünf Orte Luzern, Uri, Schwyz, Unterwalden und Zug [News of the Historical Society of Lucerne, Uri, Schwyz, Unterwalden and Zug]. Pub. by J. von Matt, Stans.

Jahrbuch des Bernischen historischen Museums in Bern [Yearbook of the Bernese Historical Museum]. Annual. Pub. by Buchdruckerei K. J. Wyss Erben AG., Bern.

Jahrbuch des Historischen Vereins des Kantons Glarus [Yearbook of the Historical Society of the Canton Glarus]. Annual. Pub. by Historischer Verein, Glarus.

Jahrbuch für Solothurnische Geschichte [Yearbook of the History of Solothurn]. Annual. Pub. by Historischer Verein des Kantons Solothurn.

Jahresbericht der Historisch-antiquarischen Gesellschaft von Graubünden [Annual Report of the Historical and Antiquarian Society of Graubünden]. Annual. Pub. by Verlag der Historisch-antiquarischen Gesellschaft, Chur.

Judaica. Beiträge zum Verständnis des jüdischen Schicksals in Vergangenheit und Gegenwart [Contributions to an Understanding of Jewish Fate, Past and Present]. Quarterly. Pub. by Zwingli-Verlag, Zürich, Cramerstrasse 15/17, for the Schweizerische Evangelische Judenmission.

Mémoires et Documents publiés par la Société d'Histoire et d'Archéologie de Genève [Memoirs and Documents published by the Geneva Society of History and Archeology]. Pub. by A. Julien, Genève.

Musée Neuchâtelois [Neuchâtel Museum]. Organe de la Société d'Histoire du Canton de Neuchâtel [Organ of the Canton of Neuchâtel]. Bi-monthly. Pub. by Société d'Histoire du Canton de Neuchâtel.

Les Musées de Genève [The Museums of Geneva]. Bulletin Mensuel des Musées et Collections de la Ville de Genève [Monthly Bulletin of the Museums and Collections of the City of Geneva]. Monthly. Pub. by Services des Musées et Collections, Hôtel Municipal, Genève.

Neue Schweizer Rundschau
This periodical ceased publication with Volume 22.

Orientierung [Orientation]. Katholische Blätter für weltanschauliche Information [Catholic Papers for Philosophical Information]. Semi-monthly. Pub. by Apologetisches Institut des Schweizerischen Katholischen Vereins, Zürich 1, Auf der Mauer 13.

Revue Historique Vaudoise [Vaud Historical Review]. Organe officiel de la Société Vaudoise d'Histoire et d'Archéologie et de la Commission des Monuments Historiques [Official Organ of the Vaud Historical and Archeological Society and of the Commission for Historic Monuments]. Quarterly. Editor: Louis Junod, Archives cantonales, Lausanne, 4 Place de la Cathédrale.

Rivista Patriziale Ticinese [Ticino Patrician Review]. Organo dell'Alleanza Patriziale Ticinese [Organ of the Ticino Patrician Association]. Bi-monthly. Editor: Giuseppe Mondada, Mendrisio, Riva San Vitale.

Schaffhauser Beiträge zur vaterländischen Geschichte [Schaffhausen Contributions to the History of the Fatherland]. Pub. by Historischer Verein des Kantons Schaffhausen.

Die Schweiz. La Suisse. La Svizzera [Switzerland]. Ein Nationales Jahrbuch. Annuaire National. Annuario Nazionale [National Yearbook]. Annual. Pub. by Jahrbuch-Verlag der Neuen Helvetischen Gesellschaft, Bern.

Schweizer Rundschau [Swiss Review]. Monatsschrift für Geistesleben und Kultur [Monthly Review of Intellectual Life and Culture]. Appears ten times a year, with two double numbers. Editor: Siegfried Streicher, Arlesheim bei Basel.

Thurgauische Beiträge zur vaterländischen Geschichte [Thurgau Contributions to the History of the Fatherland]. Pub. by Historischer Verein des Kantons Thurgau, Frauenfeld.

Published in English:

Ecumenical Review. Quarterly. Editor: W. A. Vissers, H. Hooft, Geneva, 17 Route de Malagnou. Editorial Board: Archbishop Yngve Brilioth, S. Barton Babbage, G. B. Camargo, P. Devanandan, Suzanne de Diétrich, W. F. W. M. Horton, D. Jenkins, C. Konstantinidis, H. Kraemer, C. Malik, R. B. Manikam, B. E. Mays, H. P. Van Duyn, E. de Vries. Official organ of the World Council of Churches.

Swiss Review of World Affairs. Monthly publication of Neue Zürcher Zeitung. Editor: Urs Schwarz, Zürich, Falkenstrasse 11.

Greece

(and CYPRUS)

The following Supplementary List completes the Greek list published in the last number, pp. 181-183.

Aixonè [Review of Literature, Art, Philosophy and Folklore]. Appears at irregular intervals. Editor: The Syllogue Aixonè, 20 Nikis Street, Athens.

Kritiki Estfa [Cretian Hearth]. Monthly. Editor: Styl. Motakis and Id. Papagrigorakis, Khania, Crete.

Lesbiakon Imerologion [Almanac of Lesbos]. Annual. Editor: P. Samaras, Mytilini.

Makedonikón Imerologion [Macedonian Almanac]. Annual. Editor: Nicolas Sfendonis, Thessalonike.

Néa Estfa [New Hearth]. Semi-monthly. Editor: Petros Haris, 16 Nikis Street, Athens.

Onómata. Revue d'Onomastique Grecque [Review of Greek Onomastics]. Editor: Jean A. Thomopoulos, 17 Galaxeidou Street, Athens.

Polémon. Archaiologikòn periodikón [Greek Scientific Review of Archeology]. Appears at irregular intervals. Editor: A. Papayannopoulos-Palaos, Athens.

Pontiaki Estfa [Pontic Hearth]. Monthly. Editor: Ph. Ktenides, 54 Tsimiski Street, Thessalonike.

Published in Cyprus:

Kypriaka Grammata [Cyprian Letters]. Monthly. Editor: N. Kranidiotis, Palace of the Archbishop, Nicosia, Cyprus.

EDITOR'S NOTE

This number represents a landmark in the short history of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS. It contains the largest number of abstracts ever published in any single number, and the coverage of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS has now been extended to nearly 800 periodicals from all parts of the world. This figure does not include the 160 journals being abstracted by the Japanese Historical Society. The results thereof will be more evident in the form of abstracts in Volume 3. As HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS expands its service to include more "peripheral" journals--always retroactive to 1 January 1955--it also renders a considerable hidden service by its extensive search in numerous periodicals which may yield few if any abstracts per periodical examined. Users are referred to the forthcoming Index number for a complete list of the periodicals covered at present.

The Author and Subject Indices will henceforth be published as a separate number and be mailed to subscribers of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS and the H. A. Bulletin in the Spring of each year, subsequent to the year of publication. The Index number also includes the volume title page, the tables of con-

tents, the annual list of abstracters with numbers of abstracts prepared by them, and the annual periodicals report.

HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS includes in its abstracting service short (indicative) abstracts of articles which are quite evidently not based on research, from journals which make no pretensions of scholarship. The selection of abstracts has been broad in order to ensure satisfaction of the most varied bibliographical requirements, many of which the editors cannot anticipate in their selection. We have applied our defined principles of selection generously in order to assure the users of bibliographical control, and because we found that persons interested in various special subjects welcome the inclusion of abstracts which other competent persons would be only too prone to omit. We invite comments from our readers on this subject, and will be ready to be more selective if that appears to be the consensus of the profession.

We wish to welcome Mr. Henry Monteagle, Centre national de la Recherche scientifique, Paris, as a new editorial contributor, with responsibility for France.

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NOTE: The index was prepared primarily from the abstracts rather than from the articles. Recommendations by the abstracters on individual abstracts were considered, but the indexers avoided entries which were not reflected in the abstract. Conversely, although this index is designed to be extensive and detailed, it is no substitute for a selective reading of the abstracts.

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PERIODICALS LIST

ANNUAL REPORT VOLUME 2

The annual report contains the most essential information on the periodicals (and year books) examined for Volume 2 of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS. They are listed according to the following pattern:

Name of periodical. Frequency of appearance. Year, volume (and numbers) examined for Vol. 2: abstract numbers in Vol. 2.

Journal titles in languages other than English, German or the Romance languages are translated.

Negative Report: If the numbers of a periodical examined are followed by "None" it indicates that they did not contain any articles within the scope of HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS (HA). Periodicals for which no abstracts or negative reports were received (for this volume), or which did not publish a new number since the last report in Vol. 1, are nevertheless listed. This annual report thus also serves as a list of all periodicals covered by HA.

The following relevant aspects of the policy of HA are cited: HA started abstracting articles beginning with issues (fascicles) of periodicals appearing after 1 June 1954, using the date indicated on the journal. An exception is made if an annual publication with a 1953 or earlier imprint was published in 1954 or later. All currently published journals which are added to our coverage will be abstracted retroactively to 1 January 1955. Readers are thus assured of bibliographical control of historical articles within the indicated scope of HA from that date.

The issues of periodicals are normally abstracted successively in the order of their appearance. Exceptions are indicated below:

Africa

(See also Near and Middle East)

ALGERIA

Revue de la Méditerranée B-M.

Asia

(See also Near and Middle East)

CHINA (Mainland)

Chin-tai-shih tzu-liao [Materials on Modern History] B-M. A
[Chung-kuo k'o-hsueh yüan] Li-shih-yen-chiu-shuo ti-san-shuo
chi-k'an [Journal of the Third Institute of the Institute of
History of the Academia Sinica] A. A
Hsin-hua yüeh-pao [New Language Monthly] M. A
Hsüeh-shih [Intellectual History] M. A
Li-shih chiao-hsueh [History Teaching] M. A
Li-shih yen-chiu [Study of History] M. A
Shih-chieh chin-shih [World Culture] A
Shih-hsueh [History] Supplement of Kuang Ming Jih Pao. B-W. A
Shih yü-yen yen-chiu so chi-k'an [Bulletin of the Institute of
History and Philology] A

HONG KONG

Journal of Oriental Studies S-A. 1955 2(1/2): 1924, 2023 A

TAIWAN (FORMOSA)

[Chung-yang yen-chiu yüan] Li-shih yü-yen yen-chiu so chi-k'an
[Bulletin of the Institute of History and Philology Academia
Sinica] A. A
She-hui k'o-hsueh lun-t'sun [Journal of Social Science] A
Wen-shih che hsueh-pao [Review of Literature, History and
Philosophy] A

INDIA

Bengal, Past and Present S-A. A
India Quarterly Q. [1955 11(1-4)], 1956 12(1/2): 2218 A
Indo-Asian Culture Q. 1955/56 4(3/4), 1956/57 5(1): 2026 A
Itihas [History] Q. A
Journal of Indian History 3 x y.
Journal of the University of Bombay 5 x y. [1955 23(46)],
1955/56 24(47/48), 1956/57 25(49): 1064
Report of the Regional Records Survey Committee for West
Bengal Irr.
United Asia B-M. 1955 7(4-6), 1956 8(1): 1579

- * The No. was examined or abstracted for Vol. 1 of HA.
- [] The No. will be covered in a forthcoming number of HA.
- ** On re-examination of the periodical abstracted in Vol. 1 it was found that another article required abstracting. This is included in Vol. 2 of HA.
- *** Not all articles which require abstracting are included in Vol. 2. Further abstracts will be included in Vol. 3.

ABBREVIATIONS

A	- Annual	M	- Monthly
S-A	- Semi-annual	S-M	- Semi-monthly
3 x y	- 3 times a year	B-W	- Bi-weekly
Q	- Quarterly	W	- Weekly
B-M	- Bi-monthly	D	- Daily
Irr	- Irregular	Sp	- Special No.
S	- Supplement		

Volunteer Abstracters: Periodicals open for assignment to volunteer abstracters (but not always available for mailing to them) are identified by the letter A after the abstract numbers. Qualified persons desiring to abstract are requested to answer the questions of the Volunteer Abstracters' Note on the inside cover of the index number (Vol. 2), or in any other number of HA.

Special arrangements are now under way or will be made in 1957 to expand the coverage in Africa, India, Scandinavia, the Slavic countries, Portugal, Spain, Latin America and the countries of the Near and Middle East.

INDONESIA

Indonesia

JAPAN

The annual report for Vol. 2 will be combined next year with the report on Vol. 3. Numerous Japanese periodicals not listed below have recently been added to HA's coverage.

Ajia Kenkyū [Asian Research] Q: 150, 516, 520 A
Bunka [Culture] B-M. A
Historia Q. A
Hitotsubashi Ronsō [The Hitotsubashi Review] M. 2225 A
Hōgaku Kenkyū [Research on Law] M. A
Hōgaku Ronsō [Law Review] B-M. A
Hōgaku Zasshi [Journal of Law] Q. A
Hōsei Daigaku Bungaku-bu Kiyō [Bulletin of the Faculty of
Letters, Hōsei University] Irr. A
Hōsei-shi Kenkyū [Studies in History of Law] A. A
Iwate Shigaku Kenkyū [Iwate Historical Research]: 148 A
Jimbun Gakuho [Studies on the Humanities (Kyoto)] A. A
Jimbun Gakuho [Studies on the Humanities (Tokyo)] Q. A
Jimbun Kenkyū [Research in the Humanities]: 424 A
Kanazawa Daigaku Hōbun Gakubu Tetsugaku Shigaku-hen [Depart-
ment of Japanese Literature. Issue on Philosophy and History,
Kanazawa University] M: 188, 426 A
Keizai Ronshū [Collected Essays on Economics]: 149, 352,
2768 A
Keizai Gaku [Economics] A. A
Kokka Gakkai Zasshi [Journal of the National Academy] M. A
Kokusai-hō Gaikō Zasshi [Journal of International Law and
Diplomacy] M: 314 A
Matsuyama Shōgyō Daigaku Ronshū [Collected Essays of the
Matsuyama University of Commerce]: 2910 A
Mita Gakkai Zasshi [Journal of the Mita Academy] M: 147 A
Monumenta Nipponica Q.
Nagoya Daigaku Bungaku-bu Kenkyū Ronshū [Collected Essays
on Research by the Faculty of Letters, Nagoya University]:
2349 A
Nihon Rekishi [Japanese History] M: 319 A
Nihon-shi Kenkyū [Research on Japanese History] Irr. A
Ochanomizu Joshi Daigaku Jimbun Kagaku Kiyō [Association of
Humanistic Science, Ochanomizu Women's University] A
Osaka Gakugei Daigaku Kiyō. Jimbun Kagaku [Association of the
Osaka University Faculty of the Liberal Arts] Irr. A

- Rekishi Hyōron [Critical Comments on History] M: 232
 Rekishi-gaku Kenkyū [Historical Research] M: 355, 422, 423, 425, 427, 444, 2268, 2762
 Seikei Ronsō [Review of Politics and Economics] Irr.
 Seiyō-shi-gaku [Studies in the History of the Occident] Q.: 255
 Shakai Kagaku-hen [Social Science Papers]: 2767
 Shakai Kagaku-Kenkyū [Social Science Research] Q.: 2763
 Shakai Kagaku Kiyō [Association of Social Science]: 127
 Shakai Keizai-shi-gaku [Socio-Economic History] Q.: 318
 Shichō [Historical Papers] Irr.
 Shien [The Field of History] Q.
 Shigaku [History] Q.
 Shigaku Kenkyū [Research in History] Q.: 2019
 Shigaku Zasshi [Journal of History] M.
 Shikan [Observations on History] Q.
 Shirin [Historical Forest] Q.: 407, 428
 Shisō [Historical Views] M.
 Tōhō-gaku [Studies on the Orient] S-A.
 Tōhō Gakuhō [Oriental Studies] Irr.
 Tōhoku Keizai [The Economy of Tōhoku] Irr.
 Tokushima Daigaku Gakugei Kiyō [Association of Liberal Arts, Tokushima University]: 354
 Tōyō Bunka [Oriental Culture] Q.: 2464
 Tōyō Gakuhō [Oriental Studies] Q.
 Tōyōshi-gaku Ronshū [Review of Oriental History]: 2467, 2764
 Tōyō-shi Kenkyū [Research on Oriental History] B-M.

PAKISTAN

Pakistan Horizon Q.

Australia

and NEW ZEALAND

- Australian Journal of Politics and History S-A. 1956 1(1,2): 904, 1183, 1576, 1839, 2473, 3127
 Australian Outlook Q. 1955 9(3,4), 1956 10(1): 580, 582, 856, 1502
 Australian Quarterly Q.
 Current Notes on International Affairs M. 1955 26(9-12), 1956 27(1-10): None
 Historical Studies. Australia and New Zealand S-A. 1955/56 6 (25), 1956/57 7(26): 863, 1106, 1400, 1401, 1402, 1791, 1861, 1922, 2018, 2278, 2279, 2468, 3128
 Journal and Proceedings. Royal Australian Historical Society Irr. 1955 41([1-4], 5, 6), 1956 42(1): 903, 2030, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472
 Landfall Q.
 Political Science S-A. 1955 7(2), 1956 8(1): 342, 430, 2092, 2451
 The Victorian Historical Magazine Q.

Canada

- The Beaver Q. 1955 ([Spring-Autumn], Winter), 1956 (Spring, [Summer], Autumn): 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2877, 2885
 British Columbia Historical Quarterly Q. 1954 18(1-4): 1042, 1182, 1185, 1186, 1404
 Bulletin des Recherches Historiques Q.
 The Canadian Historical Review Q. 1956 37(1,2***,3): 320, 431, 760, 1014, 1184, 1403, 2806
 Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science Q. 1955 21 ([2-4]), 1956 22(1,[2],3): 1936, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2036, 2041
 External Affairs M. 1955 7(10-12), 1956 8(1-12): None
 International Journal Q.
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 Transactions of the Royal Society of Canada, Sections I and II Irr.

Europe

ALBANIA

Buletin per Shkencat Shoqërore [Social Science Bulletin] Q.

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- Anzeiger der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften Irr. 1955 92(19-24): 1833, 2115
 Archiv für Österreichische Geschichte A. 1956 121(2): None
 Forum M. 1955 2(23,24), 1956 3(25-35): 180, 361, 1862, 1951, 2113, 2119
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 Österreichische Monatshefte M. 1955 11(9-12), 1956 12(1-5): 2114, 2913
 Österreichisches Archiv für Kirchenrecht S-A. 1955 6(1,2): 1979, 2145, 2562, 2717, 2941
 Religion, Wissenschaft, Kultur Q. 1955 6(1-4), 1956 7(1/2): None
 Sitzungsberichte der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften. Philosophisch-Historische Klasse Irr. 1955 229(4/5), 1956 230(1-4): None
 Tagebuch B-W. 1955 10(21-25), 1956 11(1-14): 179, 521, 959, 1219, 2118
 Der Wächter 3 x y. 1955 35/36([1,2], 3). 1956 37(1): None
 Wiener Geschichtsblätter Q. 1955 10(1-4), 1956 11(1-3): 2112, 2116, 2357, 2358, 2360, 2570
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- Bulletin de l'Académie Royale de Belgique. Classe des Lettres et des Sciences Morales et Politiques Irr. 1955 41(3-11), 1956 42(1,2): 266, 420
 Bulletin des Séances. Académie Royale des Sciences Coloniales B-M.
 Civilisations Q. 1955 5(3,4), 1956 6(1-4): 1007
 Revue Belge de Philologie et d'Histoire Q. 1955 33(3,4): None
 Revue d'Histoire Ecclésiastique Q. [1955 50(4)], 1956 51(1-3): 2429
 Revue de l'Institut de Sociologie Q. 1954 (3,4), 1955 (1): 197
 Synthèses M. 1955 10(112-115), 1956 11(116-121): 153, 239, 997, 998, 2006, 2056, 2759

BULGARIA

- Godishnik Na Filosofsko-Istoricheskiia Fakultet [Annals of the Faculty of Philosophy and History] A.
 Istoricheski Pregled [Historical Review] B-M.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

- Archiv Orientální [Journal of the Czechoslovak Oriental Institute] Q. 1955 23(3,4), 1956 24(1-3): 795, 1853
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 Historický Časopis [Journal of History] Q. 1954 2(4), 1955 3 (1-4), 1956 4(1,2): 713, 778, 779, 780, 786, 821, 854, 960, 962, 963, 1056, 1190, 1245, 1250, 1257, 1451, 1452, 1588, 1590, 1591, 1620, 1647, 1712, 1796, 2566, 3024
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 Slezský Sborník [Silesian Journal] Q.
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 Slovenská Bratislava

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 85(1/2): None
 Proceedings and Reports of the Belfast Natural History and
 Philosophical Society Irr.
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FINLAND

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 Revue des Etudes Roumaines A. 1954 2:2480
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 Politiques et Comptes Rendus de ses Séances S-A. 1955 108
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 Revue du Nord Q. 1955 37(145-148), 1956 38(149-151): 4, 5,
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